TENDER DOCUMENT

TENDER No: NERO/CON/TU/659/325 dated 20.09.2018

FOR

TENDER FOR UPGRASSION OF CENTRAL ROAD INCLUDING
LANSCAPE LIGHTING BY MUSHROOM TYPE LED BOLLARD IN THE
PROPOSED CENTRAL ROAD IN TRIPURA UNIVERSITY CAMPUS AT
SURYAMANINAGAR, TRIPURA

VOLUME-II

NOTICE INVITING TENDER
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
DRAWINGS
ENGINEERING PROJECTS (INDIA) LTD.  
(A Govt. of India Enterprise) 

Tender No. NERO/CON/TU/659/325  
Dated: 20.09.2018 

NOTICE INVITING e-TENDER 

Tender for Construction of Upgradation of Central Road including lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura. 

Engineering Projects (India) Ltd., on behalf of Assam Rifles invite percentage rate basis open e-Tenders through e-tendering from the eligible contractors/firms who fulfill the eligibility criteria as per the brief particulars of scope for Construction of Upgradation of Central road including lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura, in single stage Two Envelope system (Technical bid & Price bid) for the following works: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>NAME OF WORK</th>
<th>ESTIMATED COST (Rs.)</th>
<th>TIME OF COMPLETION</th>
<th>EMD DEPOSIT (Rs.)</th>
<th>TENDER FEES (Rs.)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Construction of Upgradation of Central road including lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura.</td>
<td>Rs. 99,99,567.00 (Rupees Ninety Nine Lakhs Ninety Nine Thousand And Rupees Five Hundred Sixty Seven only)</td>
<td>03 (Three) Months</td>
<td>1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh Seventy only)</td>
<td>5,900.00 (Rupees Five Thousand Nine Hundred only) (GST @ 18% included)</td>
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</table>

The brief scope of work included in this tender shall include providing all labour, materials, tools and plant, transportation to site, storage and safe custody of the materials, earthwork in excavation, earthwork in filling, PCC, RCC, drains etc. as required in Construction of Upgradation of Central Road including Landscape lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura on percentage rate basis as per bill of quantities and tender conditions. Apart from above, any other service but required as per direction of EPI/Tripura University for completion of works are deemed to be included in the scope of work. 

The detailed scope of work is given in tender document.
Time schedule of Tender activities:
(i) Start of Date & Time of availability of documents: From 08:00 PM 10.10.2018
(ii) Last Date & Time for Downloading of tender documents: 10.10.2018 up to 11:00 AM
(iii) Last Date & Time of online submission of Tenders: on or before 10.10.2018 up to 12:00 Noon.
(iv) Date & Time of online opening of tenders (Techno-Commercial Bid): 10.10.2018 at 01:00 PM.
(v) Pre-bid meeting at 4th Floor, Hindustan Tower Block-A, Jawahar Nagar, N.H.37, Guwahati-781022 Assam on 01.10.2018 at 4.00 PM.
(vi) Date & Time of submission of documents in physical form: 10.10.2018 (upto 12:30 PM)

1.0 Contractors who fulfill the following basic qualifying requirements are eligible to participate in this tender.
   The tenderers shall submit his query for the pre-bid meeting on or before 01.10.2018 by 12.00 hours to nerocontracts@gmail.com and neroguwahati@gmail.com or by post to the address given at sl. No. 14 below.
   Contractors who fulfill the following requirements are eligible to participate in this tender. The joint ventures/Consortium is not accepted.

   a) The bidder must have experience of having satisfactorily completed following “similar works” during the last 7(seven) years ending last day of month previous to the one in which applications are invited.

      a) Three similar works each of costing minimum 40% of the estimated cost of this work.

      OR

      Two similar works each of costing minimum 50% of the estimated cost of this work.

      OR

      One similar work costing minimum 80% of the estimated cost of this work.

      i) The “similar works” shall mean works comprising Civil, Sanitary, Plumbing, Electrical and Internal Finishes etc. in Building work including development works, allied works etc.

      ii) The cost of free issue materials shall not be included in the completion cost of works.

      iii) For evaluation purpose, the completion cost of works mentioned in the completion certificate shall be enhanced by 7% per annum till the end of month prior to date of NIT.

   b) Should have had average annual financial turnover of at least 30% of the estimated cost put to tender during the immediate last three consecutive financial years ending on 31.03.2017 duly supported by annual financial report (i.e. audited copies of balance sheet and profit and loss statement) or certified by Chartered Accountant along with Income Tax return for last three assessment years (i.e. 2017-18, 2016-17 and 2015-16). Turnover means income from construction works only.
c) Should not have incurred any loss in more than two years during the immediate last five consecutive financial years, ending 31.03.2017, Copies of balance sheet/ Certificate from Chartered Accountant duly self attested by the tenderer shall be submitted.

d) Should have a Solvency of 40% of the estimated cost issued by his bankers in the name of the bidder. The Solvency Certificate should not have been issued earlier than one year of last date of submission of the tender.

e) Should have valid Permanent Account Number of Income Tax and GST registration certificate.

f) Should have valid PF Registration number. In case the bidder does not have this registration number, he shall remain bound to obtain them within one month from the date of LOI or before release of 1st R/A bill whichever is earlier.

g) Bid Capacity: The bidding capacity of the tenderer should be equal to or more than the estimated cost of the work put to Tender.

The Bidding Capacity shall be worked out by the following formula:

Bidding Capacity = \[ A \times N \times 2 \] – B

Where,

A = Maximum value of construction works executed in any one year during the last five years taking into account the Completed as well as works in progress ending last day of the month previous to the one in which applications invited.

N = Number of years prescribed for completion of work for which bids have been invited

B = Value of existing commitments and ongoing works to be completed during the period of completion of work for which bids have been invited. The Tenderer is requested to furnish the existing commitments of works under execution along with stipulated period for completion of remaining for each of the work should be furnished in an affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper of value of Rs. 100/- duly certified that the particulars furnished are correct as per the Performa in Annexure-A

h) Site visit for the subject tender is mandatory. The bidders shall visit the site to Study/assess the tendered work and also acquaint themselves of the prevailing local conditions & detail requirement of the project work before submitting their bid. Bidder has to enclose a certificate counter signed by EPI official or furnish undertaking for having visited the site.

i) Bidders who intend to get exemption from submission of Tender fee and EMD shall submit confirmation letter whether they are registered under MSME Act or not and if yes, then relevant copies of the registration letter (Registered under single point registration scheme of NSIC, Govt. of India, Ministry of MSME, New Delhi) vide Gazette Notification dated 26.03.2012 along with the form of Memorandum-2 (with the concerned DIC) certificate in the appropriate category and limit as applicable under the present tender to be enclosed in Technical Bid and a request letter for exemption from submission of Tender fee and EMD.
j) Even though an applicant may satisfy the eligibility criteria, EPI reserves the right for not issuing the tender document if he has record of poor performance such as abandoning work, not properly completing the work, delay in execution of work, poor quality of work, financial failure / weakness etc.

k) The experience certificates issued by Government Organizations / Semi Government Organizations/ State Government / Public Works Department / Central Government /Public Sector Undertakings/ Autonomous Bodies/Municipal Bodies/Public Limited Companies listed on BSE/NSE shall only be accepted for assessing the eligibility of the tenderer. However, the certificates issued by Public Limited Company and Private Party can be considered only if they are supported by TDS certificates/Turnover Certificate from Chartered Accountant in support of value of work done by the tenderer.

l) Completion certificates from the client shall be in the name of the company who is submitting the tender. The contractor has to produce original documents for their verification as and when demanded by EPI. The tender of any tenderer shall be rejected if on detailed scrutiny; documents submitted along with the tender are found to be unsatisfactory / forged. The decision of EPI in this regard shall be final and the binding on the tenderer.

m) Relevant experience certificates and other documents as mentioned above fulfilling the qualifying criteria duly self-attested by the tenderer shall be enclosed in Envelope-1. Completion Certificates from clients shall be in the name of the company who is submitting the tender. The bidder has to produce original documents for verification at the time of opening of tender or as and when demanded. The Tender of any tenderer shall be rejected if on detailed scrutiny, documents submitted along with the tender are found to be unsatisfactory. The decision of EPI in this regard shall be final and binding on the tenderer.

n) The tenderers may note that they are liable to be disqualified and not considered for the opening of Price Bid if:
   a) Representation in the forms, statements and attachments submitted in the pre-qualification document are proved to be incorrect, false and misleading.
   b) They have record of poor performance during the past 10 (ten) years such as abandoning the work, rescinding of contract for which the reasons are attributable to the non-performance of the contractor, inordinate delay in completion, consistent history of litigation / arbitration awarded against the contractor or any of its constituents or financial failures due to bankruptcy etc. in their ongoing / past projects.
   c) They have submitted incompletely filled in formats without attaching certified supporting documents and credentials to establish their eligibility to participate in the Tender.
   d) If the tenderers attempt to influence any member of the selection committee.
EPI reserves its right to take appropriate action including disqualification of tenderer(s) as may be deemed fit and proper by EPI at any time without giving any notice to the contractor in this regard. The decision of EPI in the matter of disqualification shall be final and binding on the Tenderers.

The credentials of the Bidders shall be verified and inspection of the works, if required, to be carried out by EPI. If not found satisfactory, their bid will be considered non-responsive.

2.0 Tender documents comprising of the following are available on the website of EPI: www.engineeringprojects.com, CPP-Portal: www.eprocure.gov.in and as well as on TCIL portal http://www.tcil-india-electronic tender.com.

Volume I: Instructions to Tenderers, Addendum to Instructions to Tenderers, Special Instructions to Bidders for e-Tendering & General Conditions of Contract (ITT&GCC) of EPI
Volume II: a) Notice inviting Tender
b) Additional Conditions of Contract
c) Technical Specifications
d) Tender Drawings (as mentioned in the list)
Volume III: Price bid/bill of quantity

3.0 In order to participate, the bidder should have Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) from one of the authorized Certifying Authorities.

4.0 Interested bidders have to necessarily register themselves on the portal https://www.tcil-india-electronic tender.com through M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi to participate in the bidding under this invitation for bids. It shall be the sole responsibility of the interested bidders to get them registered at the aforesaid portal for which they are required to contact M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi at following address to complete the registration formalities:

M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited,
6th Floor, TCIL Bhawan, Greater Kailash – 1, New Delhi 110 048
Contact No.: 011-26241790, 98683 93717/75/92
Email-ID: ets_support@tcil-india.com

They may obtain further information regarding this tender from DGM (Contracts) at the address given at Clause No.14.0 below from 10:00 hours to 17:00 hours on all working days till the last date of online submission of Bidding Documents.

For proper uploading of the bids on the portal namely https://www.tcil-india-electronic tender.com (hereinafter referred to as the “portal”), it shall be the sole responsibility of the bidders to apprise themselves adequately regarding all the relevant procedures and provisions as detailed at the portal as well as by contacting M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi directly, as and when required, for which contact details are mentioned above. The EPI in no case shall be responsible for any issues related to timely or properly uploading/submission of the bid in accordance with the relevant provisions of Section: Instruction to Bidders of the Bidding Documents.
5.0 Bidders can download the bid document from the portal without paying document fees in advance, any time from 20:00 Hrs on 19.10.2018; however, interested bidders have to pay tender fees for participating in the tendering and submitting the bid. For this purpose the interested bidders shall be required to pay ` 5,900/- (Rupees Five Thousand Nine Hundred only) (GST @ 18% included), the GSTIN of EPI for Assam is 18AAACE0061C1ZC as non-refundable document fees in the form of Demand Draft in favour of “Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.” payable at Guwahati. The fees to be paid to TCIL are separate.

6.0 E-Bids must be submitted/uploaded along with scanned copies of relevant documents as mentioned at clause no 2 of “Addendum to Instructions to Tenderers” under Single Stage Two Envelope Bidding Procedure on the TCIL portal on or before last date & time of online bid submission. Late bids will not be accepted. Under the above procedure, only first envelope (Technical Part) shall be opened in the presence of the bidders” representatives who choose to attend in person at the address given below on scheduled date & time of bid opening or may be viewed by the bidders by logging in to the portal as per features available to them. Second envelope i.e. Price part shall be opened of technically qualified bidders.

The bid must be accompanied by Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) of Rs. 1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lakh Seventy only). This shall be in the form of Crossed Demand Draft or Pay Order (in CTS form) of any Nationalized Bank/Scheduled Bank for the full amount of EMD payable favouring “Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.”, payable at Guwahati. The EMD shall be valid for minimum period of 150 days (one hundred fifty days) from the last day of submission of tender. Tenders submitted without EMD or inadequate amount of EMD shall be rejected. The bid shall be valid for 90 days from date of opening of Price Bid.

Tender fee, EMD (In original), Power of Attorney, NSIC/MSME(Registered under single point registration scheme of NSIC, Govt. of India, Ministry of MSME, New Delhi vide Gazette Notification dated 26.03.2012 along with the form of Memorandum-2 with the concerned DIC) certificate as per Clause No.1 (j) if bidder is claiming EMD/Tender fee exemption and Pass Phrase (Both for technical and financial bid in separate envelope) to decrypt the bid must be submitted in physical form at the address given at Clause No. 14.0 below as stipulated at sl. no iv of iv under Time Schedule of Tender Activities. If the above documents are not received in time then their offer shall not be considered and EPI shall not be responsible for any postal delay in respect of submission of hard copy part of the bids.

7.0 The Terms & Conditions contained in the NIT and tender document shall be applicable.

8.0 The tenderers should note that the credentials such as value and volume of works completed, as submitted by the tenderers along with their offers shall be forwarded by EPI to Client for his opinion. The offer of tenderers against whom client does not give satisfactory remarks shall be rejected by EPI.

9.0 The corrigendum or addendum, extension, cancellation of this NIT, if any, shall be hosted on the EPI’s website/CPP portal as well as on TCIL portal http://www.tcil-india-electronic-tender.com the bidders are required to check these websites regularly for this purpose, to take into account before uploading/submission of tender. All Corrigendum and addendum are to be uploaded duly signed & stamped with tender documents as bid Annexure.
10.0 The tenderers should note that the credential such as value and volume of works completed as submitted by the tenderers along with their offers may be forwarded by EPI to the owner, DGAR for his opinion. The offer of the tenderers against whom the Owner does not give satisfactory remarks shall be rejected by EPI.

11.0 The price bid of those bidders who are found to be prima-facie techno-commercially acceptable based on the documents submitted at the time of bid submission and subject to confirmation of authenticity of the PQ documents/ EMD /Tender fee from the concerned department/ bank with prior intimation to them. **Hence the intending bidders must furnish their e-mail id and contact phone number along with the techno-commercial part.** In case the PQ documents such as work experience certificate, bank solvency certificate etc submitted by a bidder is found to be fake the EMD submitted by him shall be forfeited by EPI without making any reference to him. Further such a tenderer shall be at a risk of losing his right to participate in any tender called by EPI for a minimum period of one year.

12.0 EPI reserves the right to accept any tender or reject any or all tenders or split the work of tender or annul this tendering process without assigning any reason and liability whatsoever and to re-invite tender at its sole discretion.

13.0 In case of tie-tender, where two firms are bidding lowest, EPI reserves the right to split the work among these bidders and / or EPI will reserve the right to award the tender to any one of such bidder.

14.0 Tender documents shall be issued by and submitted to:
Dy. General Manager
Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
North Eastern Regional Office
4th Floor, Hindustan Tower,
Jawahar Nagar, National Highway No.37,
Guwahati (Assam) -781022 (Tel No. 0361-2314681)

15.0 Contact details for site related quarries:
Shri Prasenjit Bhowmik, Manager Gr.II
Mobile No. -09402339404/09612415197
For more information on EPI, visit our website at: [http://www.engineeringprojects.com](http://www.engineeringprojects.com)
For more information on the e-tender, visit website of M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi at: [https://www.tcil-india-electronicstender.com](https://www.tcil-india-electronicstender.com)

Dy. General Manager (Contracts)
**BID CAPACITY**

Name of the Work: Construction of Upgradation of Central Road including Landscape lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NIT No:</th>
<th>NERO/CON/TU/659/325</th>
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**ESTIMATED COST PUT TO TENDER : Rs. 99,99,567.00**

Bid Capacity: The bidding capacity of the contractor should be equal to or more than the estimated cost of the work put to Tender. The bidding capacity shall be worked out by the following formula:

\[
\text{Bidding Capacity} = \left[ A \times N \times 2 \right] - B
\]

Where,

- \( A \) = Maximum value of construction works executed in any one year during the last five years taking into account the completed as well as works in progress
- \( N \) = Number of years prescribed for completion of work for which bids have been invited
- \( B \) = Value of existing commitments and ongoing works to be completed during the period of completion of work for which bids have been invited (Format enclosed)

**BID CAPACITY CALCULATION BY BIDDER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGN &amp; STAMP OF BIDDER</th>
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**SIGN & STAMP OF BIDDER**
ANNEXURE-A

AFFIDAVIT

(To be typed on Rs. 100/- non-judicial stamp paper)

I/We .......................................aged ..............years son of .............................................do
hereby solemnly affirm and declare as follows for and on behalf of the Firm:

LIST OF EXISTING COMMITMENT AND ONGOING WORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Works</th>
<th>Client Name &amp; Address</th>
<th>Work Order Value (in Rs)</th>
<th>Work Executed till Date (Rs)</th>
<th>Balance Amount of work to be completed (Rs)</th>
<th>Balance period to complete the works (Total months)</th>
<th>Work to be completed in 03 months (Rs)</th>
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Balance Commitments during 03 months as per NIT Rs.

It is certified that the above particulars furnished are true and correct. If any information given is found to be concealed at a later date, the Contract will be terminated forthwith without prejudice to the rights thereon consequent on termination and the bidder will be blacklisted. I/We agree for debarring tendering for one year if any facts are suppressed.

SIGN AND STAMP OF BIDDER
ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT (ACC)

1.0 The following Additional Conditions of Contract shall be read in conjunction with General Conditions of Contract (GCC) of EPI and other conditions of the tender documents. If there are any provisions in these Additional Conditions of Contract, which are at variance with the provisions of GCC and other conditions of the tender documents, the provisions in these Additional Conditions of Contract shall take precedence.

2.0 Engineering Projects (India) Limited, EPI on behalf of Tripura University invites this tender for construction of various infrastructure works as mentioned in NIT document. The works intended to be executed under the instant contract shall include (but not limited to) providing labour, tools and plants, machineries, transport and all other components including materials (except those which are specifically excluded from scope/present tender as spelt out elsewhere in the tender documents) required for completion of the works. The works are to be executed at Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Tripura Campus.

3.0 Clause no 3.0 of GCC shall stand amended as below:
The items of work given in the tender documents are for general guidance of the contractors and the works shall be carried out by the contractor on Percentage Rate tender basis in conformity with the detailed drawing, scope of work, technical specifications, additional conditions of contract (including any addition/ modification/ alteration/deletion made from time to time therein found essential for completion of works). The contractor shall be deemed to have satisfied himself before tendering as to the sufficiency and correctness of his tender for the works and of the rates and prices quoted in the brief specifications, drawings, scope of work and payment (billing) schedule, which rates and prices shall, except as otherwise provided, cover all obligations under the contract and all matters and things found necessary for proper completion and maintenance of the works. It shall be responsibility of the contractor to incorporate the changes that may be in the scope of work envisaged at the time of tendering and as actually required to be executed. The contractor has quoted his rates after clearly studying the scope of work given in Tender Documents availed by him by downloading from the website at the tendering stage itself and getting fully satisfied with the various items and technical intricacies involved in the work under his scope of work as envisaged in the tender. EPI shall not entertain any claim of the contractor on account of error or omission by him in this respect except what is admitted by the client.

4.0 No mobilization advance shall be paid and hence clause no. 8 of GCC shall stand deleted.
5.0 **Safety Code:**

**General**
Contractor shall adhere to safe construction practice and guard against hazardous and unsafe working conditions and shall comply with safety rules as stated forth herein for information and guidance:

First Aid and Industrial Injuries
1. Contractor shall maintain first aid facilities for his employee and labours.

2. Contractor shall make out side agreements for ambulance service and for the treatment of industrial injuries. Names of those providing these services shall be furnished to the EIC prior to start of construction and their telephone numbers shall be prominently posted in Contractor’s field office.

3. All critical industrial injuries shall be reported promptly to the EIC, and a copy of Contractor’s report covering each personal injury requiring the attention of a physician shall be furnished to the EIC.

**General Rules**
Smoking within the battery area, tank farm or dock limits is strictly prohibited. Violators of the no smoking rules shall be discharged immediately.

**Contractors Barricades**
1. Contractor shall erect and maintain barricades required in connection with his Operation to guard or protect.
   a. Excavations.
   b. Hoisting areas.
   c. Areas adjudged hazardous Contractor’s or Owner’s inspectors.
   d. Owner’s existing property subject to damage by Contractor’s operations.
   e. Rail road unloading spots.

2. Contractors employee and these of his sub-contractors shall become acquainted with owner’s barricading practices and shall respect the provisions thereof.

3. Barricades and hazardous areas adjacent to but not located in normal routes of travel shall be marked by red flasher lanterns at nights.

**Scaffolding:**
1. Suitable scaffolding should be provided for workmen for all works that safety be done from the ground or from solid construction except such short period work as
can be done safely from ladders. When a ladder is used an extra mazdoor shall be engaged for holding the ladder and if the ladder is used for carrying materials as well, suitable footholds and handholds shall be provided on the ladder shall be given an inclination not steeper more than 1 in 4 (1horizontal and 4 vertical)

(ii) Scaffolding or staging than 4 meters above the ground or floor, swing suspended from an overhead support or erected with stationary support shall have a guard rail properly attached, bolted, braced and otherwise rewarded at least 3 ft.

High above the floor or platform of such scaffolding or staging and extending along the entire length of the outside and ends thereof with only such openings as maybe necessary for the delivery of materials. Such scaffolding or staging shall be so fastened as to prevent it from swaying from the building or structure.

(iii) Every opening the floor of a building or in a working platform shall be provided with suitable means to prevent the fall of persons or materials by providing suitable fencing or railing whose minimum height shall be 1 meter.

(iv) Working platform, gangways and stairways should be so constructed that they should not sag unduly or unequally and if the height of the platform of the gangway or the stairway is more than 4 metres above ground level or floor level, they should be closely boarded, should have adequate width and should be suitably fastened as described in above.

(v) Safe-means of access shall be provided to all working platforms and other working places, every ladder should be securely fixed. No portable single ladder shall be over 9 meters in length while the width between side rails in rung ladder shall in no case be less than 30cms for ladder up to and including 3metres in length. For longer ladder this width should be increased at least 5 mm for each additional foot of length. Uniform steps spacing shall not exceed 30 cms. Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent danger from electrical equipment. No materials on any of the site of work shall be so stacked or placed to caused anger or inconvenience to any person or public. The Contractor shall also provide all necessary fencing and light to protect the workers and staff from accidents, and shall be bound to bear the expenses of defense of every suit, action or other proceedings of law that may be brought by any person for injury sustained owing to neglect of the above precautions and pay any damages and costs which may be awarded in any such suit or action or proceedings to any such person or which may with the consent of the Contractor be paid to compromise any claim by any such person.
Excavation and Trenching
All trenches 1.2 meters or more in depth, shall at all times be supplied with at least one ladder for each 50 meters length or fraction thereof.

Ladder shall be extended from bottom of the trench to at least 1 meter above the surface of the ground. The sides of the trenches which are 1.5 meters in depth shall be stepped back to give suitable slope or securely held by timber bracing, so as to avoid the danger of sides to collapse. The excavated materials shall not be placed within 1.5 metres of the edge of the trench or half of the trench width whichever is more. Cutting shall be done from top to bottom. Under no circumstances undermining or undercutting shall be done.

Demolition:
(i) Before any demolition work is commenced and also during the progress of the work.
   (a) All road and open areas adjacent to the work site shall either be closed or suitably protected

   (b) No electric cable or apparatus which is liable to be a source of danger shall remain electrically charged.

   (c) All practical cares shall be taken to prevent danger to persons employed from risk of fire or explosion or flooding. No floor, roof or other part of the building shall be so over-loaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe.

(ii) All necessary personal safety equipment as considered adequate by the Engineer-in-charge (i.e. EIC) should be kept available for the use of the persons employed on the site and maintained in condition suitable for immediate use, and the Contractor shall take adequate steps to ensure proper use of equipment by those concerned.

   (a) Workers employed on mixing asphaltic materials, cement and lime mortars shall be provided with protective footwear and protective gloves.

   (b) Those engaged in white washing and mixing or stacking of cement bags or any materials which are injurious to the eyes shall be provided with protective goggles.

   (c) Those engaged in welding and cutting works shall be provided with protective face and eye shields, hand gloves etc.

