

**SECTION - VI**

**PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS  
SUBSTATIONS CIVIL WORKS**

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#### **4.1.4 PARTICULAR SPECIFICATION CIVIL WORKS**

##### **4.1.4.1 General**

###### **4.1.4.1.1 Location of the Works**

The locations of the sites are as described under the relevant clauses in scope of works in Volume 2.

###### **4.1.4.1.2 Type of Works**

The works to be constructed under this Contract include the following:

- Work for access road
- Earthworks for sub-station platform
- Subsoil drains and storm water drains
- 100 mm thick layer of stone to platform surface
- Fencing
- Concrete bases and Stub columns
- Cable Trenches
- Switchgear Building
- Transformer foundations
- Any other works necessary for full completeness

###### **4.1.4.1.3 Switchgear Building**

The switchgear building shall contain the following rooms:

- Switchgear room to accommodate all the switchgear panel plus a space that would accommodate 6 more feeder panels in the future.
- Battery room (to accommodate both protection and communication batteries)
- Office room (4mX4m). Office furniture (cabinets, chairs and office table)
- Kitchen
- Communication equipment room (5mX4m)
- Toilet facility
- Control and protection Panel room to accommodate the necessary Protection and control panels and space for future expansion.

In addition a guardhouse with toilet facilities located at the main gate shall be constructed. The guardhouse area shall be clearly demarcated from the restricted area.

All the rooms shall be pressurised to avoid dust.

###### **4.1.4.1.4 Sequence of Construction**

The Contractor must complete all the civil works in time to provide a clean and complete site for the mechanical and electrical erection.

The Contractor shall be responsible for timely delivery of materials to site and for compliance with the specified or agreed construction programme.

#### **4.1.4.1.5 Drawings**

The Drawings issued with these documents are for tendering purposes only. Drawings for this project shall be made by the Contractor or his civil consultant, and be to the approval of the Project Manager.

#### **4.1.4.1.6 Use of Site**

The Contractor will restrict his activities to within the Sites. Access for others to work on the site concurrently with this Contract shall be maintained as far as possible. Where it is necessary for persons on foot or in vehicles, including other Contractors, to cross the site whilst work is in progress, the Contractor shall provide warning signs on either side of the Work and flagmen if necessary to guide such persons safely across the Site. The cost of maintaining access for others and assisting the passage of others across the Site shall be deemed to be covered by and included in the rates entered by the Contractor in the Price Schedules.

#### **4.1.4.1.7 Plan of Operations and Temporary Works**

The Contractor shall, in accordance with Conditions of Contract and before commencing work on Site, submit to the Project Manager a fully detailed programme showing the order of procedure and method by which he proposes to carry out the construction and completion of the Civil Engineering works, and particulars of the organisation and staff proposed to direct and administer the performance of the Works.

The information to be supplied to the Project Manager shall include Drawings showing the general arrangements of his temporary offices, camps, storage sheds, buildings and access roads, and details of Constructional Plant and Temporary Works proposed.

#### **4.1.4.1.8 Contractor's Office and Accommodation, etc.**

The Contractor shall be responsible for his offices, accommodation, storage and workshops. The Contractor may fence this area for his own security for the duration of the Contract but any such fence erected together with all buildings, plant and materials shall be removed, all holes filled in and the site left in a tidy and level condition upon completion of the Contract.

#### **4.1.4.1.9 Dealing with Water**

The Contractor shall keep the whole of the Works free from water and he will be deemed to have included in his rates in the Price Schedules for all pumping, shoring, temporary drains, sumps and other measures and provisions necessary for such purposes and for clearing away and making good to the satisfaction of the Project Manager damage caused thereby.

The Contractor shall keep all existing drainage channels clear and shall not obstruct the passage of water to or away from any such drainage channels.

#### **4.1.4.1.10 Liaison with Police and Other Officials**

Contractor shall cooperate closely with the Police and other officials of the area concerned regarding their requirements in the control of workmen, movement of traffic, or other matter.

#### **4.1.4.1.11 Explosives and Blasting**

The Contractor shall use explosives for blasting in connection with the work only at such times and places and in such a manner as the Project Manager may approve, but such approval shall not relieve the Contractor from his responsibility for injury, loss, inconvenience and annoyance to persons, the Work and adjoining structures, roads, places and things and injury or damage to animals and property consequent on the use of such explosives. The Contractor shall be entirely liable for any accident that shall occur and shall save the Project Manager harmless and indemnified from all claims arising from such use of explosives.

The Contractor shall keep in his office at the Site copies of Laws applying to the transport, storage and use of explosives and shall also submit to the Project Manager a copy of any instructions or notices which the Contractor may issue to his staff or workmen or post about the site in compliance with such Laws.

The Contractor shall submit to the Project Manager details of the explosives, which he proposes to use, and of his proposals for the transport and storage of explosives.

#### **4.1.4.1.12 Works Executed by the Project Manager or by Other Contractors**

The Project Manager reserves the right to execute on the site, works not included under this Contract and to employ for this purpose either his own employees or other contractors.

The Contractor shall ensure that neither his own operations nor trespass by his own employees shall interfere with the operations of the Project Manager or his Contractors employed on such works and the same obligations shall be imposed on the Project Manager or his contractors in respect of work being executed under the Contract.