   (d) Stone breakers shall be provided with protective goggles and protective clothing, and seated at sufficiently safe intervals.
(e) When workers are employed in sewers and manholes, which are in use, the Contractor shall ensure that the manhole covers are opened and are ventilated at least for an hour before the workers are allowed to gate in to the manholes, and the manholes so opened shall be cordoned off with suitable railing and provided with warning signals or board to prevent accident to the public.

(f) The Contractor shall not employ men below the age of 18 years and women on the work of painting with products containing lead in any form. Wherever men above the age of 18 years are employed on the work of lead painting, the following precautions should be taken,

1. No paint containing lead or lead product shall be used except in the form of paste or ready-made paint.

2. Suitable face masks should be supplied for use by the workers when Paints are applied in the form of spray or a surface having lead paint dry rubbed and scrapped.

3. Overalls shall be supplied by the Contractor to the workmen and adequate facilities shall be provided to enable the working painters to wash them during and on cessation of.

(iii) When the work is done near any place where there is a risk of drowning, all Necessary safety equipment should be provided and kept ready for use and all necessary steps taken for prompt rescue of any person in danger and adequate provision should be made for prompt first aid treatment of all injuries likely to be sustained during the course of the work.

(iv) Use of hoisting machines and tackles including their attachments, anchorage and supports shall conform to the following standards or conditions:

(a) These shall be of good mechanical construction, sound materials and adequate strength and free from patent defect and shall be kept in good working order.

(b) Every rope used in hoisting or lowering materials or as means of suspension shall be of durable quality and adequate strength and free from patent defects.

(c) Every crane driver or hoisting appliance operator shall be properly qualified and no person under the age of 12 years should be in charge of any hoisting machine including any scaffolding, which or give signals to the operator.
(d) In case of every hoisting machine and of every chain ring hook, shackle, swivel, and pulley block used in hoisting or lowering or as means of suspension, the safe working load shall be ascertained by adequate means. Every hoisting machine and all gears referred to above shall be plainly marked with the safe working load of the conditions under which it is applicable which shall be clearly indicated. No part of any machine or any gear referred to above in this paragraph shall be loaded beyond the safe working load except for the purpose of testing.

(e) In case of departmental machine, the safe working load shall be notified by the Engineer-in-charge. As regards Contractor’s machines, the Contractor shall notify the safe working load of the machine to the Engineer-in-charge whenever he brings any machinery to site of work and get it verified by the Engineers concerned.

(v) Motors, gearing transmission, electric wiring and other dangerous part of hoisting appliances should be provided with such means as to reduce to the minimum the accidental descent of the load, adequate precautions should be taken to reduce to the minimum the risk of any part or any part of a suspended load becoming accidentally displaced. When workers are employed on electrical installations which are already energized, insulating mats, wearing apparel, such as gloves, sleeves, and boots as may be necessary should be provided. The workers shall not wear any rings, watches and carry keys or other materials which are good conductors of electricity.

(vi) All Scaffolds, ladders and other safety devices mentioned or described herein shall be maintained in safe conditions and no scaffold, ladder or equipment shall be altered or removed while it is in use. Adequate washing facilities should be provided at or near places of work.

(vii) These safety provisions should be brought to the notice of all concerned by the displaying on a notice board at a prominent place at the work-spot. The person responsible for compliance of the safety code shall be named therein by the Contractor.

(viii) To ensure effective enforcement of the rules and regulations relating to safety precautions, the arrangements made by the Contractor shall be open to inspection by the Welfare Officer, Engineer-in-Charge or safety Engineer of the administration or their representatives.

(ix) Notwithstanding the above clauses there is nothing in these to exempt the contractor from the operations of any other Act or rules in force in the Republic of
India. The works throughout including any temporary works shall be carried out in such a manner as not to interfere in any way whatsoever with the traffic on any roads or footpaths at the site or in the vicinity thereto or any exiting works whether the property of the Administration or of a third party. In addition to the above, the Contractor shall abide by the safety code provision as per C.P.W.D. Safety Code and Indian standard Safety Code framed from time to time.

(x) The contractor shall keep one earmarked vehicle such as EECO or MAGIC or equivalent with driver, fuel & lubricant for meeting any emergent condition at site till the works under the instant contract are completed and taken over by the Owner.

(xi) The contractor shall also construct a suitable office accommodation at site at his cost to ensure safe and proper custody of all drawings, documents, appliances including easy access to them and relief to the staff and other personnel in case of any exigency. The office should be fully equipped with basic facilities such as telephone, internet, regular electric and water supply, computer/typing with printing facilities, storage of documents and data like almirahs or file cabinets etc.

6.0 **The clause no. 10.0 of GCC shall stand amended as below:**

An amount @5% (Five percent) of the gross value of the running bill shall be deducted from each running bill by way of retention money. In case the EMD has been deposited by the contractor in the form of demand draft, the said amount of EMD shall be adjusted first towards the retention money and further recovery of retention money shall commence when the upto date amount of retention money exceeds the amount of EMD deposited in the form of demand draft. The retention money shall become refundable to the contractor at the end of the defects liability period free of any interest provided always that the contractor has rectified all the defects arising during the defect liability period pertaining to his scope of work, EPI did not have to incur any expenditure in setting right the defects, if any, pertaining to the contractor's scope of work, the contractor has demolished and removed all structures including foundations and withdrawn fully from the worksite and EPI has received the clearance certificate from the concerned Labour Enforcement Officer/RLC pertaining to the labour etc. deployed by him at the worksite or there is nothing on record against him in the local market affecting functions of EPI. In case EPI has been required to make any expenditure on any of these accounts EPI will keep the retention money till the time all these matters are settled in full including recovery of the expenses, if any, made by EPI from the retention money. Further the contractor has to furnish a 'No Claim' certificate to EPI in confirmation of his having no claim on getting refunded the retention money to EPI at the time of claiming refund of retention money. Further the retention money shall be released only after the contractor furnishes two numbers of bank guarantees equivalent to the value of the works of waterproofing treatment and anti-termite treatment (if applicable) valid for 10 years from the date of handing over of the works.
7.0 Setting out works
The Engineer-in-Charge shall furnish the Contractor with only the four corners of the work site and a level bench mark and the Contractor shall set out the works and shall provide and efficient staff for the purpose and shall be solely responsible for the accuracy of such setting out.

The Contractor shall provide, fix and be responsible for the maintenance of all stakes, templates, level marks, profiles and other similar things and shall take necessary precautions to prevent their removal or disturbance and shall be responsible for the consequence of such removal or disturbance should the same take place and for their efficient and timely reinstatement. The Contractor shall also be responsible for the maintenance of all existing survey marks, boundary marks, distance marks and centre line marks, either existing or supplied and fixed by the Contractor. The work shall be set out to the satisfaction of the Owner. The approval thereof or joining with the Contractor by the Owner in setting out the work, shall not relieve the Contractor or any of his responsibilities. Before beginning the works, the Contractor shall at his own cost, provide all necessary reference and level posts, pegs, bamboo, flags, ranging rods, strings and other materials for proper layout of the work in accordance with the scheme for bearing marks acceptable to the Owner. The Centre, longitudinal or face lines and cross lines shall be marked by means of small masonry pillars. Each pillar shall have distinct marks at the centre to enable a theodolite to be set over it. No work shall be started until all these points are checked and approved by the Engineer-in-Charge in writing but such approval shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his responsibility. The Contractor shall also provide all labour, material and other facilities, as necessary, for the proper checking of layout and inspection of the points during construction. Pillars bearing geodetic marks located at the sites of units of works under construction should be protected and fenced by the Contractor. On completion of works, the Contractor must submit the geodetic documents according to which the work was carried out.

8.0 Responsibility for level and alignment
The Contractor shall be entirely and exclusively responsible for the horizontal and vertical alignment, the levels and correctness of every part of the work and shall rectify effectually any errors or imperfections therein. Such rectifications shall be carried out by the Contractor, at his own cost, when instructions are issued to that effect by the Engineer-in-Charge. It is highly possible that there shall be more than one agency working at the same time at the site. The contractor shall at all times remain bound to co-ordinate with the agencies, deployed by EPI for the above works, including providing free access and making required provisions for them in execution of works pertaining to their portion of works. He shall also remain bound to ensure uninterrupted progress of work by these agencies in a peaceful and smooth manner. He shall also remain bound to make the
required changes/additions/alterations in the works done by him to accommodate the items under the scope of work of such other agencies deployed by EPI or the client. The contractor is deemed to have made the estimated allowances in this respect while quoting his rates at the tendering stage.

Even though EPI has taken all care to attach all the drawings as vetted by the client it shall be the responsibility of the contractor to interpret the drawings for completion of the works under this contract.

The list of minimum tools, plant and machinery to be provided by the contractor within the period mentioned against the respective item is given at Annexure-A.

9.0 The following shall also be read with clause number 13 of the GCC:

a) The bidder/contractor must be registered with GST and should have valid GSTIN number

b) The bidder/contractor must submit as an compliance under GST Act, the invoices in GST complaint format failing which the GST amount shall be recovered/adjusted without any prior notice from the next invoices or available dues with EPI.

c) The bidder/contractor are required to update/upload the GST/Taxes data periodically so as to avail ITC credit by EPI failing which it shall be recovered/adjusted by EPI without any prior intimation

d) The rates quoted by the contractor shall be “inclusive of all taxes and duties, cess including GST” which shall be reimbursed to him subject to raising of tax invoice and filing of return and payment of tax as per GST law, failing which EPI shall not be able to honour his claims for any payment. The contractor has quoted his rates knowing fully well that submission of return and display of the same on GSTN portal is mandatory.

e) Incase of any reduction in rate of GST or other taxes in future or the project getting exemption status prior to the last date of Bid submission or afterwards, the subcontractor shall pass on the benefit to EPIL immediately, failing which EPIL shall have the right to recover the differential amount from the amounts due to the subcontractor. Further in case of any increase in rate of GST or other taxes in future or the project losing exemption status prior to last date of bid submission or afterwards, the said increase of taxes shall be paid/reimbursed to the subcontractors, subject to the condition that the client reimburses the said increased taxes to EPIL.

10.0 The following shall stand added to the clause no 20 of GCC: The contractor shall keep EPI indemnified against all claims, damages, compensation and expenses payable, if any, in consequence of any accident, or injury sustained by any workman or any other person employed by the contractor.
11.0 The following shall stand added to the clause no 27.0 including its sub clauses of GCC of EPI:
   The contractor, within 10 days of issuance of LOI (Letter of Intent) to him shall depute at least One Graduate Civil Engineer of min 2 years post qualification experience or One Diploma in Civil Engineering having 5 years post qualification experience. Should the contractor fail to provide them within such period or as directed by the Engineer-in-charge, EPI shall be at liberty to recover an amount @30,000.00 per month person from any amount including the retention money due to the contractor.

12.0 The clause no 28.3 of the GCC shall stand deleted.

13.0 No secured advance shall be paid to the contractor and hence clause no. 35.0 of GCC shall stand deleted.

14.0 The clause no. 43.2 shall stand amended as below:
   The contractor shall execute the works so as to complete the works within the stipulated completion time. He shall remain bound to submit a programme of completion of items.

15.0 The following shall stand added to clause no 45.0 of the GCC:
   The contractor shall at all-time remain bound to provide the samples in quantity and manner as instructed by EPI to be analyzed or tested in an outside laboratory or in the field laboratory at site. The cost of testing charges is included in the prices of the contractor. EPI shall, however, be at liberty to get the materials tested independent of the contractor and the contractor shall remain bound to render all assistance to EPI in conductance of such tests including making available the materials in sufficient quantity and in time and payment of the testing charges. EPI/client shall at all times have full access to the works and to all workshops and places where work is being prepared or from where materials, manufactured articles or machinery. The contractor shall afford every facility and assistance and cost in obtaining the right and visit to such access.

   EPI shall have full powers to require the removal from the premises of all materials which in their opinion are not in accordance with the specifications and in case of default, EPI shall be at liberty to employ at the expense of the contractor, other persons to remove such materials without being answerable or accountable for any loss or damage that may happen or arise to such materials. EPI shall also have full powers to require other proper materials to be substituted thereof and in case of default by the contractor, may cause the same to be supplied and all costs which may require such removal and substitution shall be to the contractor’s account.

16.0 The following shall be added to clause no 52.6 of GCC:
The field testing laboratory to be established by the contractor at his cost shall arrange either testing equipment at site lab or arrange testing in approved outside lab as mentioned in Civil Specifications Chapter. In case the contractor fails to provide them EPI shall get them installed and debit the cost to the contractor.

17.0 **The following provisions shall supersede that of clause no 69 of GCC wherever applicable:**

The quantities given in the bill of quantities can vary upto \( \pm 25\% \) (Plus/Minus Twenty Five Percent) of contract value without any change in rate. Deviation beyond this limit, if any shall be guided by Clause 69.0 of GCC.

18.0 In case the project execution is delayed beyond the contractual scheduled completion period due to reasons attributable to the contractor, the staff and site expenses of EPI for extended period shall be paid by him to EPI at the rate of Rs. 10,000/- per month. This shall be in addition to the other recoveries, if applicable as per clause no 72 (including its sub clauses) of GCC and Penalties etc. if any, levied by Owner for the works pertaining to the contractor’s scope of work. The decision of EPI in this regard shall be final & binding on the contractor.

19.0 The work executed by the contractor shall be subject to audit and quality control checks from Quality Control Division & Technical Audit of EPI, Client, and Inspecting Agency of the Client and Chief Technical Examiner of Central Vigilance Commission, Govt. of India. In the eventuality of any defect/ substandard works as brought out in the report or noticed otherwise at any time during execution, maintenance period etc., the same shall be made good by the contractor without any cost to EPI. In case the contractor fails to rectify the defect/sub-standard work within the time period stipulated by EPI, EPI shall get it rectified at the risk and cost of the contractor and shall recover the amount from the dues of the contractor.

Further all works Executed by the contractor shall be subject to third party testing to be deployed by EPI for which the expenses shall be borne by the contractor within his quoted rates.

20.0 On Completion, the contractor will handover the asset to EPI/TU in defect free condition.

21.0 **ARBITRATION: Clause no. 76.1 of GCC shall stand amended as below:**

Before resorting to arbitration as per the clause given below, the parties if they so agree may explore the possibility of conciliation as per the provisions of Part III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended by Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015. When such conciliation has failed, the parties shall adopt the following procedure for arbitration:

i) Except where otherwise provided for in the contract, any disputes and differences relating to the meaning of the Specifications, Design, Drawing and Instructions
herein before mentioned and as to the quality of workmanship or materials used in the work or as to any other questions, claim, right, matter or things whatsoever in any way arising out of or relating to the Contract, Designs, Drawings, Specifications, Estimates, Instructions, or these conditions or otherwise concerning the works of the execution or failure to execute the same whether arising during the progress of the work or after the completion or abandonment thereof shall be referred to the Sole Arbitrator appointed by the Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) of Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPI) or any other person discharging the functions of CMD of EPI. The person approached for appointment as Arbitrator shall disclose in writing circumstances, in terms of Sub-Section (1) of Section (12) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended by Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 as follows:

a) such as the existence either direct or indirect, of any past or present relationship with or interest in any of the parties or in relation to the subject-matter in dispute, whether financial, business, professional or other kind, which is likely to give rise to justifiable doubts as to his independence or impartiality; and

b) which are likely to affect his ability to devote sufficient time to the arbitration and in particular his ability to complete the entire arbitration within a period of twelve months.

The Arbitrator shall be appointed within 30 days of the receipt of letter of invocation of arbitration duly satisfying the requirements of this clause.

ii) if the arbitrator so appointed resigns or is unable or unwilling to act due to any reason whatsoever, or dies, the Chairman & Managing Director aforesaid or in his absence the person discharging the duties of the CMD of EPI may appoint a new arbitrator in accordance with these terms and conditions of the contract, to act in his place and the new arbitrator so appointed may proceed from the stage at which it was left by his predecessor.

iii) It is a term of the contract that the party invoking the arbitration shall specify the disputes, differences or questions to be referred to the Arbitrator under this clause together with the amounts claimed in respect of each dispute.

iv) The Arbitrator may proceed with the arbitration ex parte, if either party, in spite of a notice from the arbitrator, fails to take part in the proceedings.

v) The work under the contract shall continue as directed by the Engineer-In-Charge, during the arbitration proceedings.

vi) Unless otherwise agreed, the venue of arbitration proceedings shall be at the venue given in the 'Memorandum' to the 'Form of Tender'.

vii) The award of the Arbitrator shall be final, conclusive and binding on both the parties.

viii) Subject to the aforesaid, the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 as amended by Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 2015 or any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof and the Rules made there under and for the
time being in force shall apply to the arbitration proceedings and Arbitrator shall publish his Award accordingly.

21.1 **Clause no 76.2 of GCC shall stand amended as under**

“In the event of any dispute or difference relating to the interpretation and application of the provisions of commercial contract(s) between Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) / Port Trust inter se and also between CPSE and Government Departments / Organisations (excluding disputes concerning Railways, Income Tax, Customs and Excise Departments), such dispute or differences shall be taken up by either party for resolution through AMRCD as mentioned in DPE OM No. 4(1)/2013-DPE(GM)/FTS-1835 dated 22.05.2018”

21.2 **Clause 76.3 of GCC shall remain unchanged.**

22.0 EPI has awarded this contract on behalf of Tripura University, the Owner. In case EPI ceases to or exits from the project the right and responsibility etc. of EPI in the contract shall get transferred to Tripura University or its nominated agency(ies).

### ANNEXURE-A

**LIST OF MINIMUM TOOLS, PLANT AND MACHINERY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Minimum numbers required</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Digital theodolite/Total station</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>As and when instructed/required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Levelling Instruments/ Auto level</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DG Set 50 KVA (Minimum)</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>As and when instructed/required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Concrete chipping machine</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 HP Diesel pump</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diesel concrete mixer with hopper&amp; Weighing arrangement (Full bag capacity)</td>
<td>One nos.</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Concrete Vibrators with needles</td>
<td>Two nos.</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Steel/Plywood Shuttering</td>
<td>50 sq. m</td>
<td>Progressively by 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dumpers/trucks</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>As and when instructed/required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Excavators (JCB/Poclaine)</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Welding machines</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>2 HP Electric pump</td>
<td>Two nos.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Utility vehicle</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Truck mounted water tanks</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Portable Welding Machine</td>
<td>One no.</td>
<td>-Do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1) The period mentioned above shall be reckoned from the date of start of commencement of work as mentioned under this contract.

2) The quantities and list of equipment indicated are tentative and can be increased/amended as per the requirement of work OR as per the direction of Engineer-in-Charge. The above equipment list is indicative and not complete. The contractor has to deploy all the required equipment to complete all the works within stipulated specifications & time period as contract documents.

3) The contractor will not be allowed to take out equipment from the site without the written permission of Engineer-in-Charge.

(Signature and seal of the Tenderer)
ANNEXURE-B

LIST OF MINIMUM TESTING EQUIPMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Minimum numbers required</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Compressive Testing machine</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Electrically operated Digital Weighing Machine (0-5 kg)</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Slump test apparatus</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Set of sieves for grading of coarse aggregates</td>
<td>One set</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Set of sieves for grading fine aggregates</td>
<td>One set</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cement consistency apparatus</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Electrically operated oven (300 deg. Centigrade)</td>
<td>One no</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Trays for sampling</td>
<td>One set</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Apparatus for testing of cement</td>
<td>One set</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>150X150X150 CI Cube Moulds</td>
<td>12 nos.</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vicat Apparatus with needles, Test Tubes, breakers, thick glass plates etc.</td>
<td>One set</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Measuring Cylinders, 1000ml,500 ml</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Wash Bottles, Capacity 500 ml</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sink</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Litre: Measures:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Lit</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Lit</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 Lit</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1) The period mentioned above shall be reckoned from the date of start of commencement of work as mentioned under this tender.

2) The quantities of equipment indicated are tentative and can be increased as per the requirement of work OR as per the direction of Engineer-in-Charge. The above equipment list is indicative and not complete. The contractor has to deploy all the required equipment to complete all the works within stipulated specifications & time period as per contract documents.

3) The contractor will not be allowed to take out equipment from the site without the written permission of Engineer-in-Charge.

4) Alternatively Contractor has to arrange all the tests requiring the above major lab equipment at approved outside laboratory at his own cost. EPI’s decision in this regard will be final.
(Signature and seal of the Tenderer)
SPECIFICATION FOR CIVIL WORKS

1.0 GENERAL

1.01 Unless otherwise specified in the nomenclature of individual item or in the specifications, for all works mentioned in this tender, the specifications and mode of measurements shall be in accordance with C.P.W.D. specifications 2009 Volume I to VI with upto date correction slips upto the date of tender. For the item not covered under CPWD specifications mentioned above, the work shall be executed as per latest relevant standards / codes published by B.I.S (formerly ISI) inclusive of all amendments issued thereto or revision thereof, if any, upto the date of submission of tender.

All mandatory tests specified in CPWD specifications 2009 Volume I to VI with upto date correction slips shall be carried out from the approved laboratories as desired by Architect / Engineer in charge of EPI. Testing charges including cartage, conveyance etc what so ever shall be borne by the successful bidder. If after any such test and in the opinion of the Architect / Engineer In-charge of EPI any work is found defective or unsound, the same shall have to be dismantled and to be redone by the successful bidder at their own cost.

In case of BIS (formerly ISI) codes / specifications are not available for any item of work the decision of the Engineer based on acceptable sound engineering practice and local usage shall be final and binding on the successful bidder.

1.02 The rates for different items of work shall be for all heights, lifts, leads and depths except where otherwise specified in the item of work or in additional conditions appended with the tender.

1.03 The work shall be carried out in accordance with the approved drawings. The drawings shall have to be properly co-related before executing the work. In case of any difference noticed between the drawings, final decision, in writing of the Engineer-in-Charge shall be obtained by the contractor. For items, where so required, samples shall be prepared before starting the particular items of work for prior approval of the Engineer and nothing extra shall be payable on this account.

1.04 Unless otherwise specified in the bill of quantities or drawings, the rates for all the items of work shall be considered as inclusive of pumping out water if required for which no extra payment will be made. This will include water encountered from any source such as rains, floods, sub-soil water table being high or due to any other cause whatsoever.

1.05 Any cement slurry added over base surface (or) for continuation of concreting for bond the cost for the same is deemed to have in built in the item unless otherwise / explicitly stated and nothing extra shall be payable or extra cement considered for consumption on this account.

1.06 The rates for all items in which the use of cement is involved in inclusive of charges for curing.
1.07 The contractor shall clear the site thoroughly of all scaffolding materials and rubbish etc. left out of his work dressed the site to the satisfaction of the Engineer before the work is considered as complete.

1.08 The rate quoted for all brick / concrete work shall be deemed to include making openings and making good these with the same specifications as shown in drawings and / or as directed. No extra payment shall be made to the contractor on this account.

1.09 The quoted rate shall be for finished items and shall be complete in all respects including the cost of all material, labour tools & plants, machinery etc. all taxes, duties, levies, octroi, royalty charges, statutory levies, cess etc. applicable from time to time and any other item required but not mentioned here involved in the operations described above. EPI shall not be supplying any materials, labour, plant etc. unless explicitly mentioned so.

1.10 Random Rubble Masonry retaining wall shall be constructed as per approve drawings based on different heights at different locations and payment for the same shall be made as per the rates of respective items available in the Bill of Quantities.

1.11 Rate for plastering work (excluding washed stone grit plaster on external wall surface) shall include for making grooves, bands etc. wherever required and nothing extra shall be paid for the same.

1.12 Rates for all concrete / plaster work shall include for making drip course molding, grooves etc. wherever required and nothing extra shall be paid for the same.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

- RCC framed structure incorporating recommendations from latest CPWD Specifications / National Building Codes.
- RCC Raft foundation / isolated footing as per latest CPWD Specifications / National Building Codes.
- Infill to frame with First Class Brickwork as per CPWD Specification / relevant BIS Code.
- Random Rubble Masonry / Stone Masonry Work as per latest CPWD Specifications / National Building Codes.

3.0 CIVIL FINISHES

Civil finishes shall be as mentioned in the relevant drawings, specifications and schedule of finishes.
3.1 The bidder shall be responsible for structural soundness of the building / project in all respect and a certificate thereon shall be furnished by the bidder to EPI on the completion of the work.

4.0 MATERIAL

All materials shall be of standard quality and from approved manufacturer, conforming to Indian Standards or equivalent and shall have IS Mark as far as possible unless otherwise approved by Engineer-in-Charge. The contractor shall get all materials approved by Engineer-in-Charge prior to procurement and use. The contractor shall furnish manufacturers certificates, for the material supplied by him when asked for. Further to that he shall get all the materials tested from an approved test house, if asked for by the Engineer-in-Charge. The cost for all tests and test certificates shall be borne by the contractor. No separate payment shall be made for the testing. The Engineer-in-Charge shall have the right to determine whether all or any material are suitable. If any material procured or brought to site found not conforming to specifications and satisfaction of Engineer-in-Charge, the contractor shall have to remove the same immediately from the site at his own expense and without any claim for compensation due to such rejection.