The Contractor shall provide unhindered access to all parts of the site to the Project Manager, authorised representatives of the Project Manager and of public bodies and corporations, and to contractors employed by the Project Manager, and he shall make available to such authorised persons the use of all temporary access tracks in or about the site.

Where works are being carried out concurrently in one area careful co-ordination of operations will be required so that interference can be minimised. The Project Manager shall have the power to regulate and rearrange the order of execution of the Works under this Contract to achieve the best co-ordination practicable. The Contractor's programme shall take into consideration all information on co-ordination available at the time of its preparation and it shall be flexible enough to allow for subsequent changes that may become necessary. The rates tendered for the Works shall include the costs of complying with the requirements of this Clause.

#### **4.1.4.1.13 Water Supplies for the Works**

The Contractor shall make his own arrangements for the supply of potable water for his staff on site and water for the Works.

The Contractor must make all arrangements including the supply of pumps and motors, labour and the like to abstract water and must pay royalty to the owners. These costs shall be included in his prices.

If the Contractor fails to obtain permission to utilise existing water sources, he may have to drill boreholes near the sites at suitable locations.

The Contractor shall obtain the Employer's or the Project Manager's prior approval before utilising any water source for the Works.

#### **4.1.4.1.14 Employer's Approval of Finished Works**

The Contractor shall obtain the approval of the Project Manager for each section and each stage of construction. Approval of any section of any stage will not be given, and the Contractor shall not proceed with any subsequent stage, until all tests required by the Project Manager have been carried out, and the results have shown that the section complies with the Specification. Any works rejected by the Project Manager as not complying with the Specification shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense.

#### **4.1.4.1.15 Preservation of Trees**

No tree shall be removed without prior permission of the Project Manager who will limit the removal of trees to the minimum necessary to accommodate the permanent Works.

#### **4.1.4.1.16 Survey Beacons**

During the progress of the Works, the Contractor shall not remove, damage, alter or destroy in any way any permanent beacons or survey beacons. Should the Contractor consider that any survey beacon will be interfered with by the Works, he will notify the Project Manager, who, if he considers necessary, will make arrangements for the removal and replacement of the beacon.

If the Contractor removes or disturbs a beacon without the prior permission of the Project Manager he shall be liable for the full cost of its replacement together with the full cost of re-establishing the data relevant to it.

#### **4.1.4.1.17 Basic Survey and Setting Out**

The Contractor will survey the sites in detail, and the exact locations shall be agreed with the Project Manager.

The details of beacons and benchmarks shall be provided in the site survey drawings.

The Works are located on the drawings and the Contractor shall appoint a suitably qualified Surveyor to set out the Works from the beacons and shall plot cross sections at 20 m intervals and submit to the Project Manager for approval.

No separate payment will be made for any work in connection with the setting out of the Works, nor any other Works required by the Contractor to ensure the accurate location and construction of the Works.

#### 4.1.4.2 **EARTHWORKS**

##### 4.1.4.2.1 **Bush Clearing**

The areas of the platform and borrow pit shall be cleared of all trees, vegetation and roots. These shall be neatly stockpiled within 3 km of the site at locations agreed with the Project Manager and shall remain the property of the land owner.

##### 4.1.4.2.2 **Access and Internal Roads**

Where necessary access roads to the substation sites shall be constructed. Internal substation road and walk paths shall be compacted to 100% MDD after grading shall have a well done paving block finish that can withstand load weight of not less than 80mm , 49N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The road shall also be lined with kerblines and channels and shall be constructed to a fall that will allow proper drainage of the road. The road shall have adequate drainage provided.

#### **A-Gravel Access and Internal Roads (Gravel Wearing Course – GWC)**

##### **A.1 General**

All new access and internal roads will be gravel standard and their alignments will be designed to accommodate construction and future maintenance traffic.

Any damage occasioned by whatsoever cause during construction shall be repaired by spot gravelling, reshaping and re-compaction at the end of contract such that the road to be handed over will be defects free.

##### **A.2 Materials Requirements**

Gravel standard roads comprise of a single layer of selected granular material placed directly on the sub grade to serve as a pavement and as surface-wearing course.

The gravel for the single layer should be of adequate quality to guarantee the following:

##### **a) General**

In general gravel wearing course materials should comply with the following:

- They should have sufficient cohesion to bind the particles together and prevent the surface from raveling and becoming corrugated in the dry season.
- The amount of fines and plasticity should be limited so as to avoid the occurrence of dusty and slippery conditions in dry during the dry and wet weather respectively.

##### **b) Grading Requirements:**

Grading curve of the gravel should be within the class 1 envelope (initial daily number of commercial vehicles less than 150) to guarantee good stability. The grading to consider is that obtained after processing and compaction.

<b>Grading after compaction</b>		
<b>Sieve Size (mm)</b>	<b>% passing by weight</b>	
	<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Class 2</b>
37.5	-	100
28	100	95 – 100

20	95 – 100	85 – 100
14	80 – 100	65 – 100
10	65 – 100	55 – 100
5	45 – 85	35 – 92
2	30 – 68	23 – 77
1	25 – 56	18 – 62
0.425	18 – 44	14 - 50
0.075	12 - 32	10 - 50

**c) Plasticity Requirements**

Plasticity index of the gravel should not exceed 15 and shall not be less than 5 in wet areas (annual rainfall greater than 500 mm per year). In dry areas (annual rainfall less than 500 mm per year) maximum plasticity index shall be 30 but subject to a minimum of 10.