The contractor shall submit documentary evidence e.g. challans, bills etc. against the construction materials brought to site as a check to ensure that the required quantities as required for execution of works as per specification have been brought to site for incorporation in the work.

The contractor shall ensure that the bought out materials are brought to site in original sealed containers or packing bearing name of manufacturer and brand.

4.1 CEMENT

General: The cement shall be ordinary Portland cement of 43/53 grade conforming to IS: 8112 / IS: 12269 of approved manufacturer, as applicable for design and drawing.

4.1.1 TESTS AFTER DELIVERY

Each consignment of cement may, after delivery at site and at the discretion of the Engineer-in-Charge, be subjected to any or all of the tests and analysis required by the relevant Indian Standard Specifications. The contractor shall bear the cost of all such tests. Engineer-in-Charge may reject any cement as a result of any tests thereof, notwithstanding the manufacturer’s certificate.

4.2 REINFORCEMENT STEEL

General: Thermo Mechanically Treated bars conforming to IS : 1786 from approved manufacturers (BIS approved) shall be used.
4.3 **BRICKS**

The bricks shall be of approved quality having a minimum compressive strength of 75 Kg / cm², best quality locally available, well burnt, sound and of uniform quality and colour. These shall be free from salt and of standard size and shall conform to IS: 1077.

The water absorption shall not be more 20% of its dry weight when soaked in cold water for 24 hours, as per IS : 3102. The tolerance limit shall be 3% for absorption.

The brick sample taken at random from the lot shall be deposited with, and be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge before being used. All subsequent deliveries shall be up to the standards of the approved sample.

4.4 **COARSE AGGREGATE**

**General:** Aggregate of sizes between 4.75 mms to 150 mms will be termed as coarse aggregate. Coarse aggregate from approved quarries and conforming to IS: 383 will only be allowed to be used for the works. Coarse aggregate for reinforced concrete work shall consist of approved broken stone aggregate free from flat laminated or elongated pieces and shall be free from any organic material and shall be within the limits of the relative grading in IS – 383 table – II. Unless otherwise shown on the drawings all coarse aggregate in reinforced concrete shall be graded crushed stone aggregate of 20mm nominal size.

For plain cement concrete 40 mm down / 20 mm down coarse aggregate as per IS : 383 shall be used as per instructions of Engineer-in-Charge.

For damp proof coarse / screed concrete above roof slab 12 mm down coarse aggregate as per IS : 383 shall be used.

4.5 **FINE AGGREGATE**

Aggregate smaller than 4.75mm and within the grading limits and other requirements set in IS: 383 is termed as Fine aggregate or sand. Fine aggregate from approved sources and conforming to the above IS specification shall only be allowed to be used for the works.

For reinforced concrete, plain cement concrete, Brick work, damp proof coarse, screed concrete etc. sand of zone I & II shall only be used. Sand shall be clean river or pit sand of approved quality and shall be free from salts, earth dust or others impurities. It shall be washed with clean water and not more than 5% fine materials shall be allowed by settlement in water and passing through 10,000 mesh sieve.

For plasters sand of zone – II / zone – III shall be used as per instructions of Engineer-in-Charge.

4.6 **Water:** Water shall be clean and reasonably free from injurious deleterious materials, generally potable water shall be used.

5.0 **OTHER MATERIALS**
All materials not fully specified herein and which may be used in the work shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge and he shall have right to determine whether all or any of the materials offered or delivered for use in the work are suitable for the purpose. Contractor shall give the samples of materials to Engineer-in-Charge and shall get it approved before procurement and use.

6.0 **PLAIN AND REINFORCED CONCRETE**

This section of the specification deals with cement concrete plain or reinforced for general use and covers the requirements for concrete mix design, strength and quality, pouring at all levels, form work, protection, covering, finishing, admixtures, inserts, and other miscellaneous works. The provision of the latest version of IS : 456 shall be complied with unless permitted otherwise and any other Indian Standard Code (Latest Revision) shall form part of the specification to the extent it has referred to or applicable within this specification.

6.1 **GRADE OF CONCRETE**

All reinforced concrete shall be either nominal mix concrete or design mix concrete and of grade M – 20 unless otherwise specified in drawing.

6.2 **NOMINAL MIX CONCRETE**

In proportioning concrete, the minimum quantity of cement shall be as specified in Table I of this specification and the amount to be actually used shall be determined by weight. The quantities of fine and coarse aggregates may be determined by volume, but preferably should be by weight. If fine aggregates are moist, allowance shall be made for bulking in case of volume batching in accordance with IS: 2386 (Part III). Allowance shall also be made for surface water present in the aggregates when computing the water content. The amount of surface water shall be determined by one of the field methods described in IS: 2386 (Part III). All the above data shall be maintained properly to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

The water cement ratio shall not be more than specified in IS : 456 (Latest edition) for respective grade of concrete. The cement in any nominal mix concrete proportion shall be increased if the quantity of water in a mix has to be increased to overcome the difficulties of placement and compaction so that the water cement ratio specified for a particular grade of concrete is not exceeded. No extra payment shall be made to the contractor for use of the extra cement. If nominal mix concrete made in accordance with the proportion given in IS : 456 for a particular grade dose not yield the specified strength and fails to satisfy the requirements of “Acceptance Criteria” for concrete as specified in IS : 456 the cement content shall be increased as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge to obtain the specified strength at no extra cost.

The use of richer mix shall be continued until the Engineer-in-Charge instructs otherwise.

Nominal mix concrete proportioned for a given specified grade including cases where the Engineer-in-Charge directs use of additional cement over the quantity specified for the
particular grade, shall not, however, be placed in a higher grade on the ground that the test strengths are higher than the minimum specified for the desired grade.

6.3 MIX PROPORTIONS

The mix proportions for grades of concrete specified in drawings shall be designed to obtain strength corresponding to the values specified in IS : 456 for respective grades of concrete.

Preliminary tests, as specified in the IS code or as required by the Engineer-in-Charge, shall be carried out sufficiently ahead of the actual commencement of the work with different grades of concrete made from representative sample of aggregate and cement expected to be used on the job to ascertain the ratios by weight of cement to total aggregate, of fine to coarse aggregate and water cement ratio required to produce a concrete having specified strength and sufficient workability to enable it to be well consolidated and to be worked into corners of shuttering and around the reinforcement.

**TABLE – I**

**MINIMUM CEMENT CONTENT SPECIFIED FOR DIFFERENT GRADES OF CONCRETE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade of Concrete</th>
<th>Minimum cement content per Cum of finished concrete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M – 10</td>
<td>236 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M – 15</td>
<td>310 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M – 20</td>
<td>360 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M – 25</td>
<td>410 Kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M – 30</td>
<td>500 Kg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIMITS OF CONSISTENCY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree of Workability</th>
<th>Slump in mm, with standard code as per IS : 1199 Min.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Use for which concrete is suitable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Vibrated concrete in roads or Large sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Simple reinforced sections with vibrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Normal reinforced wall and Heavily reinforced sections With vibration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Not with standing the above, the slump to be obtained for work in progress shall be as per the instructions of the Engineer-in-Charge.

6.4 WORKMANSHIP
All workmanship shall be according to the latest and best possible standard.

Before starting any pour the contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge. He shall obtain complete instruction about the materials and proportion to be used, slump, workability, quantity of water per unit weight of cement, number of test cubes to be taken, type of finishing to be done, any admixture to be added, any limitation on size of pour and stopping of in case of premature stopping of pours.

Before pouring any concrete the reinforcement steel, shuttering, staging, inserts etc. are to be got checked by the Engineer-In-Charge of EPI, to be recorded in the stage passing register and to be got signed by Engineer-In-Charge of EPI. Quality of stone chips, sand etc. and availability of the same in adequate quantity shall also to be got checked by Engineer-In-Charge of EPI.

6.5 **MIXING OF CONCRETE**

All concrete shall be mixed in a mechanically operated mixer of minimum capacity of 14/10 and including mechanically operated hopper capable of ensuring of uniform distribution of the materials throughout the mass. The proportion of fine and course aggregate, cement and water shall be as determined by the mix design or according to the fixed proportions in case of nominal mix concrete and shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. The quantities of cement, fine aggregate and course aggregates shall be determined by weight. The water shall be measured accordingly after giving proper allowance for surface water present in the aggregate for which regular check shall be made by the contractors.

Water shall not be added to the mix until all the cement and aggregates constituting the batch are already in the drum and dry mixed for at least one minute. Mixing of each batch shall be continued until there is a uniform distribution of the materials but in no case shall mixing be done for less than two (2) minutes and at least forty (40) revolutions after all materials and water are in the drum. When absorbent aggregates are used or when the mix is very dry, the mixing time shall be extended as be directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. Mixer shall not be loaded above their rated capacity as it prevents through mixing. If there is segregation after unloading from the mixer the concrete should be remixed.

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

Form work and reinforcement shall be approved in writing by the Engineer-in-Charge before concrete is placed. The forms shall be well wetted and all shavings, dirt and water that may have collected at the bottom shall be removed before concrete is placed. Concrete shall be deposited in its final position without segregation, re-handling or flowing. The interval between adding the water to the dry materials in the mixer and the completion of the final placing including compaction of the concrete shall be well within the initial setting time for the type of cement in use or as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

As far as possible, concrete shall be placed in formwork by means approved by the Engineer-in-Charge and shall not be dropped from a height or handled in a manner which may cause segregation. Any drop over 180 cm shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. Once the concrete is deposited in its final position, it shall not be disturbed. Care should be taken to avoid displacement of reinforcement or movement of form work.

The placing of concrete shall be a continuous operation with no interruption in excess of 30 minutes between the placing of continuous portions of concrete.

After the concrete has been placed it shall be spreaded and thoroughly compacted by approved mechanical vibration to a maximum subsidence without segregation and thoroughly worked around reinforcement or other embedded fixtures to correct form and shape. Vibrators shall not be used for pushing and shoveling concrete into adjoining areas. Vibrators must be operated by experienced men and over-vibration shall not be permitted. Hand tampering in some cases may be allowed subject to the approval to ensure that the inserts, fixtures, reinforcement and form work are not displaced or disturbed during placing of concrete. No concrete shall be placed in open while washing of cement and sand, the concrete shall be entirely removed immediately. Suitable precautions shall be taken in advance to guard against rains before leaving the fresh concrete unattended. No accumulation of water shall be permitted on or around freshly laid concrete. Slabs, Beams and similar members shall be poured in one operation normally. In special circumstances with the permission of Engineer-in-Charge these can be poured in horizontal layers not exceeding fifty (50) cm in depth. When poured in layers, it must be ensured that the under layer, is not already hardened. Bleeding of under layer if any, shall be effectively removed. Moulding, throating, drip courses, etc., shall be poured as shown in the drawing or as desired by the Engineer-in-Charge. Holes shall be left in concrete as shown on the approved drawings or as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Whenever vibration has to be applied externally the design of formwork and the disposition of vibrators shall receive special consideration to ensure efficient compaction and to avoid surface blemishes.

6.7 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

Whenever work is to be interrupted, the concrete shall be rebated at the joint to such shape and size as may be required by the Engineer-in-Charge or shown on the drawings. All vertical construction joints shall be made with stop boards, which are rigidly fixed and slotted to allow for the passage or reinforcement steel. If desired by the Engineer-in-Charge, keys and or dowel bars shall be provided if so specified on the drawings or desired by the Engineer-in-Charge. Constructions joints shall be provided in positions as shown or described, the joints shall be in accordance with following:
i) In a column, the joint shall be formed about 75 mm below the lowest soffit of the beams framing into it.

ii) Concrete in a beam shall be placed throughout without a joint, but if the provision of a joint is unavoidable, the joint shall be vertical and at the middle of the span.

iii) A joint in a suspended floor slab shall be vertical, at one of the quarter points of the span and at right angle to the principal reinforcement.

iv) In forming a joint, concrete shall not be allowed to slope away to thin edge. The locations of construction joints shall be planned by the contractor well in advance of pouring and shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-Charge.

v) Construction joints in foundation of any equipment shall not be provided without specific concurrence of the Engineer-in-Charge.

vi) Before fresh concrete is placed, the cement skin of the partially hardened concrete shall be thoroughly removed and surface made rough by hacking, sand blasting, water jetting, air jetting or any other methods as directed by Engineer-in-Charge. The rough surface shall be thoroughly wetted for about two hours and shall be dried and coated with 1:1 freshly mixed cement sand slurry immediately before placing the new concrete. The new concrete shall be worked against the prepared surface before the slurry etc. Special care shall be taken to see that the first layer of concrete placed after a construction joint is thoroughly rammed against the existing layer. Old joints during pour shall be treated with 1:1 freshly made cement sand slurry only after removing all loose materials.

6.8 CASTING OF SUNKEN SLAB

12 mm long or 6 mm long polyester fibres of approved make shall be mixed with cement @ 0.25% by weight of cement i.e. 125 gms per 50 Kg bag of cement while casting of RCC slab at sunken portion.

6.9 REPAIR AND FINISHES TO CONCRETE

All concrete surface either cast-on-situ or pre-cast shall have even, clean finish, free from honey combs, air bubbles, fine or other blemishes. The formwork, joint marks for concrete work exposed to view shall be rubbed out with carborundum stone and defects patched up with a paste of 1 part sand and 1 part cement and cured. The finish shall be made to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Concrete surface to be subsequently plastered or where brickwork shall be build against it shall be adequately hacked as soon as the form is stripped off so that proper bond can develop.
6.10 **CURING AND PROTECTION OF CONCRETE**

Newly placed concrete shall be protected by approved means from rain, sun & wind. Concrete placed below ground level shall be protected from falling earth during and after placing. Concrete placed in ground containing deleterious substances shall be kept free from contact with such ground or with water draining from such ground during placing of concrete for a period of at least three days or as otherwise instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The ground water around newly poured concrete shall be kept to an approved level by pumping or other approved means of drainage. Adequate steps shall be taken to protect immature concrete from drainage by debris, excessive loading, vibration etc., which may impair the strength and durability of the concrete.

All fresh concrete shall be covered with a layer of Hessian or similar absorbent materials, and kept constantly wet for a period of fourteen days or more from the date of placing of concrete as per directions of the Engineer-in-Charge. Curing can also be done by ponding. Concrete slabs and floors shall be cured by flooding with water of minimum 25 mm depth for the period mentioned above. Steps shall also be taken to protect immature concrete from damage by debris, excessive loading, vibrations, abrasion, deleterious ground water, mixing with earth or foreign materials, floatation etc. that may impair the strength and durability of the concrete. Approved curing compounds may be used in view of moist curing with the permission of the Engineer-in-Charge. Such compounds shall be applied to all the exposed surfaces of the concrete as soon as possible after the concrete has set.

6.11 **TESTING AND ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

The contractor shall carry out all sampling and testing in accordance with the relevant Indian Standards at his own cost, in a laboratory approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

6.11.1 **TESTING OF CONCRETE**

a) Normally, only compression tests shall be performed but the Engineer-in-Charge may require other tests to be performed in accordance with IS: 516 (Latest Edition).

b) The minimum frequency of sampling for each grade of concrete shall be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity of concrete in the work cu.m</th>
<th>Number of Samples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – 5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – 15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 – 50</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 &amp; above</td>
<td>4 plus one additional sample for each additional 50 cum or part thereof.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However at least one sample shall be taken from each shift.
At least 6 (six) specimens per sample shall be taken and 3 (three) of these shall be tested at 7 (seven) days and the remaining at 28 days. Minimum compressive strength on 15 cm cubes of different grades of concrete at 7 days shall be as per table 5 of IS: 456-1978.

a) To control the consistency of concrete from every mixing plant, slump test and or compaction factor test in accordance with IS: 1199 shall be carried out by the contractor every two hours or as directed for the test specimens and shall be recorded for reference. The Engineer-in-Charge may, at his discretion, may waive the above tests for small and unimportant concreting.

6.11.2 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR CONCRETE

a) The acceptance criteria for concrete shall be in accordance with IS: 456 (Latest Edition). However, in exceptional circumstances, the Engineer-in-Charge may, at his discretion, accept a concrete of lower strength than specified and which is otherwise unacceptable according to IS: 456 (Latest Edition).

b) Payment for concrete which is normally unacceptable as per the criteria laid down in IS: 456, but has been accepted by the Engineer-in-Charge shall be made at a reduced rate prorate to the strength obtained.

c) Concrete work found unsuitable for acceptance shall have to be dismantled and replacement is to be done as per specification by the contractor. No payment shall be made for the dismantled concrete, the relevant formwork and reinforcement, embedded fixtures, etc. wasted in the dismantled portion. If any damage is done to the embedded portion or adjacent structures, the same shall be made good, free of charge by the contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

6.11.3 LOAD TEST OF CONCRETE

Load test on concrete, if desired by the Engineer-in-Charge, shall be carried out as soon as possible after expiry of 28 days from the time of placing of concrete as per IS : 456. Entire cost of load testing shall be borne by the contractor and if, any portion of the structure is found unacceptable under the relevant clause of IS: 456, the same shall be dismantled and replaced by a new structure as per specification at no extra cost. If the adjacent structure gets damaged, the same shall be made good free of charge by the contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

6.11.4 CONCRETING AT SUNKEN PORTION OF WC / TOILET / KITCHEN

Modified polyester fibre of approved make of 12 mm / 6 mm cut length is to be added in the concrete of sunken portion (sunken slab and vertical wall portion) @ 0.25% by weight of cement used i.e. 125 grams per 50 kg bag of cement.
7.0 FORMWORK

If it is so desired by the Engineer-in-Charge, the contractor shall prepare before commencement of the actual work, design and drawings for formwork and centering and get them approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. The formwork shall conform to the shape, line and dimensions as shown on the drawings.

Formwork shall be of laminated shuttering plywood of minimum 12 mm thickness as per BIS for columns and beams etc. and of laminated shuttering plywood of minimum 12 mm thickness as per BIS and or welded steel plates of uniform pattern for slabs. Struts shall generally be of mild steel tubes and strong sal ballis 150 mm or above in diameter. Bamboos, small diameter ballis, etc., shall not be used unless approved by the Engineer-in-Charge in specific cases.

Supports or props should not be put on any un-propped lower suspended floor or beam unless calculations are submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge to confirm the strength of the lower floor beam and no propping shall be taken out until the Engineer-in-Charge’s approval has been obtained.

The centering shall be true and rigid and thoroughly braced both horizontally and diagonally. The forms shall be sufficiently strong to carry without undue deformation, the dead weight load. Where the concrete is vibrated the form work shall be strong enough to withstand the effects of vibration without appreciable deflection, bulging, distortion or loosening of its components. The joints in the form work shall be sufficiently tight to prevent any leakage of mortar. The form work shall be such as to ensure a smooth uniform surface free from honeycombs, air bubbles, bulges, fins and other blemishes. Any blemish or defect found on the notice of the Engineer-in-Charge immediately and rectified free of charge as directed by him. To achieve the desired rigidity tie bolts, spacer blocks, the wires clamps as approved by the Engineer-in-Charge shall be used but they must in no way impair the strength of concrete or leaves stains or marks on the finished surface. Where there are chances of these fixtures being embedded, only mild steel or concrete of adequate strength shall be used. Bolts passing completely through liquid retaining walls/slabs for the purpose of security and aligning the form work should not be used.

For exposed interior and exterior concrete surface of beams, columns and walls, plywood or other approved forms thoroughly cleaned and tied together with approved corrosion-resistant device shall be used. All floor and beam centering shall be crowned not less than 8 mm in all direction for every 5.0 meters span. Unless described on the drawing or to the contrary beveled strips 25 mm by 25 mm shall be provided, without any extra charge, to form angles and in corners of column and beam boxes for chamfering of corners. Temporary openings for cleaning, inspection and for pouring concrete shall be provided where they are necessary and as may be directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The temporary opening shall be so formed that they can be conveniently closed when required and must not leave any mark on the concrete.
7.1 CLEANING AND TREATMENT OF FORMS

All forms shall be thoroughly cleaned of old concrete, wood shaving, saw dust, dirt and dust sticking to them before they are fixed in position. All rubbish loose concrete, chippings, shavings, saw dust etc., shall be scrupulously removed from the interior of the forms before the concrete is poured as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Before shuttering is placed in position, the form surface in contact with concrete shall be treated with approved non-staining oil or composition. Care shall be taken that the oil or composition does not come in contact with reinforcing steel or existing concrete surfaces. It shall not be allowed to accumulate at the bottom of the shuttering.

The form work shall be so designed and so erected that the forms for slabs and the sides of beams, columns and walls may be removed first, leaving the shuttering to the soffits of beams and their supports in position. Supporting of beams shall not be done except with the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge and props can be reinstated in anticipation of abnormal conditions. If form work for column is erected for the full height of the columns, one side shall be left open and built up in section as placing of concrete proceeds. Wedges, spacer bolts, clamps or other suitable means shall be provided to allow accurate adjustments of the form work and to allow it to be removed gradually without disturbing the concrete.

7.2 REMOVAL OF FORMS

The contractor shall begin the removal of form work only after approval of Engineer-in-Charge. He shall place on record the date on which the concrete is placed in different parts of the work and the date of the removal of form work there from. This record shall be checked and countersigned by the Engineer-in-Charge. The contractor shall be responsible for the safe removal of form work but the Engineer-in-Charge may delay the time of removal if he considers it necessary. Any work showing signs of damage through premature removal of form work or loading shall be entirely removed of form work or loading shall be entirely reconstructed without any extra cost to owner.

Forms for various types of structural components shall not be removed before the minimum periods specified in IS: 456 (latest edition) which shall also be subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

However, in any case, form work shall not be struck until the concrete has reached a strength at least twice the stress to which the concrete may be subjected at the time of removal of forms.

The number of props left under, their sizes and disposition shall be such as to be able to safely carry the full dead load of the slab, beam or arch as the case may be together with any live load likely to accrue during or further construction.

Where the shape of the element is such that the form work has re-entrant angles, the form work shall be removed as soon as possible after the concrete has set to avoid shrinkage cracks occurring due to the restraint imposed.

The form work shall be so made as to produce a finished concrete, true to shape, lines, levels, plumb and dimensions as shown in drawings.
7.3 **RE – USE OF FORMS**

Before re-use all forms shall be thoroughly scrapped, cleaned, joints etc., examined and when necessary repaired and inside surface treated as specified herein before. Formwork shall not be used/re-used if declared unfit or unserviceable by the Engineer-in-Charge.

8.0 **FABRICATION AND PLACEMENT OF REINFORCEMENT STEEL**

The contractor shall prepare and furnish to EPIL bar-bending schedule with working drawings for all R.C.C. works for review and approval by the Engineer-in-Charge. No work shall be commenced without the approval of the bar-bending schedule by the Engineer-in-Charge.

The contractor shall supply, fabricate and place the reinforcement steel to shapes and dimensions as per drawings and specifications.

Any adjustment of reinforcement to suit field conditions, construction joints other than those shown on drawings shall be subject to approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

8.1 **CLEANING**

Before placing the concrete all steel for reinforcement shall be made free from loose scale, rust, oil, grease, paint or any other harmful matter which may effect its bond with concrete.

8.2 **BENDING**

Unless otherwise specified, reinforcing steel shall be bent in accordance with procedure specified in IS: 2520 and or as approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. Bends and shapes shall comply strictly with the dimensions given in the approved Bar Bending schedule. Bending schedule shall be rechecked by the contractor before bending and he shall be entirely responsible for its correctness.

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

8.3 **PLACING IN POSITION**

All reinforcement shall be accurately fixed and maintained in position as shown on the drawings by such approved means as steel chairs and or concrete spacer blocks. Bars intended to be in contact at crossing points shall be securely bound together at all such points by two number No. 20G annealed soft iron wire.

Binders shall tightly embrace the bars with which they are intended to be in contact and shall be securely held. The vertical distance between successive layers of bars shall be maintained by provision of steel spacer bars. They should be so spaced that the main bars do not sag perceptively between adjacent spacers.
The placing of reinforcement steel shall be completed well in advance of concrete pouring. Immediately before pouring, the reinforcement steel shall be checked by the Engineer-in-Charge for accuracy of placement and cleanliness and necessary corrections as directed by him shall be carried out. The concrete cover over the reinforcement shall be as shown on the approved drawings unless otherwise directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. Care should be taken to ensure that projecting ends of ties and other embedded metal do not encroach into the concrete cover. Where concrete blocks are used for ensuring the cover and positioning reinforcement, they shall be made of mortar 1:2 (one part cement: two parts sand) by volume and cured for at least 7 days. The sizes and locations of the concrete blocks shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. Laps and anchorage lengths of reinforcing bars shall be in accordance with IS:456, unless otherwise specified. If the bars in a lap are not of the same diameter, the smaller will guide the lap length. The laps shall be staggered as far as practicable and as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge, and not more than 50% of bars shall be lapped at particular section.