**d) Bearing Strength Requirements**

A minimum CBR (after 4 days soak) of 20% at 95% MDD and OMC (Modified AASTO T180) is required

**e) Construction Procedures**

Gravel materials are excessively coarse in their “as dug” state. Appropriate processing is therefore necessary to bring them to the required gradation. This is normally done on the road by using grid, cleat or sheep’s foot rollers. Oversized particles which cannot be broken down to the required size shall be removed.

The minimum thickness of a compacted layer shall not be less than 125 mm.

**A.3 Pavement.**

The single gravel layer should consist of a minimum thickness necessary to avoid excessive compressive strain in the sub grade and to compensate for the expected gravel loss under traffic during the period between re-gravelling.

Where the top 300 mm layer of the formation level embankment or natural ground sub grade has a CBR greater than 5%, the following thicknesses shall be provided:

- Roads within the Switch Yard not subjected to heavy commercial vehicles– The minimum compacted thickness of 125mm.
- Access roads outside the Switch Yard and roads within the Switch Yard likely to be subjected to heavy commercial vehicles during construction and during periodic maintenance. – Provide a 250 mm thick compacted layer.

In addition to the above, where the in situ sub grade or the embankment material has CBR strength of less than 5% then:

- Top 300 mm layer of the fill / embankment shall be made with selected imported material with CBR (after 4 days soak) of between 7 and 13%.
- Where in situ sub grade an improved sub grade 300 mm thick of imported materials with CBR (4 days Soak) of between 7 and 13% shall be laid.

The above thickness shall extend to cover the shoulders. A cross fall of 4% shall be provided.

Compaction will be in layers not thicker than 200 mm and will achieve compacted densities of 95% MDD (Modified AASHTO T180) at compaction moisture contents of between 80% and 105% OMC.



**a) Existing Bitumen Standard Access and Internal Roads**

All shall be reinstated to their original standard of materials and construction.

**b) Quality Control**

Tests shall be performed by the contractor on soils and gravels undergoing compaction under the supervision of and at frequencies determined by the Project Manager and shall include:

- Determination of the Atterberg Limits in accordance with BS 1377.
- Determination of particle size distribution in accordance with BS 1377.
- Determination of dry density / moisture content relationship in accordance with BS standard compaction and modified AASHTO T180 as appropriate.
- California Bearing ratio (CBR) in accordance with AASHTO T193.
- Field dry density as set out in BS 1377.

#### **4.1.4.2.3 Removal of Top Soil**

The top soil within the areas of platform and shall be stripped to an approximate depth of 200 mm and stockpiled at locations agreed with the Project Manager for later use on embankment slopes.

Overburden in the borrow pit shall also be stripped to a depth specified by the Project Manager and stockpiled for later use in rehabilitation.

#### **4.1.4.2.4 Classification of Materials**

Materials excavated and either placed in the Works for the formation of the platform or carted to spoil will be paid for in the following three classes of material:

##### "Rock"

"Rock" shall include all material which requires blasting for its removal or cannot be extracted by ripping with a single tine heavy duty ripper of at least 5 tonne mass towed by a crawler tractor in good condition with a net available flywheel power rating of not less than one hundred and thirty-five kW engine power and with a minimum bare tractor mass of 15 tonne. The use of explosives by the Contractor to excavate does not in itself imply that a material is Rock in terms of this Contract. Individual boulders greater than 0.2 m<sup>3</sup> in volume shall be included in this class when their nature and size are such that they cannot be removed without recourse to blasting.

##### "Hard Material"

"Hard Material" or "Decomposed Rock" shall include all material such as consolidated gravels, decomposed or stratified rock, stones or boulders less than 0.2 m<sup>3</sup> in volume which cannot be classified as "Rock" but which in the opinion of the Project Manager requires additional processing, such as ripping or breaking down by compressor tools before normal loading processes may be employed. For the purpose of this clause normal loading processes will include the use of graders or dozers to stockpile material.

##### "Common"

"Common Material" shall be all material not defined as Rock or Hard Rock.

All materials shall be classified as "Common" unless otherwise certified by the Project Manager. Should the Contractor during excavation encounter any material which in his opinion should be classified as rock or hard material, then he shall request the Project Manager to so certify the material before excavation of that material commences.

#### **4.1.4.2.5 Order of Work**

The construction of cuttings, side drains and embankments shall proceed in a methodical and orderly manner. It shall be solely the Contractor's responsibility to arrange his methods and programme of work so as to ensure that the earthworks are carried out by the most efficient and economical method possible with the type of plant employed on the Works.

All trimming of cuttings, and embankments, drains and shoulders to the specified slopes and shapes, shall be carried out concurrently with the earthworks that are being carried out at that particular site and level.

#### **4.1.4.2.6 Fill Material**

"Fill-material" shall mean material deposited in accordance with these specifications from any of the classes specified in order to build up an earthworks construction to formation level as shown on the Drawings or as ordered by the Project Manager. The Contractor shall obtain the fill material from a source approved by the Project Manager.

Fill materials will generally be obtained from cuttings. If the material obtained from this source is insufficient or unsuitable extra material shall be obtained from borrow areas. All fill material (other than rock fill in lower layers) shall pass 75mm BS sieve size.

The following materials are generally unsuitable for construction of fills.

- All materials containing more than 5% by weight of organic matter (such as top soil, materials from swamps, plants and vegetable matter)
- All expansive soils such as black cotton soils with swells of more than 3% as measured in the CBR test.
- All clay soils with plasticity index exceeding 50.
- All materials having a moisture content of 105% of the optimum moisture content (standard compaction)

Rock fill can be used provided that boulders greater than 0.2 M<sup>3</sup> in volume or 600 mm in size are not used and that this material is not placed within the top 600 mm to formation level. The best materials from cuttings or borrow areas should be reserved for the upper layers of the fill.

#### **Compaction of fill**

Materials other than rock fill shall be placed in layers of compacted thickness not exceeding 300 mm. Thicker layers can only be permitted where very heavy compacting equipment is available and trial sections have proved that the required compaction will be readily achieved over the layer depth. The minimum layer thickness shall be twice the maximum particle size of the compacted material.

Fill material shall be compacted throughout to a dry density of at least 95% MDD at OMC (standard Compaction AASHTOT99) except the top 300 mm of the fill which shall be compacted to 100% MDD (AASHTO T99).

Where rock fill is used it should be placed in the bottom of the embankment. The largest sizes but shall be placed in layers of 1.0 meter thick. The interstices shall then be filled with smaller rocks and approved filler material. The whole layer shall then be compacted until the interstices are completely filled or until the required settlement is obtained. Heavy vibratory rollers are generally the most suitable machines for compacting rock fill.

The specified compaction shall be achieved over the full width of the embankment. Any area inaccessible to the roller shall be consolidated and compacted using approved mechanical tampers.

#### **Compaction of In situ Sub grades**

After removing the top soil and/or 600 mm of expansive soils and before placing fill, improved sub grade or gravel wearing course, the upper 300 mm of in situ sub grade will be compacted to 100% MDD standard compaction. Compaction in cuts

without improved sub grade will likewise be compacted to 100% MDD standard compaction

#### **4.1.4.2.7 Spoil Material**

"Spoil-material" shall mean material excavated in accordance with these specifications from any of the classes specified, and which, being obtained from the excavation of side drains, cuttings or below the road, embankment is unsuitable for the requirements of the Works. Spoil material shall be removed from the Site to a spoil tip which should be to a site acceptable by respective local authorities and shall be approved by the Project Manager.

#### **4.1.4.2.8 Expansive Material**

When expansive material is encountered, it shall be removed to a depth 600 mm below the formation or the existing ground level, whichever is greater. Material removed shall be stockpiled for later use in slope protection or spoiled to a tip as instructed by the Project Manager.

#### **4.1.4.2.9 Surplus Material**

"Surplus-material" shall mean material excavated in accordance with these specifications from any of the classes specified and which is temporarily surplus to the fill requirements and shall be carted to a designated stockpile for re-use later elsewhere in the Works, or to an approved spoil tip.

#### **4.1.4.2.10 Side Drains**

Where side drains are required excavating the lines, slopes and widths as designed by the Contractor and approved by the Project Manager shall shape them. The side drains shall be finished off so that the formation levels and camber or super elevation of the formation, level and cross fall of the shoulders, and shape and invert levels of the side drains are everywhere in accordance with the Drawings.

Any excess depth or width excavated from the side drains shall be backfilled and made good to the satisfaction of the Project Manager at the Contractor's expense.

All other types of drains are specified separately in this Specification.

#### **4.1.4.2.11 Excavation in "Rock"**

##### **a) Excavation Level**

Unless otherwise directed, the formation of the platform can be founded on rock. However, rock shall be excavated to an average level 150 mm below the formation and in no place less than 100 mm below the formation.

##### **b) Backfilling for Surfaces**

Any excess excavation in rock below the formation shall be backfilled and compacted. Excess excavation in the invert of drains shall not be backfilled, but the rock surfaces shall be trimmed, and all loose particles removed, to allow free drainage of water.

c) Excess Excavation of Slopes

Where side slopes are over-excavated no backfilling will be required but the slopes shall be trimmed to a neat shape and safe angle as is acceptable to the Project Manager. The sloping sides of all cuttings shall be cleared of all rock fragments, which move when prised with a crowbar.

d) Hard Material

The provisions of this Clause do not apply to hard and common materials, which materials shall be excavated to the lines and levels shown on the Drawings or as instructed, within the permitted tolerances.

**4.1.4.2.12 Setting Out and Preparation for Earthworks**

The Contractor shall set out the earthworks and the tops of cuttings and toes of embankments at intervals 10 m. Reference pegs shall be provided clear of the earthworks and at right angles to the centre lines, from which the centre lines and levels can be re-established at any time.