9.0  BRICK WORK

9.1  SCOPE

This specification covers furnishing, installation, repairing, finishing, curing, protection, maintenance and handing over of masonry works for use in structures and at locations covered under the scope of the contract.

9.2  GENERAL

All masonry work shall be true to lines and levels as shown on drawings. All masonry shall be tightly built against structural members and mounded with dowels, inserts etc., as shown on drawings.

9.3  MORTAR

Mortar for brick work except for half brick or lower thickness walls shall generally be in 1 part cement and 5 parts sand by volume unless otherwise stated. Mortar for half brick and lower thickness brick walls shall be 1 part cement and 4 parts sand by volume unless stated otherwise.

The unit of measurement for cement shall be a bag of cement weighing 50 Kg. and this shall be taken as 0.035 cu.m. Other ingredients in specified proportions shall be measured in boxes of suitable size. Sand shall be measured on the basis of its dry volume. In case of damp sand, its quantity shall be increased suitably to allow for bulkage.

Cement and sand shall be mixed dry thoroughly on clean approved platform and water shall then be added to obtain a mortar of the consistency of a stiff paste, care being taken to add just sufficient water for the purpose. Mortar shall be used as early as possible after mixing and before it has begun to set and in any case within 30 minutes after water is added to dry mixture. Mortar unused for more than 30 minutes shall be rejected and removed from site of work.
9.4 LAYING

Brick shall be soaked by submergence in clean water for at least 6 hours in approved vats before use. The contractor shall provide tanks of sufficient capacity to allow the specified immersion. Bricks shall be laid in water by hand and not thrown. The bricks shall not be too wet at the time of use, as they are likely to slip on the mortar bed and there will be difficulty in ensuring plumbness of the wall. Bricks shall be laid in English bond unless specified otherwise. Broken bricks shall not be used. Cut bricks shall be used if necessary to complete bond or as closers. Bricks shall be laid with frogs upwards over full mortar beds. Bricks shall be pressed into mortar and tapped into final positions so as to be embed fully in mortar. Inside faces shall be buttered with mortar before the next brick is placed and pressed against it. Thus all joints between bricks shall be fully filled with mortar. Mortar joints shall be kept uniformly 10 mm thick. All joints on face shall be raked to minimum 10 mm depth using raking tool while the mortar is still green to provide bond for plaster or pointing. Where plaster or pointing is not provided, the joints shall be struck flush and finished immediately. Brickwork of two bricks thick or more shall have both faces in true plane. All brickwork shall be built tightly against columns, floor slabs or structural parts, around window and door frames with proper distance to permit caulked joint.

In half brick work 02 Nos. 6 mm dia MS bar to be provided in every 4th course.

9.5 CURING OF MASONRY WORK

Masonry shall be cured by keeping it wet for seven days from the date of laying. In dry weather at the end of days work top surface of masonry shall be kept wet by ponding.

10.0 STONE WORK

10.1 STONE

The stone shall be of granite, trap, limestone, sandstone, quartzite etc. and shall be obtained from quarries approved by Engineer-in-Charge. Stone shall be hard, sound, durable and free from weathering decay and defects like cavities, cracks, flaws, sand holes, injurious veins, patches of loose or soft materials and others similar defects that may adversely affect the strength and appearance. As far as possible stone shall be of uniform colour and texture. Generally stones shall not contain crypt crystalline silica or chart, mica and other deleterious materials like iron –oxide, organic impurities etc.

10.2 SIZE OF STONE

Normally stone used should be small enough to be lifted and placed by hand. Unless otherwise indicated the length of stone shall not exceed 3 times the height and the breadth or base shall not be greater than three-fourth of the thickness of the wall or not less than 15 cm. The height of stone may be upto 30 cm.

10.3 LAYING

All stone shall be wetted before use. Each stone shall be placed closed to the stone already laid so that the thickness of the mortar joints at the face is not more than 20 mm. Face stone shall be arranged suitably to stagger the vertical joints and long vertical joints shall be avoided.
10.4 **BOND STONE**

At least one bone stone or a set of bond stones shall be provided for every 0.5 sqm of area of wall surface. All the bond stones should be marked suitably with paint as directed by Engineer-in-Charge.

11.0 **PLASTER WORK**

11.1 **SCOPE**

This specification covers furnishing, installation, repairing, finishing, curing, testing, protection, maintenance till handing over, of plastering to masonry and concrete. Before commencing work on the finishing items the contractor shall obtain the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge regarding the scheduling of work to minimize damage by other contractors. He shall also undertake normal precautions to prevent damage or disfiguration to work of other contractors and other installations.

11.2 **PREPARATION OF SURFACE**

All joints in masonry walls be raked out to a depth of at least 10 mm with a hooked tool made for the purpose while the mortar is still green. Walls shall be brushed down with stiff wire brush, to remove all loose dust from the joints and thoroughly washed with water.

For all types of work the base cement concrete slab or masonry surface shall be roughened by chipping and cleaned of all dirt, grease or loose particles by hard brush and water. The surface shall be thoroughly moist to prevent absorption of water from the base course. Any excess of water shall be mopped up.

Prior to commencement of actual work, the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge shall be taken as to the acceptability of the base.

11.3 **MORTAR**

Mortar for plastering shall be as specified in the drawings and in the schedule of finishes. For sand cement plaster, sand and cement in the specified proportion shall be mixed dry on a water tight platform and minimum water added to achieve working consistency.

No mortar which has stood for more than half an hour shall be used, mortar that shows tendency to become dry before this time shall have water added to it.

11.4 **INTERNAL WALL PLASTER**

This plaster shall be laid in a single coat of 12 mm thickness with cement mortar 1:6 (1 cement : 6 fine sand). The mortar shall be dashed on the prepared surface with a trowel and finished smooth by trowel on the surface. Internal wall plaster shall be carried out on jambs, lintel and sill faces, top and undersides etc., as shown in the drawing or as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

11.5 **INTERNAL CEILING PLASTER**
Ceiling plaster shall be laid in a single coat of 6 mm thickness with cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement : 3 fine sand) applied before wall plaster.

11.6 EXTERNAL PLASTER

Exterior plaster shall be carried out in 2 layers, the first layer being 12 mm thick and the second layer being 6 mm thick. The first layer shall be dashed against the prepared surface with 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 directed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Modified polyester fibre of approved make of 6mm / 4.8 mm cut length is to be added with the cement mortar mix of the external plaster work @ 0.25% by weight of cement used i.e. 125 grams per 50 kg bag of cement.

11.7 APPLICATION OF PLASTER

Plaster when more than 12 mm thick, shall be applied in two coats, i.e., a base coat followed by the finishing coat. Thickness of the base coat, however, shall not exceed 12 mm in thickness. The lower coat shall be thicker than the upper coat. The overall thickness of the coat shall not be less than the minimum thickness shown on the drawings. The under coat shall be allowed to dry and shrink before applying the second coat of plaster. The under coat shall be scratched or roughened before it has fully hardened to form a mechanical key. The method of application shall be ‘thrown on’ rather than ‘applied to trowel’.

To ensure even thickness and true surface, patches of plaster about 100 mm to 150 mm square or wooden screed 75 mm wide and of the thickness of the plaster shall be fixed vertically about 2000 mm to 3000 mm apart to act as gauges. The finished wall surface shall be true to plumb, and the contractor shall, without any extra cost to the owner, make up irregularity in the brick work with plaster. All verticals edges of brick pillars, door jambs etc., shall be chamfered or rounded off as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. All drips, grooves, moldings and cornices as shown on the drawing or instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge shall be done with special care to maintain true lines, levels and profiles. After the plastering work is complete, all debris shall be removed and the area left clean. Any plastering that is damaged shall be repaired and left in good condition at the completion of the job.

12.0 FINISH

Where ever any special treatment to the plastered surface is indicated, the work shall be done exactly as shown on the drawings, to the entire satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge regarding the texture, colour and finish.

12.1 STANDARD FINISH
Wherever punning is indicated, the interior plaster shall be finished rough. Otherwise the interior plaster shall generally be finished to a smooth surface. The exterior surface shall generally be finished with a wooden float.

12.2 NEAT CEMENT FINISH
Immediately after achieving a true plastered surface with the help of a wooden straight edge, the entire area shall be uniformly treated with a paste of neat cement at the rate of one Kg per sq.m. and rubbed smooth with a trowel.

12.3 CURING
Curing of plaster shall be started as soon as the applied plaster has hardened enough so as not to get damaged. The Engineer-in-Charge will give the decision as to when the plaster has hardened in. Curing shall be done by continuously applying water in a fine spray and shall be carried out at least 7 days. Each individual coat of plaster shall be kept damp continuously for a minimum two days.

12.4 WATER PROOFING ADMIXTURES
The contractor shall use approved water proofing admixtures made of approved manufacturer in the mortar for external plaster work. The quantity to be used etc., shall be in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, however, subject to approval of the Engineer-in-Charge. These admixtures shall not contain calcium chloride unless specifically allowed by the Engineer-in-Charge and shall conform to IS : 2645.

12.5 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA
Finish to masonry and concrete shall fully comply with the drawings, specifications, approved samples and instructions of the Engineer-in-Charge with respect to lines, levels, thickness, colour, texture, pattern and any other special criteria as mentioned in the specification or as shown on the drawing.

13.0 FLOORING
13.1 40 mm thick marble chips flooring rubbed and polished to granolithic finish, under layer 25 mm thick cement concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand : 4 graded stone aggregate 12.5 mm nominal size) and top layer 15 mm thick with white, black, chocolate, grey, yellow or green marble chips of sizes from 1 mm to 4 mm nominal size laid in cement marble powder mix 3:1 (3 cement : 1 marble powder) by weight in proportion of 4:7 (4 cement marble power mix : 7 marble chips) by volume including cement slurry etc complete with medium shade pigment with ordinary cement.

13.2 KOTA STONE FLOORING / SKIRTING
a) Material: All the kota stone slab shall be of selected quality, hard, sound, dense and homogenous in texture free from cracks, decay, weathering and flaws. They shall be hand or machine cut to be requisite thickness. They shall be of the colour indicate in the drawing or as instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

The slab shall have the top (exposed) face polished before being bought to site, unless otherwise specified. The slab shall be conform to the size required. Before starting the work the successful bidder shall get the sample of slabs approved by Engineer-in-Charge.
b) **Laying:**

Mortar of specified mix shall be spread under the area of each slab, roughly to the average thickness specified in the items. The slab shall be washed clean before laying. It shall be laid on top, pressed, tapped with wooden mallet and brought to the level with the adjoining slabs. It shall be lifted and laid aside. The top surface of the mortar then shall be corrected by adding fresh mortar at hollows. The mortar is allowed to harden a bit and cement slurry of honey like consistency shall be spread over the same at the rate of 4.4Kg of cement per sqm. The edges of the slab already paved shall be buttered with grey cement, with admixture of pigment to match the shade of the slab including polishing and finishing complete.

13.3 **NON-SKID CERAMIC TILES**

Tiles shall be of 1st quality conforming to IS: 15622, of minimum size 300 mm x 300mm minimum 7 mm thick unless otherwise indicated in the schedule of finishes and drawing. The tile shall be laid over 20 mm thick cement mortar 1:4 over neat cement slurry @ 3kg per sqm over RCC slab including filling joints with neat white cement slurry mixed with pigment to match the color of tiles. The color and shade of the tiles shall be as directed by Engineer-in-Charge. The tile shall be of approved make.

13.4 **GLAZED TILES IN SKIRTING / DADO**

The tiles shall be 1st quality conforming to IS: 15622 of minimum thickness of 5 mm and of size as mentioned in the drawing / finishing schedule. The colour shall be got approved by Engineer-in-Charge of EPI. The tile shall be sound, true to shape, flat and free from flaws and other manufacturing defects affecting their utility. The tiles shall be laid over 12 mm thick bed of cement mortar 1:3 (1 cement : 3 coarse sand) and joining with grey cement slurry @ 3.3 kg / sqm including pointing in white cement mixed with pigment of matching shade.

14.0 **PROPERTIES, STORAGE AND HANDLING OF COMMON BUILDING MATERIALS**

14.1 **SCOPE**

The scope of this section is to specify the properties, storage and handling of common building materials unless otherwise mentioned in the drawings or schedule of items.
14.2 GENERAL

The whole of the materials to be mobilized in connection with the permanent work of the contact must be new and of good quality and description of their respective kinds and shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Except where otherwise specified or permitted by the EPIL, all materials shall conform to the latest edition of the Bureau of Indian Standards. The initials ‘I.S./BIS’ followed by a number in any of the contract document shall refer to the relevant Indian Standards and current at the date of tendering including all amendments published before that date.

Before ordering materials of any description, the bidders shall submit to the Engineer-in-Charge the names or suppliers proposed and shall obtain approval in writing from the Engineer-in-Charge of the supplier from whom he proposes to obtain such materials. Should the Engineer-in-Charge at any time be not satisfied with the methods of operations carried on at any supplier’s works or place of business, he shall have the power to cancel his previously given consent to obtaining any material from such suppliers.

15.0 WATER PROOFING TREATMENT ON ROOF SLAB

1. The water proofing treatment of roof slabs shall be as given below:

a) For flat roof prior to water proof treatment grading of slope 1:80 is to be provided with screed concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand : 4 graded stone aggregate of 12 mm nominal size) with minimum thickness of 25 mm near rain water drainage pipe.

b) Inaccessible Roof: Providing and laying APP (Atactic Polypropylene Polymer) modified pre fabricated five layer, 3-4 mm thick water proofing membrane black finished reinforced with polyester / glass fibre matt. The membrane to be laid over a coat of bitumen primer by using butane torch and finally painted with two coat of aluminum paint of approved make. The laying of the membrane to be done as per the specifications provided by the manufacturer.

Approved Manufacturers: Bitumat Co. Ltd., Pidilite, General Membrane, Tamko, STP Ltd., Tixsa India Ltd.

c) Accessible Roof: Providing and laying APP (Atactic Polypropylene Polymer) five layer, 3-4 mm thick water proofing membrane black finished reinforced with polyester / glass fibre matt. The membrane to be laid over a coat of bitumen primer by using butane torch and finally overlaid with 40 mm thick concrete screed 1:2:4 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand : 4 graded stone aggregate of 12 mm nominal size). The laying of the membrane to be done as per the specifications provided by the manufacturer.

Approved Manufacturers: Bitumat Co. Ltd., Pidilite, General Membrane, Tamko, STP Ltd., Tixsa India Ltd.

d) Water proofing treatment for roof slab shall be carried out by an approved specialized firm. Ten years guarantee shall be given by the specialized firm and the contractor on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 50.00 (Rupees fifty only) for the effectiveness of water proofing treatment.

16.0 WATER PROOFING TREATMENT ON SUNKEN PORTION
Providing and laying water proofing treatment to vertical and horizontal surfaces of depressed portions of W.C., kitchen and the like consisting of:

i) 1\textsuperscript{st} course of applying cement slurry @ 4.4 Kg/sqm mixed with water proofing compound ‘Imperno’ of Snowcem or equivalent conforming to IS : 2645 in recommended portions.

ii) 2\textsuperscript{nd} course of 20 mm cement plaster 1:3 (1 cement : 3 coarse sand) mixed with water proofing compound in recommended proportion.

iii) 3\textsuperscript{rd} course of applying blown or residual bitumen applied hot at 1.7 Kg. per sqm of area.

iv) 4\textsuperscript{th} course of 400 micron thick PVC sheet. (Overlaps at joint of PVC sheet should be 100 mm wide and pasted to each other with bitumen @ 1.7 Kg/sqm.).

Water proofing treatment for sunken portion shall be carried out by a approved specialized firm. Ten years guarantee shall be given by the specialized firm and the contractor on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 50.00 (Rupees fifty only)

17.0 EXPANSION / ISOLATION / SEPARATION JOINTS

17.1 GENERAL

Expansion / Isolation / separation joints in concrete and masonry structure shall be provided at specified places, as per detail indicated in the drawings. The material and types of joints shall be as specified herein after. In case of liquid retaining structures, additional precautions shall be taken to prevent leakage of liquids as may be specified in the drawings or as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. All materials are to be procured from reliable manufacturers and must have the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge. The Engineer-in-Charge may demand test certificates for the materials and or instruct the contractor to get them tested in an approved laboratory at no extra cost to the owner. Joints shall be formed true to line, level, shape, dimension and quality as per drawings and specifications. Prior approval of the method of forming the joints shall be obtained from the Engineer-in-Charge before starting the work.

17.2 BITUMEN BOARD / EXPANDED POLYSTRENE

17.2.1 BITUMEN BOARD

Bitumen impregnated fibre board of approved manufacturer as per IS : 1838 may be used as filler for expansion joints. It must be durable and waterproof. It shall be compressible and possess a high degree of rebound. The dimensions of the board shall be equal to that of the joints being formed. It shall, preferably be manufactured in one piece, matching the dimensions of the joints and not prepared by cutting to size smaller pieces from larger boards at site.

If required, commercial quality of expanded polystyrene products commonly used for commercial insulations may also be used as filler materials in expansion joints. The thickness may vary from 12 mm to 50 mm. The material shall have to be procured from
reliable manufacturers as approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. The method of installation shall be similar to that recommended by the manufacturers. A coat of Bitumen paint may have to be applied on the board against which concrete will be placed.

17.2.2 JOINT SEALING STRIPS

Joint sealing strips may be provided at the construction, expansion and isolation joints as a continuous diaphragm to contain the filler material and or to exclude passage of water or any other material into or out of structure. The sealing strips shall be either metallic like G.I. aluminum or copper, or non-metallic like rubber or PVC.

Sealing strips shall not have any longitudinal joint and shall be procured and installed in largest practicable lengths having a minimum number of transverse joints.

The material is to be procured from reputed manufacturers having proven record of satisfactory supply of joints strips of similar make and shape for other jobs. The jointing procedure shall be as per the manufacturer’s recommendations, revised if necessary by the Engineer-in-Charge. The contractor is to supply all labour and material for testing, protection etc.

17.2.3 METAL SEALING STRIPS

Metal sealing strips shall be either G.I., Aluminum or Copper and formed straight, U shaped, Z shaped or any other shape and of thickness as indicated in the drawings and schedule of finishes and or as instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge.

The transverse joints shall be welded using brass rods and approved fix and shall be tested by method approved by the Engineer-in-Charge to establish that it is leak proof. In case it is found that the joints can not be made leak proof, longer lap lengths and different method of brazing which will render it leak proof, shall be adopted by the contractor without any additional cost to the owner. The edges shall be neatly crimped and bent to ensure proper bond with the concrete.

17.2.4 G.I. STRIPS

G.I. Strips shall be minimum 18 gauge thick and 200 mm in width unless specified otherwise. The standards of galvanizing shall be as per relevant Indian Standard for heavy duty work.

The strips shall be strong, durable, without any rust or grease. At the joints the over – lapping shall be for a minimum length of 50 mm.
17.2.5 **ALUMINUM STRIPS**

Aluminum strips shall be minimum 18 swg thick 300 mm width unless specified otherwise and shall conform to IS: 737 of 19000 grade or 31000 grade (Designation as per IS: 6051). A minimum lap of 50 mm length, if required shall be provided at the joints.

17.2.6 **COPPER STRIPS**

The copper strips shall be minimum 18 swg in thickness and 300 wide unless specified otherwise and shall conform to relevant Indian Standards.

It shall be cleaned thoroughly before use to expose fresh surface, without any reduction in gauge. A minimum lap of 50 mm in length, if required, shall be provided at the joints.

18.0 **DAMP PROOF COURSE (DPC)**

It shall consists of a layer of cement concrete of proportions 1:2:4 (1 cement : 2 course sand : 4 grades stone aggregate of 12 mm nominal size) and of thickness 40 mm.

Cement concrete shall be, admixed with integral water proofing compound in specified proportion as per manufactures instructions. The proportions of water proofing compound shall not exceed 3% by weight of cement. Cement concrete laying shall be thoroughly compacted to dense impervious mass, be cured at least 7 days.

19.0 **PLINTH PROTECTION AND DRAIN**

It shall be provided around the building as per drawing.

20.0 **SYNTHETIC ENAMEL PAINT**

Shall be made from synthetic designs and drying oil with rutile titanium dioxide and other selected pigments to give a smooth, hard, durable and glossy finish to all exterior and interior surfaces. The paint shall conform to IS : 2932 and IS : 2933.

21.0 **WATER PROOF CEMENT PAINT**

Shall be made from good quality white cement and lime resistant colours with accelerators, waterproofing agents and fungicides. The paint shall conform to IS : 5410.

22.0 **ACRYLIC EMULSION PAINT**

Shall be water based acrylic copolymer emulsion with rutile titanium dioxide and other selected pigments and fungicide. It shall exhibit excellent adhesion to plaster and cement surface and shall resist deterioration by alkali salts. The paint film shall allow the moisture in wall to escape without peeling or blistering. The paint, after it is dried, should be able to withstand washing with mild soap and water without any deterioration in colour or without showing flaking, blistering or peeling.
23.0 **OIL BOUND DISTEMPER**

Oil bound distemper (IS: 428 - 1969) of approved brand and manufacturer shall be used. The primer where used be cement primer or distemper primer. These shall be of same manufacturers as that of distemper. The distemper shall be diluted with prescribed thinner in a manner recommended by the manufacturer. Only sufficient quantity of distemper required for day’s work shall be prepared.

24.0 **WHITE WASHING**

Shall be done from pure shell lime or fat lime, or a mixture of both as instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge, and shall conform to IS: 712 latest edition. Samples of lime shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge for approval and lime as per approved sample shall be brought to site in unslaked condition. After slaking it shall be allowed to remain in a tank of water for two days and then stirred up with a pole until it attains the consistency of thin cream. 100 grams of gum to 6 litres of white wash water and little quantity of indigo of synthetic ultramarine blue shall be added to the lime.

25.0 **DOOR, WINDOW AND VENTILATOR**

25.1 **STEEL DOOR, WINDOW & VENTILATOR**

Steel door frames shall be manufactured from commercial mild steel sheet of 1.25 mm thickness conforming to IS: 266 and IS: 435. Hot rolled steel section for fabrication of steel window and ventilator shall conform to IS: 7452. Shapes, weight and designation of hot rolled sections shall be as per IS: 7452. The workshop for fabrication shall be got approved by Engineer-in-Charge.

Fabrication drawings shall be submitted by the contractor which shall also include the weights of materials used and got approved from the Engineer-in-Charge.

25.2 **GLAZED ALUMINUM DOOR, WINDOWS, FRAMES**

Work to be executed as per IS – 1948. All sections shall be approved by Engineer-in-Charge before fabrication is taken up. Doors, Windows, Frames, Mullions, Transoms etc. shall be anodized in bath of sulfuric acid to provide a clear coating of minimum 15 micron (IS: 1968). The anodized materials shall then be sealed by immersing in boiling water for 15 minutes. A protective transparent coating shall be applied to the sections before dispatch from the factory.

Fabrication drawings shall be submitted by the contractor which shall be include the weights of materials used and got approved from the Engineer-in-Charge.

26.0 **GLASS AND GLAZING**

**SCOPE**

The work in general shall consists of supplying and fixing all glass and glazing including all chips, putty, mastic cement etc. wherever required as shown on drawings.

**INSTALLATION**
The contractor shall supply and install all glass and glazing as required for various doors, windows, sashes, ventilators and fixed louvers, miscellaneous glazing having uniform refractive index and free from flaws, specks and bubbles. The glass be brought to site in the original packing from the manufacturer and cut to size at site. The cut edges shall be straight free from chips, spalls or any other damages.

Clear glass shall be flat drawn sheet glass and shall be at least 4 mm thick. Sheet glass for doors shall be minimum 6.3 mm thick.

Wired glass shall be thick rolled glass with centrally embedded 24 g. wire mesh of Georgian type. This may be of clear or coloured glass, as shown in drawings.

Quick setting putty shall be used for windows and sashes except when glare reducing glass is used where it shall be of non-setting type of approved make conforming to IS : 419.

Neoprene gaskets with snap-fit glazing shall be fixed as per manufacture’s instructions and shall fit firmly against the glass to give a leak-proof installation.

**27.0 CARPENTRY AND JOINERY**

**27.1 SCOPE**

This shall include supply and fixing of door and window shutters, paneled and flush doors, partitions, wall paneling, shelves, furniture, cabinets, pelmets etc., as shown in drawings including a prime coat of approved paint, varnish/synthetic enamel paint or fixing of plastic laminate where called for in the schedule. This shall also include supply and fixing of all hardware and fittings shown in the drawings.