Before the construction of any earthworks in the fills, the levels of the existing ground shall be agreed between the Contractor and the Project Manager. If the Contractor fails to take the requisite levels then the ground levels determined by the Project Manager shall be taken as correct.

**4.1.4.2.13 Construction of Earthworks to Formation**

All earthworks up to formation shall be formed and completed to the correct lines, slopes, widths and levels shown on the Drawings and with the sub grade parallel to and at the correct depth below the profile, camber, cross fall or super elevation shown for the finished level, unless otherwise directed by the Project Manager.

Embankments and fills shall be constructed only of suitable material obtained from the excavation of cuttings. If the Contractor encounters material which he considers unsuitable for earthworks, then he shall forthwith inform the Project Manager, who shall instruct the method of use or disposal of such material. If insufficient material can be obtained from the cuttings, additional material may be borrowed from approved borrow pits.

The Project Manager may direct that certain soils be excluded from certain layers and other soils set apart or obtained from borrow and used only for these layers, in which case the Contractor shall comply with the Employer's or the Project Manager's directions and shall allow in his price for such selection of materials.

**4.1.4.2.14 Unsuitable Material Information**

Where, in the opinion of the Project Manager, unsuitable material occurs in cuttings, the Contractor shall excavate it to the depths and widths directed and replace it with selected fill material to form an improved formation.

**4.1.4.2.15 Spreading and Compaction of Embankment and Fills**

Embankments and fills shall be laid out and compacted to achieve a stable platform with sufficient bearing capacity and stability.

#### **4.1.4.2.16 Drainage of Works**

All cuttings, embankments and borrow pits shall be kept free of standing water and drained during the whole of the construction.

Should water accumulate on any part of the earthworks, either during construction or after construction, until the end of the maintenance period, giving rise to soaking or eroding conditions in the earthworks, the Project Manager may order the Contractor to remove and replace at the Contractor's expense any material which has been so affected.

All drains shall be maintained throughout the Contract in proper working order.

The Contractor must allow in his price for draining the earthworks satisfactorily at all stages during the construction and arrange his methods and order of working accordingly.

#### **4.1.4.2.17 Sub-grade Layer**

During this process the sub grade layer shall be graded to level, parallel to the cross fall or chamber and profile shown on the approved design drawings or directed by the Project Manager and to agreed tolerance.

#### **4.1.4.2.18 Tolerances**

The following tolerances will be permitted in the finish of the formation to roads and platform:

- a) The level of the formation should be within +/- 100 mm and - of that specified.
- b) On the final trimmed slope of earthworks a variation of + or - one fifth of the specified slope will be allowed.
- c) The tolerances permitted in the overall width of the bottom of cuttings shall be plus or minus 150 mm in the distance between centre lines and the toe of cuttings slopes, and plus 150 mm in the case of embankments.

#### **4.1.4.2.19 Protection of Embankment Slopes**

The top soil and expansive material removed from the Works shall be placed on embankment slopes as directed by the Project Manager. The slopes shall be trimmed to form a gradient not less than 1 on 5 unless otherwise directed.

#### **4.1.4.2.20 Grassing of Slopes**

The surface of embankment slopes, after placing of top soil, shall be planted with grass. Unless instructed otherwise by the Project Manager, the type of grass shall be indigenous. While planting, the area shall be irrigated for as long as necessary to ensure that the grass is properly established and has completely covered the ground. Grass should only be planted in the rainy season.

#### **4.1.4.2.21 Borrow Pits**

Where it is necessary to borrow material for construction, suitable pits shall be provided by the Contractor to the approval of the Project Manager.

All borrow pits must be carefully cross sectioned before and after excavation in order to determine the quality of earth excavated.

After removal of material for use, the area must be rehabilitated by the Contractor so that it will not prove a hazard to man or beast or a source of erosion. The sides of the excavation must first be sloped and then any previously stockpiled top soil spread as far as possible.

At some borrow pit locations, further cleaning and fencing etc., may be required.

#### **4.1.4.2.22 Soil Sterilisation**

In order to stop the growth of vegetation and incidence of ants, the Contractor shall apply an approved herbicide before any spreading of stone over the platform area.

Insecticide to be used around Switchgear building.

#### **4.1.4.2.23 Earth Electrode**

The Contractor shall install earthing electrodes in trenches as outlined in the Specifications for Earthing in chapter 4.1. Particular specifications.

#### **4.1.4.2.24 Platform Areas**

The substation platform areas shall be at least 1.5 times the area required by to equipment to be installed.

### **4.1.4.3 MATERIALS FOR THE WORKS**

#### **4.1.4.3.1 General**

All materials shall comply with appropriate local or regional standards unless otherwise required hereinafter. Such standards shall be to the approval of the Project Manager.

The Contractor shall before placing any order for materials or manufactured articles for incorporation in the Civil Works, submit for the approval of the Project Manager the names of the firms from whom he proposes to obtain such materials, etc., together with a list of the materials and manufactured articles giving the origin, quality, weight, strength, description, etc., which he proposes that the firms should supply. No materials or manufactured articles shall be ordered or obtained from any firm of which the Project Manager shall not have previously approved.

All materials shall be delivered to the site a sufficient period of time before they are required for use in the Works to enable the Project Manager to take such samples as he may wish for testing and approval. Any materials condemned as unsuitable for Works shall be removed from the Site at the Contractor's expense.