**27.2 TIMBER**

Unless otherwise specified all timber shall be best quality well seasoned second class hard wood free from larger loose knots, cracks, and other defects. Where specified timber shall be treated with approved wood preservative. Before starting the carpentry work, the contractor shall have the wood approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

**27.3 PLYWOOD**

Plywood shall be commercial quality or with decorative surface veneer. Unless otherwise stated, the adhesive used in plywood shall be phenol formaldehyde resin of B.W.R. grade conforming to IS: 848.

**27.4 FLUSH DOORS**

Flush doors shall be block or solid core doors with commercial or decorative faces and hardwood edges. The core for solid core doors shall be of block board or wood particle board. The thickness shall be as specified in the ‘Schedule finishes’.

Flush doors and board shall be of the required size and thickness. Flush doors shall be ordered to a size little more in which to that after trimming, it fits the opening between
rebates perfectly. Where shown in the drawings and the schedule, flush doors shall be surfaced with decorative laminates of required type and design. The laminate shall be glued to the panel with liquid synthetic phenol formaldehyde resin glue and kept in suitably pressed for at least 12 hours as per best trade practice.

27.5 PANELED AND GLAZED DOORS AND WINDOW SHUTTERS

The wood shall be accurately cut, planed and smoothened to hold full dimensions as shown in the drawings after finishing. The thickness of stiles and rails shall be as required for the shutters.

Stiles and rails shall be properly and accurately mortised and toungeed. While assembling a leaf, stiles shall be left projecting as a horn. The stiles and rails shall have 12 mm groove or as specified in the drawings for the panel or glass to fit in.

27.6 FLY PROOF SHUTTER

The wood shall be accurately cut, planed and smoothened to hold full dimensions as shown in the drawings after finishing. The thickness of stiles and rails shall be as required for the shutters. Patching or plugging of any kind shall not be permitted except as provided. The stiles and rails shall be given a rebate to receive the wire gauge which shall from the panels.

24 gauge MS, wire Gauze conforming to IS: 1568 shall be used for fly proof shutter.

27.7 CABINET WORK

All cabinet work shall be a prime cost item. Cabinets shall be prepared at site as per best practices and techniques, machines, tools and craftsmen available in the furniture making industry. Sample of the work shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Details shall be incorporated as shown in the drawings. Bottom shall be framed in to the drawer front, sides and back. Accurately aligned guides and proper clearance smoothly without bending. All joints and all work shall be glued together with phenol formaldehyde synthetic glue resin, the parts being clamped and pressed at least for 12 hours.

28.0 FITTINGS AND FIXTURES

Fixtures and fittings for doors, windows etc., shall be as shown on drawing and finishing schedule. These shall be heavy type, good quality and from approved manufacturer.

28.1 WORKMANSHIP

28.1.1 GENERAL

The work shall be done by skilled carpenters as per details shown on drawing or instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge. Farming timber and other work shall be close fitting with proper wood joinery, accurately set to required lines or levels and rigidly secured in place.
The surface of frames etc., which will come in contact with masonry after fixing, shall be given two coats of approved paint before fixing. Mastic caulking shall be done after fixing external door and window frames. Special care shall be taken to match the grain of timber or plywood which will be subsequently polished. Screwing or nailing will not be permitted to the edge of plywood or chip board sheets. All exposed plywood edges shall be finished with teakwood lipping unless otherwise shown on drawings.

28.1.2 FINISH

All carpentry work after finishing shall be sand papered smooth. A prime coat of paint shall be given after inspection by the Engineer-in-Charge to all surfaces other than those which shall be subsequently polished or covered with laminated plastic sheet.

29.0 The successful bidder shall establish a field testing laboratory at site, equipped with the minimum following equipments.

1. One no. compression testing machine of 100 tonne capacity suitable for testing concrete cube of 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm size.

2. One no. electronic weighing machine with maximum weight of 10 kg.

3. 24 nos. MS cube moulds of size 150 mm x 150 mm x 150 mm.

4. One no. slump cone.

5. One set of sieves for fine aggregate. (includes sieves of designation 4.75 mm, 2.36 mm, 1.18 mm, 600 microns, 300 microns, 150 microns).

6. One set of sieves for coarse aggregate. (includes sieves of designation 37.5 mm, 19 mm, 9.5 mm, 4.75 mm).

7. One no. silt testing jar.

8. One no. electric oven.

9. One no. vernier calliper.

10. One no. screw gauge.
## LIST OF APPROVED MAKES (AS APPLICABLE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Synthetic Enamel Paint</td>
<td>Berger, Asian, ICI, Dulux, Nerolac, Shalimar, J&amp;N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plastic Emulsion Paint</td>
<td>ICI, Asian, Berger, Nerolac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Other Paints / Primer</td>
<td>ICI, Asian, Berger, Nerolac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ceramic Tile</td>
<td>Johnson / Somany / Kajaria/ Regency/OrientBell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Glazed Tile</td>
<td>Johnson / Somany / Kajaria / Regency/OrientBell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Lift</td>
<td>OTIS/ Kone/Mitsubishi/Johnson/Schindler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ordinary Portland Cement</td>
<td>ACC, Ultratech, Star, Lafarge, Dalmia, Ambuja, Amrit, Star, Valley Strong,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Black Tiger, Taj conforming to IS for 43 / 53 grade as applicable of design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and drawing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pre-laminated (phenol bonded) Particle</td>
<td>Novapan, Bhutanboard, Kitply, Greenlam, Fidayen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Board</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Water Proofing Compound</td>
<td>Accoproof, Impermo, CICO, Pidilite, Choskey, Sika Qualcrete, BASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>APP (atactic Polypropylene Polymer)</td>
<td>Pidilite Industries Ltd. Texsa India Ltd., STP Ltd., Bitumat Co. Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Membrane</td>
<td>Soprema, General Membrane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Door Closer / Floor Spring</td>
<td>Door King, Everite, Hardwyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Aluminium Section</td>
<td>Indal, Hindalco, Bhoruka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ened Glass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Sunken Portion Treatment</td>
<td>Choskey, Rofee, CICO, SIKA,BASF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>White Cement</td>
<td>JK, Birla White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Texture Paint</td>
<td>Berger, Spectrum or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>White Glazed Fireclay Sinks</td>
<td>EID, Parry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Reinforcement Steel MS &amp; TMT</td>
<td>M.S. bar shall conform to IS: 2062. TMT bar shall be as per IS: 1786 of grade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fe-415 / 500. Approved manufacturer for MS/TMT bar are SAIL/TATA TISCON/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RINL/ SHYAM STEEL/ TIGER/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
other reputed manufacturer with prior approval of the competent authority.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Block Boards / Particle board / Ply Board : Century / Green Ply / Kitply/Fidayen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Precast Mosaic &amp; Precfast Chequered Tiles : Modern / Nitco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>OBD / Dry Distemper : Shalimar / Asian / Dulux / Nerolac / Berger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Waterproof Cement Paint : Super Snowcem / Duracem / Aquacem / Acrocem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Structural Steel : SAIL/JINDAL/TATA/NEZONE OR ISI Marked as approved by Engineer in Charge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The materials other than approved list shall also bear IS mark and/or to be approved by the Engineer-in-charge before the use. Required tests are to be conducted by the contractor before use at works.

### 31.0 I.S. CODE

Some of the important relevant applicable IS codes are mentioned below:

- **IS: 1200** (Pertaining to respective work): Method of measurement of building and Civil Engineering works.
- **IS: 456** Code of practice for plain and reinforced concrete.
- **IS: 1199** Method of sampling and analysis of concrete.
- **IS: 1838** Preformed fillers for expansion joints in concrete non extruding and resilient type (Bitumen impregnate filler)
- **IS: 2386** (Part I to IV) Methods of tests for aggregates for concrete.
- **IS: 2505** General requirements for concrete vibrators, immersion type.
- **IS: 2506** Screed board concrete vibrators.
- **IS: 2514** Concrete vibrating tables.
- **IS: 3025** Code of practice for concrete structure for the storage of liquids.
- **IS: 3350** Methods of tests for routine control for water used in industry.
- **IS: 4565** From vibrators for concrete.
- **IS: 9130** Admixture for concrete.
IS: 516 Method of tests for strength of concrete.
IS: 1786 High strength deformed bars for concrete reinforcement.
IS: 1081 Code of practice for fixing and glazing of metal doors, windows and ventilators.
IS: 2502 Code of practice of bending and fixing bars for concrete reinforcement.
IS: 2571 Code of practice for welding and mild steel bars used for reinforced concrete construction.
IS: 2202 Specification for wooden flush door shutter.
IS: 1661 Code of practice for cement and cement lime plaster finish on walls and ceilings.
IS: 4101 Code of practice for external facing and veneers.
IS: 6248 Metal rolling shutter and rolling grills.
IS: 1081 Code of practice for fixing and glazing metal doors, windows and ventilators.
IS: 1038 Specifications for steel doors, windows and ventilators.

**SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK**

The specification covers the requirements for material, storage, fabrication, assembly, test/examinations, transportation, erection and painting of all types of bolted and/or welded structural steel works for general construction work. Fabrication of structures shall also include fabricating with either or any of the following:

a) Built up sections/plate girders made out of rolled section and/or plates.

b) Compound sections made out of rolled sections.

c) Rolled sections

d) Plates including chequered plates

e) Gratings and other sections

These specifications generally cover the broad requirements for the work.

**REFERENCE I.S. CODES & SPECIFICATIONS I.S. CODES:**
IS: 800, 816, 819, 822, 919, 1024, 1261, 1323, 1477, 2074, 7205, 7215, 7307, 7310, 7318, 9595 and other relevant IS Codes.
FABRICATION DRAWINGS

The Contractor shall ensure accuracy and correctness of the drawings. Unchecked and unsigned drawings shall not be used for the purpose of proceeding with the work.

The Contractor shall not proceed with the fabrication of structures unless otherwise same are approved by EIC.

The Contractor shall ensure that the following aspects are in order:

i) Structural layout, orientation and elevation of structures/members.

ii) Sizes of members.

iii) Critical joint details.

Fabrication drawings shall be drawn to scale and shall convey the information clearly and adequately. Following information shall be furnished on such drawings.

- Reference to design drawing number (along with revision number) based on which fabrication drawing has been prepared.

- Structural layout, elevations & sections (with distinct erection marking of all members)

- Framing plans, member sizes, orientation and elevations.

- Layout and detailing of rain water pipes and gutters showing all necessary levels, connections and provisions wherever required.

- Detailing of shop/field joints, connections, splices, for required strength and erection.

- Location, type, size and dimensions of welds and bolts.

- Shapes and sizes of edge preparation for welding.

- Details of shop and field joints/welds.

- Bill of materials Lists.

- Quality of structural steel, plates etc. welding electrodes, bolts, nuts, and washers to be used.

- Erection assemblies identifying all transportable parts and sub-assemblies with special erection instructions, if required.
• Method of erection and special precautions to be taken during erection as required.

The Contractor shall additionally ensure accuracy of the following and shall be solely responsible for the same:

a) Provision for erection and erection clearance.
b) Marking of members
c) Cut length of members
d) Matching of joints and holes.
e) Provision kept in the members for other interconnected members.
f) Bill of materials List.

Connections, splices and other details where not shown on the designs shall be suitably designed and shown on the fabrication drawings based on good engineering practice developing full member strength. Design calculations for such connections/splices shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge along with the fabrication drawings.

Any substitution or change in section shall be allowed only when prior written approval of the Engineer-in-Charge has been obtained. Fabrication drawings shall be updated incorporating all such substitutions/changes by the Contractor at no extra cost.

In case during execution of the work, the Engineer-in-Charge on review of drawings considers any modifications/substitutions necessary to meet the design parameters/good engineering practice, these shall be brought to the notice of the Contractor who shall incorporate the same in the drawings and works without any extra cost to ASSAM RIFLES.

Contractor shall incorporate all the revisions made in the design drawings during the course of execution of work in his fabrication drawings, and resubmit the drawings at no extra cost in case of any revisions. All fabrication shall be carried out only as per the final AFC drawings.

The Contractor shall supply two prints each of the final/as built drawings along with their transparencies to Engineer-in-Charge for reference and record.

4. MATERIALS

General:

All materials shall conform to their respective specifications. The use of equivalent or alternative materials shall be permitted only in very special cases and for all such cases prior written approval of the Engineer-in-Charge shall be obtained.

Receipt & Storing of Materials
Each section shall be marked for identification and each lot shall be accompanied by manufacturer's test reports. Additionally, samples shall be selected from each lot and tested at an ASSAM RIFLES approved Laboratory for conformance to BIS specifications.

All sections shall be checked, sorted out and arranged by grade and quality in the fabrication yard. Any instruction given by the Engineer-in-Charge in this respect shall be strictly followed.

All materials shall be free from defects such as pitting, cracks, laminations, twists etc. Defective material shall not be used and all such rejected material shall be immediately removed from the fabrication yard/site. The decision of the Engineer-in-Charge in this regard shall be final and binding.

Welding wires and electrodes (packed in their original cartons) shall be stored separately by quality and lots inside a dry and enclosed room. Electrodes shall be kept perfectly dry to ensure satisfactory operation and weld metal soundness.

Each lot of electrodes, bolts, nuts etc. shall be accompanied by manufacturer's quality/test certificates.

All bolts (including nuts & washers) shall be checked, sorted out and arranged diameter wise by grade and quality in the store.

Material Test
The Contract shall submit manufacturers' test certificates for all the materials supplied by him. Additionally, tests shall be conducted on samples drawn from the materials delivered at Site as per frequency given in this tender document.

The Contractor shall ensure that all materials brought to site are duly approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. Contractor shall submit IMIR (Incoming Material Inspection Report) for all materials in the format approved by ASSAM RIFLES. This report shall provide the information on the status of the material and shall also carry traceability to the Test certificates. Rejected materials shall not be used and shall be removed from site forthwith. All the sections shall carry the brand marking of the approved manufacturer.

5.0 FABRICATION

General

Fabrication of structures shall be done strictly as per “Approved for Construction” fabrication drawings (prepared by the Contractor based on the latest design drawings) and in accordance with IS: 800 & other relevant I.S. Codes and I.S. Hand Book SP:6 (1). Prior to commencement of structural fabrication, undulations in the fabrication yard if any, shall be removed and area leveled by the Contractor.

Any defective material used in the work shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense. Necessary care and precautions shall be taken so as not to cause any damage to the structure during any such removal and replacement.

Any faulty fabrication pointed out at any stage of work by the Engineer-in-Charge, shall be made good or replaced by the Contractor at his own cost.
Tolerances for fabrication of steel structures shall be as per IS :7215

Fabrication Procedure

Straightening & Bending

All materials shall be straight and, if necessary, before being worked shall be straightened and/or flattened (unless required to be of curvilinear form) and shall be free from twists.

Bending of rolled sections and plates shall be done by cold process to shape/s as shown on drawings.

Clearances The erection clearance for cleared ends of members shall be not greater than 2mm at each end. The erection clearance at ends of beams without web cleats and end plates shall be not more than 3mm at each end but where for practical reasons, greater clearance is necessary, suitably designed seating approved by the Engineer-in-Charge shall be provided.

Cutting Prior to cutting, all members shall be properly marked showing the requisite cut length/width, connection provisions e.g. location and dimensions of holes, welds, cleats etc. Marking for cutting shall be done judiciously so as to avoid wastages or unnecessary joints as far as practicable. Marking shall be done by placing the members on horizontal supports/pads in order to ensure accuracy. Marking accuracy shall be limited to +1mm.

Cutting shall normally be carried out by pug cutter. Cutting may be affected by shearing, cropping or sawing. Gas cutting by mechanically controlled torch shall be permitted for mild steel. Hand flame cutting shall be avoided for cutting the members.

Except where the material is subsequently joined by welding, no loads shall be transmitted into metal through a gas cut surface.

Shearing, cropping and gas cutting shall be clean, square, free from any distortion & burrs, and should the Engineer-in-Charge find it necessary, the edges shall be ground afterwards, to make the same straight and uniform at no extract cost to the Owner.

Holing Holes for bolts shall not be formed by gas cutting process. Holes through more than one thickness of material of members such as compound stanchions and girder flanges shall, where possible, be drilled after the members are assembled and tightly clamped/bolted together.

Holes may be drilled in one operation through two or more separable parts and burrs removed from each part after drilling.

Holes in connecting angles and plates, other than splices, also in roof members and light framing, may be punched full size through materials not over 12mm thick, except where required for close tolerance bolts.
All matching holes for black bolts shall register with each other so that a gauge of 2mm less in diameter than the diameter of hole shall pass freely through the assembled members in the directions at right angle to such members. Finished holes shall be not more than 2mm in diameter larger than the diameter of the black bolt passing through them.

Holes for turned and fitting bolts shall be drilled to a diameter equal to the nominal diameter of the shank or barrel subject to tolerance specified in IS:919. Parts to be connected with close tolerance or barrel bolts shall be firmly held together by tacking bolts or clamps and the holes drilled through all the thicknesses in one operation and subsequently reamed to size. Holes not drilled through all the thicknesses in one operation shall be drilled to a smaller size and reamed out after assembly. Where this is not possible, the parts shall be drilled and reamed separately.

To facilitate grouting, holes shall be provided in column bases or seating plates exceeding 300mm in width for the escape of air.

To avoid accumulation of water in gusseted column bases of laced, battened or box type stanchions, suitable reverse U-type holes shall be provide at the junction of base plate and column section in the vertical gussets for draining out of any water.

Assembly

All bolts shall be provided such that no part of the threaded portion of the bolts is within the thickness of the parts bolted together. Washers of suitable thickness shall be used under the nuts to avoid any threaded portion of the bolt being within the thickness of parts bolted together.

The threaded portion of each bolt shall project through the nut at least by two threads. At column bases, double nuts shall be used and the projection above the top nut shall not be less than two threads.

Flat washers shall be circular and of suitable thickness. However, where bolt heads/nuts bear upon the beveled surfaces, they shall be provided with square tapered washers of suitable thickness to afford a seating square with the axis of the bolt.

Welding

General

a) Welding shall be in accordance with IS: 816, IS: 819, IS:1024, IS:1261, IS: 1323 and IS: 9595 as appropriate.

b) The Contractor shall make necessary arrangement for providing sufficient number of welding sets of the required capacity, all consumables, cutting and grinding equipment with requisite accessories/ auxiliaries, equipments & materials required for carrying out
various tests such as per QAP/ITP.

c) Adequate protection against rain, dust & strong winds shall be provided to the welding personnel and the structural members during welding operation. In the absence of such a protection, no welding shall be carried out.

d) It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all welding is carried out in accordance with the terms of this specification and relevant IS codes. The Contractor shall provide all the supervision to fulfill this requirement.

Preparation of Member for Welding

Edge Preparation

Edge preparation/beveling of fusion faces for welding shall be done strictly as per the dimensions shown in the drawings. In case, the same are not indicated, edge shall be prepared (depending on the type of weld indicated in the drawings) as per the details given in IS:9595. Beveling of fusion faces shall be got checked and approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. The tolerances on limits of gap, root face & included angle shall be as stipulated in IS:9595.

e) Cleaning

Welding edges and the adjacent areas of the members (extending upto 2mm) shall be thoroughly cleaned of all oil, grease, scale and rust and made completely dry. Gaps between the members to be welded shall be kept free from all foreign matter.

f) Preheating

Preheating of members, shall be carried out as per IS : 9595 when the base metal temperature is below the requisite temperature for the welding process being used. Preheating shall be done in such a manner that the parts, on which the weld metal is being deposited, are above the specified minimum temperature for a distance of not less than 75mm on each side of the weld line. The temperature shall be measured on the face opposite to that being heated. However, when there is access to only one face, the heat source shall be removed to allow for temperature equalization (1 minute for each 25mm of plate thickness) before measuring the temperature.

g) Grinding

1) Column splices & butt joints of struts and compression members(depending on contact for load transmission) shall be accurately ground and close-butted over the whole section with a tolerance not exceeding 0.2mm locally at any place. In column caps & bases, the ends of shafts together with the attached gussets, angles, channels etc. shall be accurately ground so that the parts connected butt over minimum 90% surface of contact. In case of connecting angles of channels, care shall be taken so that these are fixed with such accuracy that they are not reduced in thickness by grinding by more than 2mm.

2) Ends of all bearing stiffeners shall be ground to fit tightly at both top and bottom. Similarly bottom of the knife edge supports along with the top surface of column brackets shall be
accurately ground to provide effective bearing with a tolerance not exceeding 0.2mm locally at any place.

3) Slab bases and caps shall be accurately ground over the bearing surfaces and shall have effective contact with the ends of stanchions. Bearing faces which are to be grouted direct to foundations need not be ground if such faces are true & parallel to the upper faces.

Welding Processes

Welding of various materials under this specification shall be carried out using one or more of the following processes.

- Manual Metal Arc Welding Process (MMAW)
- Submerged Arc Welding Process (SAW)
- Gas Metal Arc Welding Process (GMAW)
- Flux Cored Arc Welding Process (FCAW)

The welding procedure adopted and consumables used shall be specifically approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. A combination of different welding processes or a combination of electrodes of different classes/makes may be employed for a particular joint only after qualifying the welding procedures to be adopted and obtaining the written approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Approval & Testing of Welders

The Contractor shall satisfy the Engineer-in-Charge that the welders are suitable for the work upon which they will be employed. For this purpose the welders shall have satisfied the relevant requirements of IS: 7318. If the welders will be working to approved welding procedures, they shall have satisfied the relevant requirement of IS:7310.

Adequate means of identification shall be provided to enable each weld to be traced to the welder by whom it was made. The Contractor shall intimate the Engineer-in-Charge sufficiently in advance, the commencement of tests, to enable him to be present to witness the same.

Approval & Testing of Welding Procedures

The Contractor shall carry out procedure tests in accordance with IS:7307 to demonstrate by means of a specimen weld of adequate length on steel representative of that to be used, that he can make welds with the welding procedure to be used for the work to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge. The test weld shall include weld details from the actual construction and it shall be welded in manner simulating the most unfavourable instances of fit-up, electrode condition etc. which are anticipated to occur on the particular fabrication. Where material analyses are available, the welding procedure shall be carried out on material with the highest carbon equivalent value.
After welding but before the relevant tests given in IS:7307 are carried out, the test weld shall be held as long as possible at room temperature, but in any case not less than 72 hours and shall then be examined for cracking. The examination procedure shall be sufficiently rigorous to be capable of revealing significant defects in both parent metal and weld metal.

After establishing the welding method the contractor shall finally submit to the Engineer in charge for his approval the welding procedure specification in standard format given in IS:9595 before starting the fabrication.

**Sequence of welding**

a) As far as practicable all welds shall be made in a sequence that will balance the applied heat of welding while the welding progresses.

b) The direction of the general progression in welding on a member shall be from points where the parts are relatively fixed in position with respect to each other towards points where they have a greater relative freedom of movement.

c) All splices in each component part of a cover plated beam or built up member shall be made before the component part is welded to other component parts of the member.

d) Joints expected to have significant shrinkage shall be welded before joints expected to have lesser shrinkage.

e) Welding shall be carried continuously to completion with correct number of runs.

f) The Contractor shall choose the welding sequence after carefully studying each case such as to minimize distortion and shrinkage & submit the same to the Engineer-in-Charge for comments and approval.

**Welding Technique**

a) After faces are carefully aligned and set with proper gaps, the root pass of butt joints shall be executed properly so as to achieve full penetration with complete fusion of the root edges.

b) On completion of each run, all slag and spatters shall be removed and the weld and the adjacent base metal shall be cleaned by wire brushing and light chipping. Visible defects such as cracks, cavities and other deposition faults if any, shall be removed to sound metal before depositing subsequent run of weld.

c) All full penetration butt welds shall be completed by chipping/gouging to sound metal and then depositing a sealing run of weld metal on the back of the joints. Where butt welding is practicable from one side only, suitable backing steel strip shall be used and joint shall be arranged in such a way as to ensure that complete fusion of all the part is readily obtained.
d) While welding is in progress care shall be taken to avoid any kind of movement of the components, shocks, vibrations to prevent occurrence of weld cracks.

e) Any deviation desired from the recommended welding technique and electrodes shall be adopted only after obtaining written approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Inspection & Testing of Welds

The method of inspection shall be according to IS:822 and extent of inspection and testing shall be in accordance with the relevant applicable standard or in the absence of such a standard, as specified by the Engineer-in-Charge. Welds shall not be painted or otherwise obscured until they have been inspected, approved and accepted.

The Engineer-in-Charge or his representative shall have access to the Contractor's work at all reasonable times and the Contractor shall provide him with all facilities necessary for inspection during all stages of fabrication and erection with, but not limited to, the following objectives.

i) To check the conformity with the relevant standards and suitability of various welding equipments and their performance.

ii) To witness/approve the welding procedure qualification.

iii) To witness/approve the welders performance qualification.

iv) To check whether shop/field welding being executed is in conformity with the relevant specifications and codes of practice.

Inspection and testing of all fabricated structures shall be carried out by the Contractor by any, or a combination of all the following methods as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge and no separate payment shall be made for inspection and testing of welds/fabricated structures.

A. Visual Inspection

All finished welds (i.e. 100 percent) shall be visually inspected for identification of the following types of weld defects & faults.

a) Weld defects occurring at the surface such as blow holes, exposed porosity, unfused welds etc.

b) Surface cracks in the weld metal or in the parent metal adjacent to it.

c) Damages to the parent metal such as undercuts, burning, overheating etc.

d) Profile defects such as excessive convexity or concavity, overlapping, unequal leg lengths, excessive reinforcement, incompletely filled grooves, excessive penetration beads, root grooves etc.

e) Distortion due to welding i.e., local shrinkage, camber, bowing, twisting, rotation, wariness etc.
f) Linear, eccentric, angular and rotational misalignment of parts.

g) Dimensional errors.

B. Mechanical Tests

The mechanical testing (such as tensile load tests, bend tests, impact tests etc.) shall be done in accordance with the relevant standards and as per the instructions of the Engineer-in-Charge.

C. Magnetic Particle/Dye Penetration/Ultrasonic Examination:

The examination shall be done at random as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. Whenever such tests are directed, the tests shall be carried out on joints chosen by him. The tests shall be carried out by employing approved testing procedure in accordance with IS:822.

D. Radiographic Examination

Radiographic examination shall be carried out only in special cases for random joints as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The Contractor shall carry out penalty radiographic tests in case of any failure/cut-outs/excessive repairs for which the cost shall be borne by him. The Contractor shall make necessary arrangement at his own expense for providing the radiographic equipment, films and all other necessary materials required for carrying out the examination. The tests shall be carried in the presence of the Engineer-in-Charge by employing approved testing procedure in accordance with IS:822. The Contractor shall fulfill all the statutory safety requirements while handling X-ray and Gamma-ray equipment and provide the Engineer-in-Charge all the necessary facilities at site such as dark room, film viewer etc., to enable him to examine the radiographs.

Repair of Faulty Welds

No repair of defective welds shall be carried out without proper permission of the Engineer-in-Charge and his approval for the corrective procedure.

Welds not complying with the acceptance requirements as revealed during inspection & testing of welds or erection or in-situ condition, shall be corrected either by removing & replacing or as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL NO</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>CORRECTION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excessive convexity</td>
<td>Reduced to size by removal of excess weld metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shrinkage cracks in parent plates and craters</td>
<td>Defective portion removed down to sound metal and rewelded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under cutting</td>
<td>Additional weld metal to be deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improperly fitted and misaligned parts</td>
<td>Welding cut &amp; edges suitably prepared and parts rewelded</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members distorted by the heat of welding</td>
<td>Member straightened by mechanical means or by careful application of limited amount of heat, temperature of such area not to exceed 650 degree Centigrade dull red heat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In removing defective parts of a weld, gouging, chipping, oxygen cutting or grinding shall not extend into the parent metal to any substantial amount beyond the depth of weld penetration, unless cracks or other defects exist in the parent metal. The weld or parent metal shall not be undercut in shipping, grinding, gouging or oxygen cutting.

Any fabricated structure or its component which, in the opinion of Engineer-in-Charge, is defective and/or beyond any correct action shall be removed forthwith from the site as instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge without any extra claim.

**Splicing**

Splicing of built up/compound/latticed sections shall be done in such a fashion that each component of the section is joined in a staggered manner.

Where no butt weld is used for splicing, the meeting ends of two pieces of joist/channel/built up section shall be ground flush for bearing on each other and suitable flange and web splice plates shall be designed and provided for the full strength of the flange/web of the section and welds designed accordingly.

Where full strength butt weld is used for splicing (after proper edge preparation of the web and flange plates) of members fabricated out of joist/channel/angles/built up section, additional flange and web plates shall be provided, over and above the full strength butt welds, to have 40% strength of the flange and web.

Prior approval shall be obtained by the Contractor for locations of splices where not shown on design drawings. Only a single splice at approved location shall be allowed for members up to a length of 6 to 7m. Maximum two numbers of splices shall be allowed for members exceeding this length.

**Machining /Grinding**

End of all bearing stiffeners shall be machined or ground to fit tightly at top and bottom without any air gap.

While machining or grinding care shall be taken so that the length or thickness of any part does not get reduced by more than 2.0 mm.

For all machining or grinding works for cap plates, the clearance between the parts joined shall not exceed 0.2mm at any location.
MARKING FOR IDENTIFICATION

Each component shall be distinctly marked (with paint) before delivery in accordance with the marking diagrams and shall bear such other marks as will facilitate erection.

For small members which are delivered in bundles or crates, the required marking shall be done on small metal tags securely tied to the bundle.

7.0 SHOP ERECTION

The steel work shall be temporarily shop erected complete or as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge, so that the accuracy of fit may be checked before dispatch. However, this assembly may not be required in case of fabrication, welding and assembly at Site.

INSPECTION & TESTING OF STRUCTURES

The Engineer-in-Charge (or his authorized representative) shall have free access at all times to those parts of the Contractor's works which are concerned with the fabrication of the steel work and shall be provided with all reasonable facilities for satisfying himself that the fabrication is being undertaken in accordance with the provisions of these specifications & other relevant IS Codes.

Should any structure or part of a structure be found not to comply with any of the provisions of this specification (or relevant I.S. Codes as referred to), it shall be liable to rejection. No structure or part of the structure, once rejected shall be resubmitted for inspection, except in cases where the Engineer-in-Charge or his authorized representative considers the defect as rectifiable.

Defects which may appear during/after fabrication/erection shall be made good only with the consent of the Engineer-in-Charge and procedure laid down by him. All necessary gauges and templates shall be supplied free to the Engineer-in-Charge by the Contractor whenever asked for during inspection. The Engineer-in-Charge may at his discretion, check the test results obtained at the Contractor's works by independent tests at a test house, and the cost of such tests shall be borne by the Contractor.

SHOP PAINTING

Steel surface shall not be painted within a suitable distance of any edges to be welded if the paint specified would be harmful to welders or impair the quality of the welds. Welds and adjacent parent metal shall not be painted prior to deslagging, inspection and approval by the Engineer-in-Charge.

Parts to be encased in concrete shall have only one coat of primer and shall not be painted after erection.

PACKING

All items shall be suitably packed in case these are to be dispatched from the fabrication shop to the actual site of erection so as to protect them from any damage/distortion or falling during transit. Where necessary, slender projecting parts shall be temporarily braced to avoid warping during transportation.
Small parts such as gussets, cleats etc., shall be securely wired on to their respective main members. Bolts, nuts washers etc. shall be packed in crates.

11.0 TRANSPORTATION

Loading and transportation shall be done in compliance with transportation rules. In case, certain parts cannot be transported in the lengths stipulated on the drawings, the position details of such additional splice joints shall be got approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

SITE (FIELD) ERECTION

Plant & Equipment

The suitability and capacity of all plant and equipment used for erection shall be to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Storing & Handling

All steel work shall be so stored and handled at site so that the members are not subjected to excessive stresses and any damage.

Setting Out

Prior to setting out of the steel work, the Contractor shall get himself satisfied about the correctness of levels, alignment, location of existing concrete pedestals/columns/brackets and holding down bolts/pockets provided therein. Any minor modification in the same including chipping, cutting and making good, adjusting the anchor bolts etc. If necessary, shall be carried out by the Contractor at his own expense. The positioning and leveling of all steel work including plumbing of columns and placing of every part of the structure with accuracy shall be in accordance with the drawings and to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Tolerance

Tolerances for erection of steel structures shall be as per limits given in IS:800.

SAFETY & SECURITY DURING ERECTION

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH IS:7205 for necessary safety and adhere to safe erection practices and guard against hazardous as well as unsafe working conditions during all stages of erection.

During erection, the steel work shall be securely bolted or otherwise fastened and when necessary, temporarily braced/guyed to provide for all loads to be carried by the structure during erection till the completion, including those due to the wind, erection equipment & its operation etc. at no extra cost to the owner. For the purpose of guying, the Contractor shall not use other structure in the vicinity without prior written permission of the Engineer-in-Charge.

No permanent bolting or welding shall be done until proper alignment has been achieved.
Proper access, platform and safety arrangement shall be provided for working and inspection, (at no extra cost to the owner) whenever required.

FIELD CONNECTIONS

Field Bolting

Field bolting shall be carried out with the same care as required for shop bolting.

Field Welding

All field assembly and welding shall be executed in accordance with the requirements for shop assembly and welding. Holes for all erection bolts – where removed after final erection shall be plugged by welding. Alternatively erection bolts may be left duly secured.

GROUTING

Prior to positioning of structural columns/girders/trusses over the concrete pedestals/columns/brackets, all latiance & loose material shall be removed by wire brushing & chipping. The bearing concrete surfaces shall be sufficiently leveled, hacked with flat chisels to make them rough, cleaned (using compressed air) and made thoroughly wet. All pockets for anchor bolts shall also be similarly cleaned and any excess water removed. Thereafter, the structural member shall be erected, aligned & plumbed maintaining the base plates/shoe plates at the levels shown in the drawings, with necessary shims/pack plates/wedges. After alignment and plumbing of the structure, the forms shall be constructed all around and joints made right tight to prevent leakage. Grouting (under the base plates/shoe plates including grouting of sleeves & pockets) shall be done with non-shrink grout having compressive strength (28 days) not less than 40N.mm2. Non shrink grout shall be of free flow premix type and of approved quality and make. It shall be mixed with water in proportion as specified by the manufacturer. Ordinary 1:2 cement/sand mortar grout shall be used only for small, isolated structures e.g. operating platforms not supporting any equipment, pipe supports, cross overs, stairs & ladders. The thickness of grout shall be as shown on the drawings but not less than 25 mm nor more than 40mm in any case. The grout mixture shall be allowed to harden for a period as decided by the Engineer-in-Charge. At the end of this period, the shims/wedges/pack plates may be removed and anchor bolts tightened uniformly. The alignment of the structure shall now be rechecked and if found correct, the voids left by the removal of shims/wedges/pack pleas (if removed) must be filled up with a similar mixture of grout. In case after checking, serious misalignment is indicated, the grout shall be removed completely and fresh grouting done after making appropriate correction of alignment.

SCHEME AND SEQUENCE OF ERECTION

The Contractor shall furnish the detailed scheme and sequence of erection to match with the project schedule and get the same approved by the Engineer-in-Charge. All necessary co-ordination and synchronization shall be done with the Civil Contractor where Civil works are not included in the scope of structural contractor at no extra cost so as to match with the project schedule.

PAINTING AFTER ERECTION
General

The scope of painting after erection shall be at the sole discretion of the Engineer-in-Charge and the Contractor shall obtain written instruction in this regard sufficiently prior to taking up any procurement of paint and execution of painting work after erection of steel structures.

The contractor shall carry out the painting work in all respects with the best quality of approved materials (conforming to relevant IS Codes) and workmanship in accordance with the best engineering practice. The Contractor shall furnish characteristics of paints (to be used) indicating the suitability for the required service conditions. The paint manufacturer's instructions supplemented by Engineer-in-Charge's direction, if any shall be followed at all times. Particular attention shall be paid to the following.

- Proper storage to avoid exposure & extremes of temperature.
- Surface preparation prior to painting.
- Mixing & thinning.
- Application of paint and the recommended limit on time intervals between consecutive coats.

Painting shall not be done in frost or foggy weather, or when humidity is such as to cause condensation on the surfaces to be painted.

Surface which shall be inaccessible after site assembly shall receive the full specified protective treatment before assembly.

Primers & finish coat paints shall be from the same manufacturer in order to ensure compatibility. Painting colour code shall be finalized in consultation with ASSAM RIFLES.

Primer Application:

Primer specifications as specified in the drawing/Tender shall be adopted.

Final Paint Application

Painting procedure as applicable for the painting specifications specified in the drawing/tender shall be adopted.

Inspection & Testing of Painting Works

All painting materials including primers & thinners brought to site by the Contractor for application shall be procured directly from reputed and approved manufacturers and shall be accompanied by manufacturer’s test certificates.

Paint formulations without certificates shall not be accepted.

The Engineer-in-Charge at his discretion may call for additional tests for paint formulations. The Contractor shall arrange to have such tests performance including batch wise test of wet paints for physical & chemicals analysis. All costs shall be borne by the Contractor.

The painting work shall be subject to inspection by the Engineer-in-Charge at all times. In
particular, the stage wise inspection will be performed and Contractor shall offer the work for inspection and approval at every stage before proceeding with the next stage. The record of inspection shall be maintained. Stages of inspection are as follows:

a) Surface preparation
b) Primer application
c) Each coat of paint

Any defect noticed during the various stages of inspection shall be rectified by the Contractor of the entire satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge before proceeding further. Irrespective of the inspection, repair and approval at intermediate stage of work the Contractor shall be responsible for making good any defects found during final inspection.

Dry film thickness (DFT) shall be checked and recorded after application of each coat. The thickness shall be measured at as many locations as decided by the Engineer-in-Charge. The Contractor shall provide standard thickness measuring instrument such as elcometer (with appropriate range for measuring dry film thickness of each coat) free of cost to the Engineer-in-Charge whenever asked for.

SPECIFICATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS STEEL WORKS

GENERAL

All materials supplied by the Contractor shall conform to their respective specifications, given in this tender document. The Contractor shall furnish test certificates for all materials prior to their use in the works.

ANCHOR BOLTS

Material
Materials for anchor bolts, nuts, locknuts, washers, pipe sleeves and anchor plates shall conform to their respective specification given in this tender document.

Fabrication
Fabrication of anchor bolts and their complete assemblies shall be strictly in compliance with the specifications and drawings/standards. Anchor bolts shall have coarse type threads conforming to IS:4218.

Placement
Anchor bolt assemblies shall be placed in position strictly as per drawings and securely held during pouring and vibrating of concrete with necessary templates and other dummy structures to prevent their dislocation.

Tolerances

Tolerances allowed for anchor bolts positioning shall be:
- For sleeved bolts, one tenth of the bolt nominal diameter.
- For bolts without sleeves, one twentieth of the bolt nominal diameter.

**Protection**

The exposed surfaces of bolts shall be properly covered (after greasing of bolts and packing of sleeves) with jute cloth so as to protect them from damage till final erection of structure/equipment is over.

**METAL INSERTS**

**Material**

Materials required for fabricating metal inserts shall conform to their respective specification given in this tender document.

**Fabrication**

Fabrication of inserts shall be done strictly as per drawings/standards and in compliance with the requirements given in Specification for Structural Steel Works.

**Placement**

Metal inserts shall be correctly embedded (in plain concrete/reinforced concrete) as per their location shown on the drawings. Care shall be taken that these are securely held in position and do not get disturbed during concreting. Where necessary, these may be welded to the reinforcement bars. Suitable templates, spacers, dummy structures and temporary staging shall be provided. Necessary cutting in the formwork and adjustment of reinforcement bars shall be done for the placement of metal inserts where required.

**Painting**

The exposed surfaces of inserts shall be given one coat of primer after surface preparation to SA 2 ½ as per painting specifications.

**CHEQUERED PLATES**

**Material**

Chequered plates shall be of mild steel and conforming to IS 3502. Chequering shall be closed or open ended or of any other pattern as shown on drawings and approved by ASSAM RIFLES.

4.2. **Fabrication Drawings**

Fabrication shall be as per AFC drawings.

**Fabrication**
Chequered plates shall be fabricated as per “Approved for Construction” fabrication drawings (prepared by the Contractor based on design drawings). These shall be perfectly flat and without any dents/deformations and shall be cut to the required size and shape. Holes/ notches/openings of the required size, if any, shown on drawings shall be made. Nosing angle may be provided for staircase treads or nosing may be made by cold bending of chequered plates. All edges shall be made smooth and even. All chequered plate units shall be given distinct erection marks in accordance with the marking drawings. Stiffeners shall be welded with the chequered plates where shown on drawings.

**Erection/Fixing**

Chequered plates shall be fixed to the bearing members by welding/bolting/screwing as shown on drawings. All bolts/screws shall be of counter sunk type so that the heads remain flush with the top of plate. Where welding is used for fixing, stitch welds of minimum 50mm length with a pitch of 150mm shall be used. Continuous sealing run of weld shall be provided along the junction of two consecutive chequered plates parallel to the span. For removable flooring, details as shown on drawings shall be followed.

**Painting**

Chequered plates shall be cleaned (both the surfaces). Thereafter surface preparation; primer application & painting shall be carried out on both faces after fabrication.

**GRATINGS**

**Categories**

The gratings shall be of two categories:

i) Category A - Fabricated by the contractor as per design drawings/standards

ii) Category B - Ready made bought out from an approved manufacturer

**Material**

Materials for fabrication and fixing of Gratings shall conform to their respective specification given in this tender document.

**Fabrication Drawings**

Fabrication shall be in accordance with AFC drawings.

**Fabrication**

**Category “A” Gratings**

These shall be fabricated strictly as per the “Approved for Construction” fabrication drawings prepared by the Contractor based on design drawings and standards. All units shall be given
distinct erection marks in accordance with the marking drawing. All notchings in the flats shall be punched and not flame-cut. Continuous all around welding shall be done along the contact-lines between two flats on both the surfaces. All fabrication shall be done in a shop under strict supervision. Clamps shall be fabricated as shown on drawing/standard.

Category “B” Gratings

These shall be as per manufacturer's detailed designed to carry loads as specified on the design drawing supplied to the contractor. The deflection shall not exceed span/200 or 6mm whichever is minimum. The maximum clear size of voids in the grating shall be limited to 30mm x 55mm. The contractor shall make necessary notches/opening in the grating as shown in the drawings. All edges affected by such notches/openings shall be suitably stiffened by welding additional flats of the requisite size. All units shall be given distinct erection marks in accordance with the marking drawings. Before procurement the Contractor shall submit the design calculations, drawings and manufacturer's literature / catalogues and get the same reviewed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The Contractor shall submit sample gratings for inspection and approval by the Engineer-in-Charge whenever asked for.

Erection/Fixing

Gratings shall be fixed to the bearing members by welding / clamping and bolting as indicated in the drawings. Minimum length and maximum pitch of welds shall be 50mm and 150mm respectively where stitch welding is used for fixing along the lines of supports. The edges of two consecutive gratings shall be bolted with minimum two bolts on each side of the grating panel.

Painting

Surface preparation; primer application & painting shall be as per specifications of this tender document.

TUBULAR HAND RAILING

Material

Materials for fabrication and fixing of Tubular Hand Railing shall confirm to their respective specification given in this tender document.

Fabrication

Hand railing shall be fabricated strictly as per the “Approved for Construction” fabrication drawings prepared by the Contractor based on design drawings and standards. All tubes shall be straight and without any dents / deformations. Tubes shall be cut and ends shall be prepared to a neat and workman-like finish. All elements shall be directly welded. All welded joints shall
be cleaned and filed or ground smooth, if required, to have a smooth surface and aesthetically pleasant appearance. Splicing of top rail shall not be allowed. Tubes shall be cold bent to shape and curvature in case of discontinuous ends of handrails. Ripples, kinds and / or dents at bends shall not be accepted.

Lower ends of vertical posts shall be cut and splayed (for grouting in pockets in the concrete members). For removable type of handrailing, suitable base plates (with provision for bolting) shall be welded to the lower end of vertical posts. All units shall be given distinct erection marks in accordance with the marking drawing.

**Erection/fixing**

Hand railing, shall be fixed to the bearing members by welding / bolting / grouting as indicated on the drawings. Local notching shall be made in the floor plate / grating to accommodate vertical posts / their base plates which shall always be welded to the main supporting member. When the posts are to be fixed in concrete members, suitable pockets shall be made in concrete for grouting as shown on drawings / standards.

**Painting**

Surface preparation; primer application & painting shall be as per specifications of this tender document.

**MILD STEEL RUNGS**

**Material**

All materials shall confirm to their respective specifications given in this tender document.

**Fabrication**

Rungs shall be fabricated as per enclosed standards / drawings. Mild steel bars shall be straightened if required, cut and bent to shape.

**Fixing**

Rungs shall be fixed in position as per detailed drawing and firmly tied / welded with reinforcement to prevent their displacement during vibrating of concrete.

**Painting**

Surface preparation; primer application & painting shall be as per specifications of this tender document.
LIGHT GUAGE STEEL STRUCTURAL SECTIONS

Material

All material required for fabrication and fixing in position of Light Guage Steel Structural Sections shall confirm to their respective specification given in this tender document.

Fabrication

Fabrication of members shall be done strictly as per the “Approved for Construction” fabrication drawings prepared by the Contractor based on the latest design drawings and in accordance with IS:800 and other relevant IS Codes.

All members shall be straight and free from any dents / deformations / twists. Members shall be cut to the required sizes and ends prepared to a neat and workman like finish. Holes (for sag rods and cleat bolts) of appropriate size shall be drilled and all members / components shall be given distinct erection marks in accordance with the marking drawings.

Erection

Structural members shall be erected in proper sequence and aligned properly without causing any twist. Permanent bolting / welding shall be done only after proper alignment has been achieved. Proper access, working platforms and safely arrangements shall be provided by the Contractor for working and inspection.

Painting

Surface preparation; primer application & painting shall be as per specifications of this tender document.

EXPANSION FASTENERS

Material

Expansion fasteners (medium and heavy duty) shall be of mild steel / high tensile steel with rust proof coating.

Classification

The expansion fasteners shall be designated as medium and heavy duty depending on their usage. The broad classification is given below for general guidance.

Medium Duty (Mild steel/High tensile steel)
- Ladders and stairs supports.
- Cables and cable trays supports.
- Electrical panels and fixtures.
- Hangers for pipes and cable trays.
- Pipe supports.

Heavy Duty (Mild steel/High tensile steel).

- Platform supports (beam and columns)
- Knee brackets for pipes/ multi tiers cable trays / walkways etc.

Note:- Expansion fasteners shall not be used for

1. Members supporting equipment and pipes subjected to vibrations.
2. Cantilever connections designed to cater for effective cantilever spans greater than 1000mm and 1000Kgs of concentrated load at the free end.

Selection

The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer-in-Charge manufacture's catalogues along with the specimens of expansion fasteners (proposed to be used for the job) for his selection and approval. Selected fasteners shall be capable to carry the specified loads.

Testing

If so desired by the Engineer-in-Charge, the Contractor shall carry out all the requisite tests (pullout test, torque test etc.) of specimen expansion fasteners (representative of those to be used) from approved laboratory / test house and submit the report to him for approval. The decision of the Engineer-in-Charge regarding the adequacy of strength and load carrying capacity of the expansion fastener shall be final and binding to all. The cost of all such tests shall be borne by the Contractor.

Installation

The Contractor shall install the expansion fasteners at their correct location (to suit the requirement of fixtures as shown in drawings) as per the procedure laid down by the manufacturer. Location of all holes shall be pre-marked on the concrete surfaces and then holes drilled carefully with an electric drill to the correct recommended size and depth. Holes shall be exactly round and true perpendicular to the concrete surface. Edge distance and pitch of fasteners shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. The Contractor shall suitably shift the hole with the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge in case any reinforcement bar is met with while drilling the hole in RCC structure. Necessary staging shall be provided for working and
the Contractor shall take requisite safety precautions so as not to cause any damage to the existing structure / equipment. Any damage done, while executing the job, shall be made good by the Contractor at his cost.

**Protection**

The exposed surfaces of expansion fasteners shall be properly greased & covered with jute cloth so as to prevent them from damage.

**STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR SHOP AND FIELD PAINTING**

**STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR SHOP AND FIELD PAINTING**

**GENERAL**

These technical specifications shall be applicable for the work covered by the Contract. It is understood that Contractor shall complete the work in all respects with best quality materials and workmanship, best engineering practice, Manufacturer recommendations and instructions of ASSAM RIFLES.

All the items covered in this specification are required to be supplied by the Contractor only.

**2.0 SCOPE**

Scope of work covered in this specification shall include but not limited to the following:

1. Surface preparation for all components covered in this Contract.

2. Selection, procurement and application of primers, paints and other materials on various metallic surfaces including providing all requisite scaffolding, spray equipment, compressors, applicators, brushes, etc.

3. Lettering, marking as per ASSAM RIFLES requirements.

**REFERENCES**

**CODES AND STANDARDS**

**STANDARDS**

IS : 101

**ASTM STANDARDS**

**SURFACE PREPARATION STANDARDS**


MANUFACTURER’S BROCHURES AND INSTRUCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO STORAGE, SURFACE PREPARATION, MIXING AND THINNING, APPLICATION AND CURING
INTERVALS.