The Contractor may propose alternative materials to those specified, provided that they are of equivalent quality and, subject to the Employer's or the Project Manager's approval such materials may be used in the Works.

#### **4.1.4.3.2 Standards**

Concrete pipes, porous concrete pipes, cast iron manhole covers and gratings, bricks, concrete kerbs, bituminous surfacing, cement, steel and aggregates shall comply with local or regional standard to be approved.

#### **4.1.4.3.3 Filter Backfill for Sub-soil Drains**

This shall be graded crushed stone as for platform surfacing (below).

#### **4.1.4.3.4 Stone for Pitching**

Stone for pitching to drains, inlets and outlets of culverts, to embankments and around structures shall consist of sound un-decomposed rock. Precast concrete tiles may also be used.

#### **4.1.4.3.5 Stone for Platform Surfacing**

The stone shall be hard and durable crushed rock with a maximum particle size of 60 mm and not more than 15% shall pass a 9.5 mm sieve.

The stone layer to be spread uniformly over the finished surface of the platform shall have a thickness of 100 mm.

### **4.1.4.4 DRAINAGE AND STORM WATER**

#### **4.1.4.4.1 Drainage**

The Contractor shall provide sub-soil and storm water drainage, including drainage of cable ducts. The drainage system shall be to the approval of the Project Manager.

Drainage shall be in accordance with relevant Codes for Practice published by authoritative Standards organization such as the British Institution, e.g. BS 8301, BS 6031 and CP 2005.

A surface water drainage system covering the entire substation site shall be installed to allow total drainage of the substations. The number of runs and outfalls and pipe sizing must be sufficient to cope with the severest precipitation, with a factor of safety of 1:2 within the substation site and other areas in which maintenance will be carried out. The drainage must allow uninterrupted access.

Embankments and cuttings are to have drainage facilities at their top or bottom. The formation level of the site is to be formed with uniform cross-falls of about 1 in 300 in the same direction as the natural drainage path of the surrounding environment.

Surface water from roofs of buildings except the equipment room shall be drained to down pipes, which connect with the general site drainage system. Surface water from the equipment building roof shall be drained to the main reservoir tank.



In areas where there is a risk of water runoff the substation shall be protected from failure by means of gabions, retaining walls, and stone pitching or otherwise to the employer's approval.

The contractor shall install precast 600 mm concrete culverts for storm drain with the 200mm thick concrete haunching for the purpose of providing free flow of storm water drain at the substation entrances and or exits. Also 200mm thick reinforced concrete plastered head walls shall be installed.

#### **Foul drainage**

The foul drainage will be connected to a sewage drainage system where applicable or to standard septic tank for 20 persons to be constructed by the contractor. All the necessary authority shall be sought by the contractor prior to connection, and all regulations of the council shall be adhered to.

### **4.1.4.5 FENCING**

#### **4.1.4.5.1 Fencing**

The Contractor shall construct fencing along the perimeter of sub-stations, including gates where necessary and shall comply with the requirements of the following Clauses.

All the substation fences shall be of dressed Natural stone. The substations shall have electric fence and /or razor wire on top of the perimeter wall.

#### **4.1.4.5.2 Dimensions**

Height of the stone fence:	2 700 mm
Height of chain link fabric:	2 000 mm

Barbed wire: 3 wires above fabric, height of 300 mm, on supporting arms facing outwards from Site at 45° angle.

Maximum distance between posts or columns: 3 000 mm, except where interrupted by gate.

Terminal posts: including end, corner and straining posts; 89 mm outside diameter 114 mm outside diameter at gates.

Embedment lengths of terminal posts:

-	Corner and straining posts	1 100 mm
-	End posts	1 200 mm
-	Gate posts	1 400 mm

Tension bars and bands: locate at terminal posts to fix fabric, bottom wire and barbed wire.

Top rail: "extra-strong" pipe, 43 mm outside diameter.

Braces: "extra-strong" pipe, 43 mm outside diameter for attaching end and gate posts to adjoining posts. Use two braces at corner and restraining posts.

Gate width: free distance between 2 gate posts, 1 500 mm for single gate, 5 000 mm double gates.

Double gates: one leaf for normal traffic, other leaf to remain closed by means of drop bolt locking into centre rest, inoperable from exterior.

Gates: able to open in either direction to 90°.

Gate hardware: three hinges, latch with padlock accessible from either side of gate, latch catch.

Top of posts and uprights: weatherproof tops.

#### 4.1.4.5.3 Materials

Fabric: ASTM A 392, 2 000 mm high, 3.8 mm diameter (No. 9 gauge) steel wire, 50 mm diamond pattern, twisted and barbed finish at top, knuckled wires at bottom, zinc coated.

Pipes: ASTM A 120, steel pile, hot-dipped zinc coated after welding, diameter and weight size as shown on drawings, unthreaded ends, free from burrs.

Fence fittings: ASTM F 626, hot-dipped zinc coated according to ASTM A 123.

Barbed wire: ASTM A 121, 2.51 mm diameter wire in strand (No.12-1/2 gauge), 2 strands with 4-point barbs spaced at 125 mm, Class 3 zinc coating.