4.0 EQUIPMENT

All tools, brushes, rollers, spray guns, abrasive materials, sand, hand/ power tools for cleaning, scaffolding materials, air compressors, instrument for measuring humidity, etc required for the works shall be supplied by the Contractor.

SURFACE PREPARATION, COATING APPLICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL

In order to achieve the maximum durability, Copper slag blast cleaning shall be followed.

Mill scale, rust, rust scale, etc. shall be fully removed by copper slag blast cleaning to SA 2.5 of SWEDISH IVONSK STANDARD: SIS-055900-Latest Edition.

Copper slag blast cleaning shall not be performed where dust can contaminate surfaces undergoing such cleaning or in conditions where the humidity exceeds 85%.

The first coat of primer must be applied on dry surface immediately and in any case within 4 hrs of cleaning of surface.

Blasting and painting shall in general be avoided during unfavorable weather conditions.

PROCEDURE FOR SURFACE PREPARATION GRIT BLAST CLEANING

The surface shall be blasted with Copper slag at a pressure of about 7 kg/ sq.cm at appropriate distance and angle using compressed air and copper slag to give a white metallic luster. Surface profile shall be uniform to provide good key for paint adhesion. Copper slag will normally be available in round shape.

COATING PROCEDURE AND APPLICATION

Copper slag blasted surface upon inspection and clearance by ASSAM RIFLES shall be coated with one complete application of primer as soon as practicable and in no case later than 4 hrs on the same day. Applied paint shall have the required Dry Film Thickness (DFT) after drying.

Each coat shall be in a proper state of cure or dryness before the application of succeeding coat. Manufacturer's instructions shall be followed for intercoat interval.

The type of application may be Airspray or Airless spray or Brush application as per manufacturer recommendation and ASSAM RIFLES instructions for getting satisfactory results.

For each coat, the painter should know the WFT corresponding to the specified DFT and standardize the paint application technique accordingly. This has to be ensured in a qualification trial by Contractor.
SCAFFOLDING

Double scaffolding shall be used for working at heights and all the painters shall be provided with Safety belts for ensuring accident free working.

DOCUMENTATION

1. A written quality Plan with procedure for qualification trials and for actual work.

2. Daily progress Report with details of humidity, surface preparation, surface profile, Dry film thickness particulars of applications, number of coats applied, type of materials used, methodology-Air or Airless or Brush, progress of work vs programme.

3. Code and Batch numbers of primers and paint materials used.

4. Type of testing equipments and their calibration.

5. Elcometer readings for the various components jointly recorded with ASSAM RIFLES.

6. Paint consumption statement along with the Theoretical consumption requirements.

RECOMMENDED MANUFACTURERS

- ASIAN PAINTS
- BERGER PAINTS
- GOODLASS NEROLAC
- JENSON AND NICHOLSON
- SHALIMAR PAINTS

7.0 DELETED

INSPECTION AND TESTING

All painting materials including primers and thinners brought to site by the Contractor for application shall be directly procured from Approved manufacturers as per specifications and shall be accompanied by Manufacturer Test Certificates.

ASSAM RIFLES may call for tests for the primers and paints including verification of batch wise tests for physical and chemical analysis. The Contractor shall carry out the same at his own cost and provide the results to ASSAM RIFLES.

The painting work shall be subjected to inspection by ASSAM RIFLES at all times. Stages of inspection are as follows:

1) Surface preparation
2) Primer application
3) Each coat of paint
All records of inspection shall be maintained in Registers and jointly signed by ASSAM RIFLES and Contractor. Any defect noticed during the various stages of inspection shall be rectified by the Contractor to the satisfaction of ASSAM RIFLES before proceeding further. Irrespective of the inspection, repair and approval at intermediate stages of work, Contractor shall be fully responsible for making good any defects found during Final inspection or during the Defect Liability period. DFT shall be checked and wherever shot same shall be made up with additional coats.

The shades of successive coats should be slightly different in colour in order to ensure application of individual coats in consultation with manufacturer.

Calibrated Digital Elcometers, surface profile gauges and any other inspection instrument required by ASSAM RIFLES shall be provided by the contractor at site.

The contractor shall arrange expert technical support at site by paint Manufacturer who will cross verify independently regarding surface preparation and DFT and quality and provide a report to ASSAM RIFLES.
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION: ELECTRICAL WORKS

The intent of this chapter of the specification is to define the general technical requirements of electrical works.

1.0 STANDARDS

The work shall be carried out in conformity with this specification, the relevant specifications / code of practice of the Bureau of Indian Standards approved, drawings and instructions of the Engineer-in-Charge or his authorized representative issued from time to time. In addition to the above, all works shall conform to the requirements of the following:

a) Indian Electricity Act and Rules.
b) Regulations laid down by Chief Electrical Inspector of the state, power supply authority.
c) Relevant Indian Standards and National Electrical Code.
d) Any other regulation laid down by the local authorities.

Specification of items / works including definition of terms, measurement, classification etc. not covered in this specification shall be governed by the latest General Specification for Electrical works of CPWD.

2.0 EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

All materials, fittings, applications, accessories to be supplied by the Contractor shall be of best quality and shall conform to the specification given hereunder. The equipment shall be manufactured in accordance with the current Indian Standards Specification. Samples of all materials before being used shall be procured by the Contractor to the Engineer-in-Charge or his authorized representatives. The material shall be used / installed only after approval by the Engineer-in-Charge.

2.1 Wires and Cables

a) Wiring cables
   - Wires shall be PVC insulated 1100 V grade as per IS:1554.
   - Conductors shall be of stranded copper.
   - The smallest size of conductor for lighting circuits shall have a nominal cross-sectional area of not less than 1.5 sq.mm, while minimum size of power wiring shall be 2.5 sq.mm.
   - All wires shall be ISI marked.

b) Flexible cable
   - Flexible cables shall be PVC insulated having a minimum size of 14/0.0193 mm.
   - All flexible wires shall be mechanically protected by tough rubber or PVC sheath.

c) Underground cables
   Power cables: Power cables for use in 415 V system shall be of 1100 V grade, aluminium stranded conductor, PVC insulated, PVC sheathed single wire armoured and overall PVC sheathed. All power cables for 11 kV and 33 kV shall be aluminium conductor, XLPE insulated, screened, PVC bedded galvanized steel flat armoured (non-magnetic material in case of single core cable) and PVC sheathed cable. All 415 V cables shall conform to IS:1554 and HT cables shall conform to IS:7098. Unarmoured cables will be used only where specified.
   Control cables: Control of cables shall be 1100 V grade, 2.5 sq.mm copper conductor, PVC insulated, PVC sheathed, single wire armoured with overall PVC sheathed as per IS:1554.
2.2 Switchgear and Control Gear

a) General
- All items of switchgears and distribution boards shall be metal clad type except those forming part of cubicle type switch boards.
- The types, ratings and make of the switchgear and protective gear shall be as specified in this specification and the schedule of works.
- RCCBs (ELCBs) shall conform to the ratings specified in the schedule of works.
- Each distribution boards shall have one independent and separate terminal block each for the neutral and the earth conductors.
- Each distribution boards shall be provided with earthing terminals for body earthing – one for single phase and two for three-phase.
- All DBs (single phase or three phases) shall be of 4, 6, 8 or 12 ways as specified. Number of ways as stated above, in case of three phase DB shall mean ways per phase.
- Bus-bars used shall be of electrolyte copper of appropriate size.

b) MCB Type Distribution Board (MCBDB)
- MCB type distribution boards shall be either single phase or 3-phase type horizontal or vertical, depending upon whether outgoing circuits are single phase or 3 phased /1phase.
- All MCBDBs shall have provision for accommodating MCB type isolators and RCCB (ELCB) at incoming in single pole or multiple configurations.
- All MCBDBs unless specifically mentioned and/or having different circuit configuration than the standard manufacturing range shall be factory fabricated and completely pre-wired and ready for installation at site.
- MCBDBs shall be fabricated out of 1.6 mm thick sheet steel with stove enameled paint finish and shall be wall mounted type if not specified otherwise.
- The boards shall have adequate provision for entry of incoming and outgoing cables / wires through knockout holes with or without detachable plates.

c) Medium Voltage Switchboard
Medium voltage switchboards or MV switchgear panels shall be as per the schedule of items and as per the following specific requirements in addition to the general requirements as per the latest editions of applicable Indian Standards.
The switchboard shall be free-standing, metal enclosed, compartmentalized, modular type, dust and vermin proof suitable for indoor installation. Switchgear enclosure shall provide degree of protection not less than IP-31 as per IS:2147. The switchgear shall be assembled out of vertical panels of uniform height not exceeding 2450 mm. The maximum height of the operating handle / switches shall not exceed 1800 mm and minimum height not below 300 mm.
The switchgear shall be designed to ensure maximum safety during operation, inspection, connection of cables, relocation of outgoing circuits and maintenance with the energized bus-bar system and without taking any special precautions. The switchgear shall permit maximum interchangeability and shall be extensible on either side.
The switchboard shall be sheet steel clad with the frame fabricated out of 14 SWG cold rolled sheet steel and doors / covers out of 15 SWG cold rolled sheet steel; having integral base frame for each vertical panel. All hardware shall be corrosion resistant. All joints and connections of the panel members shall be made of galvanized, zinc passivated or cadmium plated high quality steel bolts, nuts and washers, secured against loosening. The switchgear shall be suitable for bottom cable entry. Provision for incoming connection through bus duct shall be made as per requirement of the specification and schedule of rates. Individual circuit breakers, switch fuse units, MCCBs, bus-bars, cable termination compartment shall be housed in separate enclosed compartments separated from each other by metallic barriers. Circuit breaker panel shall be in single front execution only. Not more than two breaker cubicles shall be housed in single vertical panel except for the incomer and bus-coupler, which shall each be housed in independent vertical panels. Motor starters, switch fuse units, MCCBs shall be in suitable arrangement in single or double front as specified in the
schedule of items. All auxiliary devices for control, indications, measurement and protection such as push-button, control and selector switches, indicating lamp, metering instruments protective relays except bimetallic relays shall be mounted on the front side of the respective compartment. Components requiring frequent inspection during operation shall be easily accessible. Main bus-bars shall be of high conductivity aluminium or electrolytic copper as specified having uniform current rating throughout their length. Horizontal and vertical bus-bars shall be sized depending upon the maximum expected current and to limit the maximum operating temperature at specified design ambient temperature to 85°C for normal operating condition and to 200°C for short-circuit condition considering installation in a poorly ventilated area.

Adequately sized auxiliary copper / aluminium bus-bars running horizontally in a separate enclosure shall be provided for space heaters, control supply and metering requirements. Necessary tee-off connections shall be used for distributing auxiliary supply to each vertical panel.

All bus-bars shall be colour coded and designed to withstand specified short circuit currents for one second.

Aluminium earth bus with 300 sq.mm minimum size or equivalent copper bus shall be provided throughout the length of the switchboard with provision for interconnecting to earth grid. All non-current carrying metallic parts of the mounted equipment shall be earthed. Door and movable parts shall be earthed using flexible copper connections.

Inside the switchboards the wiring for power, control, signaling protection and instrument circuits shall be done with PVC insulated copper, conductors having 660 / 1100 V grade insulation. Minimum size of the control wire shall be 1.5 sq.mm copper for circuits having fuse rating 10 Amps Or less. For control circuit with higher fuse rating min 2.5 sq.mm copper conductor shall be used.

—Elmex‖ type terminals shall be acceptable for wiring upto 10 sq.mm size and for conductors larger than 10 mm², bolt type terminals with crimping lugs shall be provided. Each wire shall be terminated at a separate terminal. A minimum of 10% spare terminal shall be provided for all CT terminals.

For modules rated above 100 amps., preferably copper strip connection shall be used.

The air circuit breakers shall be fully draw-out type, Circuit breaker panel shall have three distinct positions : viz – ‘service’, ‘test’, ‘full out’ position complete with necessary safety interlocks, scraping, earth connection, shutters, safety barriers and suitable guides for easy movement of the trolley. Access to the cables shall be from the rear side after opening the door of the separate cabling compartment.

Circuit breakers shall be trip free type having anti-pumping features and electrically operated mechanism suitable for control supply specified in the schedule of items /specification. Circuit breaker trip coils shall be rated for satisfactory operation with50% to 110% of rated voltage and the closing coil shall be rated for 85% to 110% of the rated voltage.

All switch fuse units shall be load break, heavy duty, air break type (double break)with the operating handle mounted on compartment door, complete with necessary interlocking mechanism.

All fuses shall be non-deteriorating HRC cartridge, pressure fitting link type.

All relays shall be back connected, draw-out type suitable for flush mounting and fitting with dust tight covers along with hand reset type built in flag indication.

Current transformers for metering shall have an accuracy class 1.0 and instrument safety factor less than 5. Protective current transformers shall have an accuracy class 5 P and accuracy limit factor greater than 10.

All indicating instruments shall be flush mounting type and of 96 x 96 mm square pattern, except the digital instruments. Digital instruments if required shall be asper schedule of items / specific technical specifications.

All control / selector switches shall be rotary back connected type having a cam operated contact mechanism.
2.3 Miniature Circuit Breaker
a) Miniature circuit breakers shall be of approved make and rating as specified.
b) LI series MCBs shall be used only for normal lighting circuits.
c) GI series MCBs shall be used for all motor loads, air conditioners, halogen and other discharge lamps and all power circuits.

2.4 Moulded Case Circuit Breaker
a) Moulded case circuit breakers shall be of approved make. Adjustable type MCCBs shall be used unless otherwise specified in the schedule of items / specific technical specification.
b) Current rating and the short circuit rating of the MCCBs shall be as per schedule of items.

3.0 Earthing

Joints and bonds
a) Joints
The lightning protective system shall have as few joints in it as necessary. In the down conductors below ground level these shall be mechanically and electrically effective and shall be so made as to exclude moisture completely. The joints maybe clamped, screwed, bolted, crimped, riverted or welded. With overlapping joints the length of the overlap should not be less than 20 mm for all types of conductors. Contact surfaces should first be cleaned and then inhibited from oxidation with a suitable non-corrosive compound. Joints of dissimilar metal should be suitably protected against bimetallic action and corrosion. In general, joints for strips shall be tinned, soldered, welded or brazed and at least double-riverted. Clamped or bolted joints shall only be used on test points or on bonds to existing metal, but joints shall only be of the clamped or screwed type.

b) Bonds
External metal on or forming part of a structure may have to discharge the full lightning current. Therefore, the bond to the lightning protective system shall have a cross-sectional area not less than that employed for the main conductors. On the other hand, internal metal is not so vulnerable and its associated bonds are at most only likely to carry a portion of the total lightning current, apart from their function of equalising potential. These latter bonds may, therefore, be smaller in cross-sectional area than those used for the main conductors. All the bonds should be suitably protected against corrosion. Bonds shall be as short as possible.

c) Testing Points
Each down conductor shall be provided with a testing point in a position convenient for testing but inaccessible for interference. No connection, other than one direct to an earth electrode, shall be made below a testing point. Testing points shall be phosphor bronze, gunmetal, copper or any other suitable material.

d) Earth Terminations

1. Each down conductor shall have an independent earth termination. It should be capable of isolation for testing purposes. Suitable location for the earth termination shall be selected after testing and assessing the specific resistivity of the soil and with due regard to reliability of the sub-soil water to ensure minimum soil moistness.

2. Water pipe system should not be bonded to the earth termination system.
However, if adequate clearance between the two cannot be obtained, they may be effectively bonded and the bonds should be capable of isolation and testing. The gas pipes, however, should in no case be bonded to the earth termination system.

3. It is recommended that all earth terminations should be interconnected. Common earthing besides equalising the voltage at various earth terminations also minimises any risk to it of mechanical damage.

e) Earth Electrodes
Earth electrodes shall be constructed and installed in accordance with section 3.3.

f) Fasteners
Conductors shall be securely attached to the building or other object to be protected by fasteners which shall be substantial in construction, not subject to breakage and shall be made of galvanised steel or other suitable material. If fasteners are made of steel, they should be galvanised to protect them against corrosion. If they are made of any other material suitable precautions should be taken to avoid corrosion. Some samples of fasteners are shown in IS:2309-1969.

g) Earth Resistance
Each earth termination should have a resistance in ohms to earth not exceeding numerically the product of 10 and the number of earth terminations to be provided. The whole of the lightning protective system should have a combined resistance to earth not exceeding 10 ohms before any bonding has been effected to metal in or on the structure or to surface below ground.

4.0 Cable Laying

4.1 Route

i) Before the cable laying work is undertaken, the route layout of the cable shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge and the work shall be undertaken only after approval of the route layout.

ii) a) Whenever cables of different voltages are laid following points shall be noted while laying along well demarcated or established roads, the LV / MV cables shall be laid further from the kerb line than HV cables.

b) Cables of different voltages and also power and control cables shall be kept in different trenches with adequate separation. Where available space is restricted such that this requirement cannot be met, LV / MV cables shall be laid above HV cables.

c) Where cables cross one another, the cable of higher voltage shall be laid at a lower level than the cable of lower voltage.

iii) Proximity to communication cables
Power and communication cables shall as far as possible cross each other at right angles. The horizontal and vertical clearance between them shall not be less
than 60cm.

4.2 Methods of Laying
The cables shall be laid direct in ground, pipe, closed or open ducts, cable trays or on surface of wall etc. The method(s) of laying required shall be specified in the tender / schedule of work.

4.3 Laying direct in ground
i) This method shall be adopted where specified in the schedule of works. Normally this method shall be adopted when the cable route is through open ground, along roads, lanes, etc. and where no frequent excavations are likely to be encountered and where re-excavation is easily possible without affecting other services.

ii) Trenching
a) Width and depth of the trench shall be as shown in the drawing. When more than one tier of cables is unavoidable and vertical formation of laying is adopted, the depth of the trench shall be increased by 30 cm for each additional tier to be formed.

b) The trenches shall be excavated in reasonably straight lines. Wherever there is a change in the direction, a suitable curvature shall be adopted complying with the minimum bending radius specified in Table – 11. Where gradients and changes in depth are unavoidable, these shall be gradual. The bottom of the trench shall be level and free from stones, brick bats etc.

TABLE – 2
MINIMUM BENDING RADIUS – PAPER INSULATED CABLES AND XLPE CABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System voltage</th>
<th>Minimum bending radius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single core</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unarmoured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armoured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 KV</td>
<td>20 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 KV</td>
<td>25 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 KV</td>
<td>30 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 D</td>
<td>12 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 D</td>
<td>15 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 D</td>
<td>20 D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D is the overall diameter of the cable.

The excavation should be done by suitable means – manual or mechanical. The excavated soil shall be stacked firmly by the side of the trench such that it may not fall back into the trench.

c) Adequate precautions should be taken not to damage any existing cable(s), pipes or any other such installations in the route during excavation. Wherever bricks, tiles or protective covers or bare cables are encountered, further excavation shall not be carried out without the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

Existing property, if any, exposed during trenching shall be temporarily supported adequately as directed by the Engineer-in-Charge. The trenching in such cases shall be done in short lengths, necessary pipes laid for passing cables therein, if required. If there is any danger of a trench collapsing or endangering adjacent structures, the sides should be well shored up with sheeting as the
excavation proceeds. Where necessary, these may even be left in place when backfilling the trench. Excavation through lawns shall be done in consultation with the department concerned.

iii) Laying of Cable in Trench
a) Sand cushioning
The excavated trench shall be provided with a layer of clean, dry sand cushion of not less than 8 cm in depth, before laying the cables therein. However, sand cushioning may not be provided for MV cables, where there is no possibility of any mechanical damage to the cables due to heavy or shock loading on the soil above if so specified in the tender document and as per approval of the Engineer-in-Charge. Sand cushioning shall however be invariably provided in the case of HV cables.
b) The cable drum shall be properly mounted on jacks, or on a cable wheel at suitable location, making sure that the spindle, jack etc. are strong enough to carry the weight of the drum without failure and that the spindle is horizontal in the bearings so as to prevent the drum creeping to one side while rotating.
c) The cable shall be pulled over in rollers in the trench steadily and uniformly without jerks and strain. The entire cable length shall be far as possible laid off in one stretch. PVC / XLPE cables less than 120 sq.mm size may be removed by —Flaking‖ i.e. by making one long loop in the reverse direction.

Note:
For short runs and sizes up to 50 sq.mm of MV cables, any other suitable method of direct handling and laying can be adopted without strain or excess bending of the cables.

d) After the cable has been so uncoiled, it shall be lifted slightly over the rollers beginning from one end by helpers standing about 10 m apart and drawn straight. The cable shall then be lifted off the rollers and laid in a reasonably straight line.

e) Testing before covering
The cables shall be tested in presence of the Engineer-in-Charge for continuity of cores and insulation resistance and the cable length shall be measured, before closing the trench.

f) Sand covering
Cables laid in trenches in a single tier formation shall have a covering of dry sand of not less than 17 cm above the base cushion of sand before the protective cover is laid.
In the case of vertical multi-tier formation, after the first cable has been laid, a sand cushion of 30 cm shall be provided over the base cushion before the second tier is laid. If additional tiers are formed, each of the subsequent tiers also shall have as and cushion of 30 cm as stated above. Cables in the top most tier shall have a final sand covering not less than 17 cm before the protective cover is laid.
Sand covering as stated above need not be provided for MV cables where a decision is taken by the Engineer-in-Charge as per sub-clause (iii-a) above, but the inter tier spacing should be maintained with soft soil instead of sand between tiers and for covering.
Sand cushioning shall however be invariably provided in the case of HV cables.

g) Extra loop cable
At the time of original installation, approximately 3 m of surplus cable shall be left on each terminal end of the cable and on each side of the underground joints. The surplus cable shall be left in the form of a loop. Where there are long runs of cables such loose cable may be left at suitable intervals as specified by the Engineer-in-Charge. Where it may not be practically possible to provide separation between cables when forming loops of a number of cables as in the case of cable emanating from a substation, measurement shall be made only to the extent of actual volume of excavation, sand filling etc and paid for accordingly.

h) Mechanical protection over the covering
Mechanical protection to cables shall be laid over the covering to provide warning to future excavators of the present of the cable and also to protect the cable against accidental mechanical damage by pick-axe blows etc. as follows:

i) Unless otherwise specified, the cables shall be protected by second class brick of nominal size 22 cm x 11.4 cm x 7 cm or locally available size, placed on top of the sand (or, soil as the case may be). The bricks shall be placed breadth-wise for the full length of the cable. Where more than one cable is to be laid in the same trench, this protective covering shall cover all the cables and projects at least 5 cm over the sides of the end cables.

ii) Where bricks are not easily available, or are comparatively costly, there is no objection to use locally available material such as tiles or slates or stone/cement concrete slabs. Where such an alternative is acceptable, the same shall be clearly specified in the tender specifications.

iv) Backfilling

a) The trenches shall be then backfilled with excavated earth, free from stones or other shall edged debris and shall be rammed and watered, if necessary in successive layers not exceeding 30 cm depth.

b) Unless otherwise specified, a crown of earth not less than 50 mm and not exceeding 100 mm in the centre and tapering towards the sides of the trench shall be left to allow for subsidence. The crown of the earth, however, should not exceed 10 cms. so as not to be a hazard to vehicular traffic.

c) The temporary restatements of roadways should be inspected at regular intervals, particularly during wet weather and settlements should be made good by further filling as may be required.

d) After the subsidence has ceased, trenches cut through roadways or other paved areas shall be restored to the same density and materials as the surrounding area and repaved in accordance with the relevant building specifications to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

e) Where road berms of lawns have been cut out of necessity, or kerb stones displaced, the same shall be repaired and made good, except for turfing/asphalting, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge and all the surplus earth or rock shall be removed to places as specified.

v) Laying of single core cables
a) Three single core cables forming one three phase circuit shall normally be held in close trefoil formation and shall be bound together at intervals of approximately 1 m.

b) The relative position of the three cables shall be changed at each joint at the time of original installation, complete transposition being effected in every three consecutive cable lengths.

v) Route markers

a) Location

Route markers shall be provided along with the runs of cable at locations approved by the Engineer-in-Charge and generally at intervals not exceeding 100 m. Markers shall also be provided to identify change in the direction of the cable route and locations of underground joints.

b) Plate type marker

Route markers shall be made out of 100 mm x 5 mm G.I. / aluminium plate welded/bolted on 35 mm x 35 mm x 6 mm angel iron, 60 cm long. Such plate markers shall be mounted parallel to and at about 0.5 m away from the edge of the trench.

c) CC marker

Alternatively, cement concrete 1:2:4 (1 cement : 2 coarse sand : 4 graded stone aggregate of 20 mm in size) as shown in figure 2 shall be laid flat and centered over the cable. The concrete markers, unless otherwise instructed by the Engineer-in-Charge, shall project over the surrounding surface so as to make the cable route easily identifiable.

d) Inscription

The words IITG-MV / HV CABLE as the case may be shall be inscribed on the marker.