Bottom wires: 5 mm (No. 6 gauge) steel wire, 500 g/m<sup>2</sup> zinc coating. This shall be surrounded by a concrete beam (C20) as shown on the drawings.

Fence fittings: ASTM F 626, steel tension bars and bands, nuts and bolts, weather proof tops of commercial aluminium alloy, malleable cast iron, or rolled or pressed steel, cast iron and steel fittings hot-dipped galvanised with 500 g/m<sup>2</sup> according to ASTM A123.

Concrete: 20MPA at 28 days

#### 4.1.4.5.4 Installation

Install fencing and gates according to ASTM F 567 unless otherwise indicated, and to drawings and this Specification.

Level ground surface so that space between finished ground surface elevation and bottom of fabric does not exceed 50 mm.

Plumb and align posts to within 10 mm.

Install posts of a gate at same elevation regardless of difference in ground level.

Set posts in concrete footings in form of truncated cone, according to ASTM F 567, and as follows:

FOUNDATIONS (Dimensions)	ORDINARY SOIL		SOLID ROCK	
	Line Posts	Terminal Posts	Line Posts	Terminal Posts

Depth	1000 mm	1600 mm	300 mm	500 mm
Diameter at top	250 mm	300 mm	150 mm	150 mm
Diameter at bottom	350 mm	400 mm	150 mm	150 mm

Make joints in fabric at terminal posts.

Fasten as follows:

- a) Every 450 mm along top rail, braces and bottom wire;
- b) Every 300 mm on line posts.

Secure barbed wire to terminal and gate posts with tension bands, and to gate uprights with hooks.

Install bottom wire in middle of last line of mesh.

#### 4.1.4.6 **CONCRETE AND BUILDING WORKS**

##### 4.1.4.6.1 **Earthworks**

###### Preliminary design and calculations of foundations

The Contractor may ascertain for himself the nature of the sub-soil conditions over the sites of the works for his additional data, which he may require, for preparation of his bid. The contractor may collect any other data he deems necessary for his bid.

###### Soil Investigations

The Contractor shall be required to perform sub-soil tests within the area of the switchyard to the depth and by the method of test specified by the Project Manager. The details of performing the test, tools and equipment to be used for, shall be submitted to the Project Manager for approval.

The sub-soil tests shall be carried out by any method as stated hereafter under the supervision of a qualified person, who shall be subject to approval of the Project Manager.

Should the soil tests result in parameters significantly different from those given for tendering purposes, price adjustments for foundations may be adjusted proportionally, subject to negotiations.

###### Excavation

Excavation for concrete foundations shall be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of the Project Manager and to fit in with the programme of construction.

###### Shoring and Timbering of Excavation

The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for the safety of all excavations, for the prevention of injury to workmen and for the stability of the faces of the excavation.

The adjacent road surfaces must remain trafficable, and cracking or cave-ins must be avoided. All shoring and timbering shall be done to the approval of the Project Manager, who may order such shoring or timbering to be strengthened or altered if he considers this necessary in the interests of the work or to safeguard against

accidents to workmen or cave-ins. For the purpose of measurement the following categories of shoring shall apply:

#### Dewatering

The whole Works shall be constructed in the dry and the Contractor shall be held responsible for keeping all excavations free from water, whatever the source or cause may be, and shall properly deal with and dispose of water by use of sufficient temporary works, plant and appliances so as to ensure that the whole Works is executed in a satisfactory dry and safe manner, and costs for all dewatering operations shall be included in the price for civil works.

#### Excavation to be Approved

In no case shall broken stone for under drainage or concrete be placed in an excavation until the surface on which such materials are to be placed has been approved by the Project Manager.

The Contractor shall advise the Project Manager whenever the bottom of any excavation is ready for inspection or whenever it is necessary to cover up the work. In default of such notice the foundation shall on the order of the Project Manager be uncovered by the Contractor and reinstated without extra charge.

#### Disposal of Excavated Material

All material excavated under this Contract shall be disposed of in accordance with the instructions issued by the Project Manager. Selected material required for back-filling shall be removed to a tip found by the Contractor and the Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that the required amount of spoil is set aside.

#### Other Services

Where trenches pass near or across other services, the Contractor shall take every precaution against damaging such services. These services shall be properly supported in the trench until back-filling is complete and the back-filling shall be thoroughly compacted under and around such services.

#### Backfilling

Back-filling shall be carried out either with selected spoil as set aside, or with imported selected spoil, or other material to the approval of the Project Manager.

No back-filling shall be done until all the formwork has been removed together with pieces of timber, cement bags, vegetation and or other rubbish.

All back-filling shall be compacted in layers not exceeding 150 mm thick and shall be sprayed with water to bring the moisture content to the optimum for dense compaction.

Compaction shall be to approved standard.

### **4.1.4.6.2 CONCRETE, FORMWORK AND REINFORCEMENT**

#### Material

##### Aggregates

- a) Shall conform to BS 882.
- b) Shall be heaped separately on hard, self draining surfaces.
- c) Normal size of coarse aggregate shall be 20 mm.

Water

Shall be fit to drink

Reinforcement

Shall conform to BS 4449.