4.4 Laying in Pipes / Closed Ducts

i) In locations such as road crossing, entry in to buildings, paved areas etc., cables shall be laid in pipes or closed ducts. Stone ware pipes, G.I, C.I or spun reinforced concrete pipes shall be used for cables as specified in the schedule of works.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cables in Pipe</th>
<th>Pipe Fill</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 cable in pipe</td>
<td>53% full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 cables in pipe</td>
<td>31% full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more cables</td>
<td>43% full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple cables</td>
<td>40% full</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii) Where cables pass through foundation walls or other underground structures, the necessary ducts or openings will be provided in advance for the same. However, should it become necessary to cut holes in existing foundations structures, the electrical contractor shall determine their location and obtain approval of the Engineer-in-Charge before cutting is done.

iv) At road crossing and other places where cables enter pipe sleeves adequate bed of sand shall be given so that the cables do not slack and get damaged by pipe ends.

v) At road crossings, the top surface of pipes shall be at a minimum depth of 1 m from the pavement level. When pipes are laid cutting existing road, care shall be taken so that the soil filled up after laying the pipes is rammed well in layers with watering as required to ensure proper compaction. A crown of earth not exceeding 10 cm should be left at the top. After the subsidence has ceased, the top of the filled up trenches in road ways or other paved areas shall be restored to the same density and material as the surrounding area in accordance with the direction of the Engineer-in-Charge (Civil) up to his satisfaction.
vi) All G.I. pipes shall be laid as per layout drawings and site requirements. Before fabrication of various profiles of pipe by hydraulically operated bending machine (which is to be arranged by the Contractor), all the burrs from the pipes shall be removed. G.I. pipes with bends shall be buried in soil / concrete such a way that the bends shall be totally concealed. For G.I. pipes buried in soil, bitumen coating shall be applied on the buried lengths. Installation of G.I. pipes shall be undertaken well before paving is completed and necessary coordination with paving agency shall be the responsibility of Electrical Contractor. The open ends of pipes shall be suitably plugged with G.I. plugs after they are laid in final position. G.I. plugs shall be supplied by the Contractor at no extra cost.

4.5 Laying in Open Ducts

a) Open ducts with suitable removable covers (RCC slabs or chequered plates) are generally provided in substations, switch rooms, plant rooms, workshops etc. for taking the cables. The cable ducts should be of suitable dimensions for the number of cables involved.
b) Laying of cables with different voltage ratings in the same duct shall be avoided. Where it is inescapable to take HV & MV cables in the same trench, they shall be laid with a barrier between them or alternatively, one of the two (HV / MV) cables may be taken through pipe(s). Splices or joints of any type shall not be permitted inside the ducts.
c) The cables shall be laid directly in the duct such that unnecessary crossing of cables is avoided.
d) Where specified, cables may be fixed with clamps on the walls of the duct or taken in hooks / brackets / cable trays through in ducts.
e) Where specified, ducts may be filled with dry sand after the cables are laid and covered as above, or finished with cement plaster, specially in high voltage applications.

4.6 Laying on Surface

The method may be adopted in places like switch rooms, workshops, tunnels, rising (distribution) mains in buildings etc. This may be necessitated in the works of additions and / or alternations to the existing installation, where other methods of laying may not be feasible. Cables may be laid in surface by any of the following methods as specified:

a) Directly clamped by saddles or clamps
b) Supported on cradles
c) Laid on troughs / trays, duly clamped.

4.7 Laying on Cable Tray

This method may be adopted in places like indoor substations, air-conditioning plant rooms, generator rooms etc. or where long horizontal runs of cables are required within the building and where it is not convenient to carry the cable in open ducts. This method is preferred where heavy sized cables or a number of cables are required to be laid. The cable trays may be either of perforated sheet type or ladder type as specified.

4.8 Jointing

i) Location

a) Before laying a cable, proper locations for the proposed cable joints, if any, shall be decided, so that when the cable is actually laid, the joints are made in the most suitable
places. As far as possible, water logged locations, carriageways, pavements, proximity to telephone cables, gas or water mains, inaccessible places, ducts, pipes, racks etc. shall be avoided for locating the cable joints.

b) Joints shall be staggered by 2 m to 3 m when joints are to be done for two or more cables laid together in the same trench.

ii) Joint pits
a) Joints pits shall be of sufficient dimensions as to allow easy and comfortable working. The sides of the pit shall be well protected from loose earth falling into it. It shall also be covered by a tarpaulin to prevent dust and other foreign matter being blown on the exposed joints and jointing materials.

b) Sufficient ventilation shall be provided during jointing operation in order to disperse fumes given out by fluxing.

iii) Safety precaution
a) A caution board indicating —CAUTION – CABLE JOINTING WORK IN PROGRESS‖ shall be displayed to warn the public and traffic when necessary.

b) Before jointing is commenced, all safety precautions like isolation, discharging, earthing, display of caution board on the controlling switchgear etc. shall be taken to ensure that the cable wound not be inadvertently charged from live supply. Metallic armour and external metallic bond be connected to earth. Where —Permit to Work‖ system is in vogue, safety procedures prescribed shall be complied with.

iv) Jointer
Jointing work shall be carried out by a licensed / experienced (where there is no licensing system for jointers) cable jointer.

4.9 Testing

i) Testing before laying
All cables, before laying, shall be tested with a 500 V megger for cables of 1.1 KV grade, or with a 2500 / 5000 V megger for cables of higher voltage. The cable cores shall be tested for continuity, absence of cross phasing, insulation resistance from conductors to earth / armour and between conductors.

ii) Testing before backfilling
All cables shall be subjected to the above mentioned tests, before covering the cables by protective covers and backfilling and also before taking up any jointing operation.

iii) Testing after laying
After laying and jointing, the cable shall be subjected to a 15 minutes pressure test. The test pressure shall be as given in Table – III. DC pressure testing may normally be preferred compared to AC pressure testing.
**LIST OF APPROVED MAKES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of Materials</th>
<th>Manufactures / Brand names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Conduits pipes &amp; accessories –</td>
<td>BEC / AKG (ISI marked)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MS</td>
<td>BERLIA / AKG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PVC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wire (Copper conductor)</td>
<td>FRLS copper wire (FINOLEX / HAVELLS / RR KABEL/ANCHOR)/BERLIA/NICCO/V-GUARD/Gloster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cable (underground)</td>
<td>GLOSTER / CCI / NICCO / HAVELLS / POLYCA/CRYSTAL / FINOLEX/KEI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Switch &amp; Socket -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash Piano type -</td>
<td>ANCHOR / KOLORS / GOLDMEDAL/HPL/HAVELLS (ISI) or equiv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modular type -</td>
<td>MK / CRABTREE / LEGRAND / SCHNEIDER / PHILIPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>MCB</td>
<td>LEGRAND/SIEMENS/ SCHNEIDER / L&amp;T / ABB /HAVELLS / HAGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Distribution Board MCB type</td>
<td>LEGRAND/SIEMENS/ SCHNEIDER / L&amp;T / ABB /HAVELLS / HAGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Screws</td>
<td>Good quality brass screws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Timer Switch</td>
<td>LEGRAND / SIEMENS / L&amp;T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>MCCB</td>
<td>GE/L&amp;T/SCHNEIDER/CONTROL&amp;SWITCHGEAR/CROMPTONGREAVES/ABB/C&amp;S/HAVELLS/LEGGRAND / HAGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Lugs</td>
<td>DOWELLSII crimping type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>MDBs / BDBs / SDBs</td>
<td>CPRI approved vendors, having facilities for powdercoated finish and antirust treatment by seven/eighttank process (vendor detail shall be submitted forapproval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Light fittings</td>
<td>Makes &amp; catalogue reference shown in the BOQ orequivalent from the brands–Philips/Crompton/Bajaj – subject to approval.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIFICATION FOR SANITARY, WATER SUPPLY & PLUMBING

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 The scope of work comprises supply, installation, testing and commissioning of the facilities for water supply, sewerage and drainage, sanitary fixtures & fittings etc. The scope of work includes supply of all materials as per specifications and drawings, laying, fitting, fixing, installation, commissioning and testing of the same.

1.2 For all items of works the rates shall be comprehensive and all inclusive. The rate shall include for all matters and things necessary for satisfactory completion and maintenance of the work in proper working order and to the satisfaction of the Engineer, including testing, making samples etc. and all that have been indicated in the specifications or other tender documents either directly, or indirectly, and cover all obligations of the contractor under the contract. No claim for additional payment shall be allowed for any error or misunderstanding by the contractor of the work involved.

1.3 Unless otherwise mentioned in the description of the item, this BOQ shall be applicable for work in any height, position or condition.

1.4 Unless otherwise stated, method of measurement as described in the latest editions of IS: 1200 with its parts corresponding to different sections of work shall be followed. In case of any dispute in this matter, the decision of Engineer shall be final, binding and conclusive.

1.5 All the water supply, drainage and sanitary works shall be carried out strictly as per Central PWD specifications, 1996 Vol. (Two), 2002 Edition with up to date corrections slips for sanitary installation, water supply, drainage and miscellaneous works.

1.6 All the water supply and sanitary works shall be carried out by the licensed plumbers approved by the local authorities and skilled workmen, experienced in the trade.

1.7 All works shall be completely concealed within shafts or chases or in fills and dropped ceilings unless specifically shown in the drawings or required otherwise.

1.8 All works shall be adequately protected, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, so that the whole work is free from damage throughout the period of construction up to the time of handing over.

1.9 No work shall be covered without approval of the Engineer.

1.10 The contractor shall be responsible for coordinating the work with works of other trades sufficiently ahead of time to avoid unnecessary hold-ups. Hangers, sleeves, recesses, etc. shall be left in time as the work proceeds whether or not these are shown in drawings.

1.11 All clamps, screws, brackets, hangers and all miscellaneous steel work needed in the work shall be fully galvanized.

1.12 Only specified brand of materials will be used subject to approval of the sample.
1.13 Before the work is handed over, the contractor shall clean all fixtures, removing all plasters, stickers, rust stains and other foreign matter of discoloration of fixtures leaving every part in acceptable condition and ready for use to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

1.14 All sanitary-ware and fittings shall conform to respective BIS standards. The contractor shall submit samples of all fittings and fixtures proposed to be used to the Engineer for his approval.

1.15 The approved samples shall remain with the Engineer till the completion of the work.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

The contractor shall carry out and complete the work under this contract in every respect in conformity with the rules and regulations of the local authority. The contractor shall furnish all labour, supply and install all materials, appliances, equipment necessary for complete installation and testing of the whole plumbing services as specified and as per the relevant BIS codes and as shown on the drawings. This also includes all materials, appliances, equipment etc. not specifically mentioned herein or noted on the drawings but which are necessary and customary to make a complete installation as per the drawings or described herein, properly connected and in working order.

In general, the work to be performed under this contract shall comprise of the following:

1. All incidental jobs connected with plumbing services installation, such as excavation in trenches and back filling, cutting chases in concrete and brick work and making good, cutting / drilling holes through walls, floors and grounding for fixing of fixtures etc.

2. Furnish and install a complete working, plumbing services installations shown on the drawings and described in this specification and as per the latest BIS specification.

3. Complete installation of internal and external water supply system.

4. Complete installation of the sewerage and sewerage appurtenances internally as well as around the buildings.

5. Complete installation of all sanitary and plumbing fixtures.

6. Repair of all damages done to the premises as result of this installations and removal of all debris left by those engaged in these installations.

7. Clean all plumbing fixtures, and ensure a satisfactory performance of all the fixtures at the time of testing and commissioning.

8. It is the responsibility of the contractor to take care of all the fixtures fitted until the time of handing over to the owner in working condition.

9. Painting of all the concealed and expose pipes, as specified.
3.0 Fee, Permits and Tests

The contractor shall pay all fees and obtain permits required for the installations of this work.

On completion of the work, the contractor shall obtain and deliver to the owner, certificates of final inspection and approval by the local authority. The EIC shall have full power to demand the materials or work to be tested by an independent agency at the contractor’s expenses in order to prove their soundness and adequacy.

4.0 Drawings and Specifications

The drawings and specifications shall be considered as part of this contract and any work or materials shown on the drawings and not called for in the specifications and vice versa, shall be executed as if specifically called for in both. The drawing indicate the extend and general arrangement of the fixtures, drainage system, etc. and are essentially diagrammatic. The drawings indicate the points of supply and termination of pipelines and broadly suggest the routs to be followed.

The work shall be installed as indicated on the drawings. However, any minor changes found essential to co-ordinate this work with other trades shall be made without any additional cost. The data given herein and on the drawings is as exact as could be secured, but its complete accuracy is not guaranteed. The drawings and specifications are for the assistance and guidance of the contractor and exact locations, distances and levels will be governed by the building drawings and approval of the Engineer-in-charge herein after referred to as EIC shall be obtained before commencement of work.

At the completion of the work, contractor shall furnish necessary information like invert levels and layout of pipeline, for the preparation of final completion drawings, to the EIC.

5.0 Manufacturer’s Instructions

Where manufacturers have furnished specific instructions, relating to the materials used in this job, covering points not specifically mentioned in the documents, these instructions shall be followed in all cases.

6.0 Changes in Dimensions

If the size of the fixtures mentioned is not available, then the nearest available size shall be fixed with due consent of the EIC.

7.0 Materials

1. Unless otherwise specified all the materials shall conform to the respective Bureau of Indian Standards.

2. All the materials shall be as per the list of approved brand of manufacturers and sample for the same shall be got approved before placing order. The approved samples shall be deposited with the EIC.
8.0 **Sewerage Line**

Providing and laying sewerage line Non presence NP2 class (light duty) RCC pipe of 150 mm to 300 mm dia as required from the outlet of the building to the inlet of the septic tank or sewerage treatment plant with necessary manhole chambers etc. as per CPWD specifications.

9.0 **Sewer Appurtenances**

9.1 **Inspection Chambers & Manholes**

9.1.1 **Size of chambers/manholes**

The size given in bill of quantities and drawings shall be internal size of chamber. The work shall be done strictly as per standard drawing and following specifications.

9.1.2 **Benching**

Chanelling and benching shall be done in 1:3:6 cement concrete, rendering smooth with neat cement. The following size of chanells for the bench shall be adopted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of drain</th>
<th>Depth at Centre i.e. at walls</th>
<th>Depth at Sides</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 cm</td>
<td>15 cm</td>
<td>25 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 cm</td>
<td>20 cm</td>
<td>30 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.1.3 **Chamber / Manhole**

Covers shall be of tough homogenous cast iron conforming to IS : 1726 with lifting hooks, as per the details given in the drawing and fixed on the MS frame embedded in the concrete.

C.I. steps duly painted shall be provided whenever the depth of the manhole/chamber is more than 1.2 mtr., as per instructions of EPI.

10.0 **Water Supply**

All water supply installation work shall be carried out through licensed plumber.

10.1 **Pipes and Fittings**

The pipes shall be of the medium quality galvanized iron, conforming to IS: 1239 and of approved make. It shall be of screwed or socket type. All fittings shall be malleable galvanized iron fittings of approved make. A sample of each kind shall be got approved from Engineer-in-Charge and all the materials should be according to the approve sample.
10.2 **Laying and Fixing**

The pipes shall be checked for any visible damage and shall be sorted out for reclamation. Any pipe which shows any damage shall not be used.

For internal work, all pipes and fittings shall be fixed truly vertical or horizontal, either by means of standard pattern holder-bat clamps keeping the pipes clear of the walls by 12mm everywhere or by concealing, as directed by EIC.

For external work, G.I pipes and fittings shall be laid in trenches. The width of the trench shall be the minimum width required for working. The pipes laid underground shall not be less than 50 cms from the finished ground level. The work of excavation and refilling shall be done as specified elsewhere, or instead concealed as directed.

10.3 **Jointing**

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

10.4 **Painting**

All buried GI pipes shall be painted with two coats of anti-corrosive bituminastic paint of approved make.

10.5 **Testing**

Before any pipes are painted or covered, they shall be tested to a hydrostatic pressure of 7 Kg/sq.cm. Pressure shall be maintained for at least eight hours without appreciable drop in pressure. In addition to the sectional testing of water supply pipes, the contractor shall test the entire installation to the complete satisfaction of the EIC. He shall rectify any leakages, failure of fittings or valves.

10.6 **Water Fittings (Taps, Stop Cock etc.)**

All water fittings shall be of approved make and shall generally comply to the latest BIS specifications. The fittings and joints shall be tested as specified & for pipe line; to ensure that the joint are leak proof, defective fittings and the joints shall be repaired or redone/replaced as directed. A sample of each kind shall be for approved from Engineer-in-Charge and all the materials should be according to the approve sample.
10.7 **Valves**

a) Fullway and check valve above 65 mm dia shall be CI double flanged conforming to IS-780 and as per approved make.

b) Fullway and check valve upto 65 mm dia shall be gun metal tested in 20 kg/cm² pressure and conforming to IS-778.

c) Foot valve shall be of gun metal.

11.0 **Sanitary Fixtures and Fittings**

11.1 **Workmanship**

All sanitary-ware shall be fixed in a neat workman like manner, true to level and plumb. Manufacturers instructions shall be followed closely regarding installation and commissioning.

11.2 **Sanitary Ware**

All sanitary ware shall be of first quality, free from warps, cracks and glazing defects. All sanitary ware, fittings and fixtures shall be as shown in drawings.

11.3 **Testing**

When the installation has been completed the satisfaction of the Engineer it shall be tested in the following manner.

(a) The entire system shall be slowly filled with water, allowing any trapped air to escape.
(b) When all outlets are closed the system shall be checked for water tightness.
(c) Each outlets shall then be checked for rate of flow and correct operation.

12.0 **Sanitary Installation and Fixtures**

All fixtures shall be fixed in a neat workman-like manner, true to line and as recommended by the manufacturers or as shown on the drawings. Care shall be taken to fix all fixtures, bolts and nuts and each fixture will warrant the correct size of screws or nuts and bolts.

Care shall be taken in fixing all chromium plated fixtures and accessories so as not to leave any tool marks or damages on the finish. All such fixtures shall be tightened with fixed spanner. Use of ‘Stiltson’ type pipe wrenches with toothed jaws shall not be allowed.

All fixtures shall be thoroughly tested after connecting with the drainage water supply system. All fixtures shall be thoroughly flashed and any leakage in piping, valves and fittings corrected to the complete satisfaction of EIC.

Upon completion of the works remove all levels, stickers, plasters etc. from the fixtures and clean all fixtures with soap and water so as to present neat and clean toilets. All vitreous sanitary appliances (Vitreous China) shall conform to IS: 2556 (Part – I).
12.1 **Indian Water Closet**

Indian water closet with ‘P’ or ‘S’ trap shall be of Orissa type with 32 mm PVC flush pipes, lower level PVC cistern, CP stop cock. Indian water closet and trap shall be set in 1:4 lime surkhi concrete and flush with floor. Low level cistern shall be fixed at a height as per drawings or as directed by the EIC.

12.2 **Wash Basins**

This shall be of white vitreous china clay of good quality, of approved make and size as specified in the drawing. These shall be supported on a pair of CI brackets of approved design.

12.3 **Sinks**

Sinks shall be of stainless steel and of approved make and size as specified in the drawing.

12.4 **Mirror**

The mirror shall be of 5.5 mm thickness. The size shall be as specified in the approved drawing and made with commercial plywood fixed to the back of the mirror. Mirror shall be fixed to the wall with CP side clips and screws. The mirror shall be as per relevant BIS specification.

12.5 **Towel Rail**

Towel rail shall be of chromium plated steel with brackets, bends and circular flanges. The size of the rail shall be as specified in the srawing. The brackets shall be fixed by means of CP brass screws to wooden cleats, firmly embedded in the wall.

12.6 **Floor Traps**

The traps shall be of CI and self cleaning and deep water seal type with a 50 mm water seal. It shall have a 150 mm dia grating. These shall be fixed in concrete to the required level and position.

12.7 **Shower**

These shall be of CP finish swivel type and of size as mentioned in the drawing.

12.8 **Towel Ring, Soap Tray, Cloth Stand etc.**

These shall be of CP finish. These shall be fixed by means of CP brass screw to wooden clips firmly embedded in the wall.

13.0 Location of septic tank, if constructed shall be at a maximum distance of 30.00 (thirty) metre from the edge of the building if not otherwise mentioned in the drawing.
14.0 Feed point for water supply pipe line to buildings shall be at a maximum distance of 30.00 (thirty) metre from the edge of the buildings.

15.0 If sewerage treatment plant is provided instead of septic tank sewer line including inspection chamber upto a distance of 30.00 m from the edge of the building shall be considered included in the lump-sum price of the building.

16.0 **LIST OF APPROVED MAKE OF MATERIAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Vitreous China Sanitary Ware</td>
<td>Hindustan Sanitary Ware / Cera / Neycer / Parryware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Stainless Steel Tank</td>
<td>Orient / Suhag / Nirali / Anjali / Swastik / Diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Valves</td>
<td>Kirloskar / Kilburn / IVC / L&amp;T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Submersible Pumps</td>
<td>Kirloskar / KSB / Grudfoxx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>CP Fittings</td>
<td>Sona / Gem / Jaguar / Esses / Essco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>White Glazed Fire Clay Sinks</td>
<td>EID / Parry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hot Water Heaters</td>
<td>Racold / Bajaj / Voltas / Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ball Valve with Float</td>
<td>Leader / Kilburn / Prayag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Manhole Cover</td>
<td>BC / TDS or equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>CI Sluice Valve</td>
<td>Kirloskar / IVC / Leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Overhead Water Tank</td>
<td>Sintex / Polycon / Roma / Patton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>PVC Pipes Fittings</td>
<td>Parag / Jindal / Supreme/ KiTEC / Prince</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>GI Pipes Fittings</td>
<td>Jindal / Tata / Kalinga / ITC / BST / Zenith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 17.0 **IS CODE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IS 1172</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Code of basic requirements for water supply, drainage and sanitation (Revised).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 4111</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Code of practice for ancillary structures in sewerage system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 1626</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>A.C. building pipes gutters and fittings (spigot and socket type).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 3989</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Centrifugally span cast iron spigot and socket soil, and ventilating pipes, fittings and accessories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 1239</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>Specifications for mild steel tube, tubulars and other steel pipes and fittings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 6295</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Code of practice for water supply and drainage in high altitude and or sub-zero temperature regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 6511</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Specifications for salt glazed stoneware pipes and fittings (first version).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS 2556</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Specifications for vitreous sanitary appliances (vitreous china)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The material other than approved list shall also bear ISI Mark and / or to be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge before use. Required tests are to be conducted by the contractor before use at works.
List of Drawings

NITNo. NERO/CON/TU/659/325 Date.20.09.2018

Tender for: Tender for Upgradation of Central Road Including Landscape lighting by Mushroom Type LED bollard in the proposed Central Road in Tripura University Campus at Suryamaninagar, Tripura.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Title of Drawing</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Cross Section of Road</td>
<td>Enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Survey Plan</td>
<td>Enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Electrical Drawing</td>
<td>Enclosed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The enclosed drawings are for tender purpose and for general guidance only. The works shall be executed as per the construction drawings to be issued during course of work and as per instructions of the Engineer-in-charge.

(Signature and seal of the Tenderer)
CROSS SECTION TYPE-1 (BOTH SIDE WIDENING)
Bajaj Bollard Landscape Light

Rs 4,400/Piece

M. S. Kumar Electricals Pvt. Ltd.
New Delhi, Delhi
Send to my mobile

Product description:
We have evolved as a promising name of the business industry betrothed in offering a huge spectrum of Bajaj Bollard Landscape Light. These provided systems are broadly recognized and attributed for their designs and supreme quality. Under the stern command of our personnel, these are fabricated making use of quality assured material & modish technology. Furthermore, we deliver these systems at our patrons' destination within the assured time.

Applications:
• Lighting of pathway, landscape, gardens, parks, etc.

Features And Benefits:
• Mushroom shape opal acrylic diffuser is fixed in die-cast aluminium base for pleasant light output.
• LEDs mounted on die-cast aluminium base.
• Driver for 6W / 9W LEDs. Maintenance done by removing the die-cast aluminium base
• Luminaire is provided with a base plate and fixing holes for directly mounting on the concrete pedestal
• Finish: Graphite grey powder coated.
• Degree of protection: IP65

About us
Our Company founded in 1985, M. S. Kumar Electricals Pvt. Ltd. has gained an admirable position in the market for wholesale trading and supplying of Light Luminaries, LED Downlight, Landscape Lights, Lighting Accessories, LED and CFL Lamps, Bollard Lights, CFL Downlights, Flood Lights, Street Lights, Metal Halide Lamps, Tube Light, LED Batten, Wall Lights, LED Ceiling Light and LED Bulkhead. Our products are broadly well-liked in the market owing to their...
Free hand sketch for landscaping lighting.