Cement

shall

- a) Conform to BS 12.
- b) Be either normal Portland or P.C. 15.
- c) Be used within 6 weeks of manufacture.
- d) Be stored in a manner to exclude any moisture.
- e) Be stored in a manner to ensure use of the earliest consignment.
- f) Different types of cement from different manufacturers shall not be mixed for a single cast or structural element.
- g) If concrete is to be exposed Item 4.f to apply for whole project.

Additives shall not be used

Before concreting

Design Mixes

Not less than 2 weeks before the start of concrete work, the Contractor shall submit to the Project Manager for his approval a statement of proposed mix proportions for the various grades required in the project. (Note: the grade is the characteristic strength or the cube strength below which not more than 5% of the result may be expected to fall when tested at 28 days).

The statement shall include proportions of cement, fine and coarse aggregate, and water, the maximum and minimum slump and the target strength for each grade.

A certificate by recognised laboratory that the proposed mix will meet the requirements must accompany the statement.

The proportions stated may not later be altered without the written approval of the Project Manager.

Cost of mix designs to be borne by the Contractor.

Formwork

Formwork shall be sufficient to leave the concrete finishes specified on drawings and to be within the tolerances specified in the following table and to provide an acceptable surface for applied finished, where required.

Line and Level	1 mm per metre not exceeding 5 mm
Pockets, Sleeves etc.	+/- 5 mm
Bases	+/- 50 mm

The concrete shall have a smooth finish free of projections, voids, etc. The type of ties to be used shall be such that the required finish is achieved and does not

become marred by subsequent corrosion. Ties to be set out to definite pattern to the Employer's or the Project Manager's approval. Rubbing down is allowed only after the Employer's or the Project Manager's approval of the surface to be treated.

#### Reinforcement

Shall not be heated or re-bent without the Employer's or the Project Manager's permission.

Shall be free from any material likely to impair bond or initiate corrosion.

Shall be bent and fixed according to the Project Manager bending schedules.

Shall be tied with soft iron wire.

Shall be supported to maintain the following minimum cover during concreting.

- a) The greater of the diameter of the bar or 40 mm for external un-plastered face.
- b) The greater diameter of the bar or 15 mm for internal face.

Shall be inspected by the Project Manager.

NOTE: Holding down bolts shall be supplied under the civil works part or by the main contractor if he so decides, and in any case be included in the turnkey price.

#### Construction Joints

Shall be avoided if possible, but if inevitable shall be pre-planned in consultation with the Project Manager and temporary stop ends inserted. Before placing of concrete against a construction joint, the formed face shall be hacked down to expose the coarse aggregate, kept continuously wet for 24 hours. Vertical faces should be covered with cement/water slurry and horizontal faces should be covered with 15 mm layer of cement/sand grout. New concrete should then be placed immediately.

#### Camber

To formwork shall not be at the expense of the overall depth of the concrete.

#### Weather

Concrete shall not be placed if temperatures above 30 degrees Celsius or below 0 degrees Celsius are expected during concreting

#### Batching

shall

- a) Be by mass in accurately calibrated scales or be volume in soundly constructed gauge boxes making due allowance for bulking of the fine aggregate.
- b) Be in proportion to whole sacks of cement.

#### Mixing

shall

- a) Be in a machine in good condition, large enough to carry the whole mix, controlled by a competent experienced operator.
- b) Be for sufficient time to ensure complete mixing of the ingredients.

#### Placing

shall

- a) Be under the control of a competent, experienced overseer.
- b) Be in a manner to prevent separation of the ingredients.
- c) Be a continuous process until the pour is complete.

#### Compaction

- a) Shall be by immersion (poker) vibrator in the hands of experienced operators.
- b) Concrete shall not be moved by vibrator.
- c) Shall be sufficient to remove all air pockets and honey-combing and to ensure complete dense concrete cover to all reinforcement.

#### Testing

- a) Making of concrete cubes by Contractor under Project Manager's supervision. Contractor shall arrange for transport of cubes to approved testing laboratories. Cubes to be in sets of 3.

#### Curing

- a) Shall commence early on the morning following the placing of the concrete.
- b) Shall be effected by keeping the concrete in a permanently wet state.
- c) Membranes shall not be used.
- d) Shall continue for a minimum of seven (7) days or such longer time as may be required by the Project Manager.

#### Stripping of Formwork

- a) To soffits shall not be struck until 7 days after placing of concrete (but see below for (props)).
- b) To vertical faces shall not be struck until 14 days after placing concrete.
- c) Props to soffits shall not be struck until 14 days after placing concrete.
- d) Shall not be stripped without the Employer's or the Project Manager's approval who has the power to vary the above items.

#### Patching

- a) To defective work shall not be undertaken before the item has been shown to the Project Manager.
- b) Is a sign of poor workmanship. The Project Manager shall have the right to reject the complete element if an unreasonable amount of patching has to be done, or if patching will spoil the appearance of the finished concrete.

#### Records

Are to be kept by the Contractor, showing date and time of each concrete pour, the weather conditions, the temperature, the number of the cubes which represent the concrete, the slump and any other items which the Contractor and/or the Project Manager consider relevant. These records are to be made available for the Project Manager inspection when required.

## **FOUNDATIONS**

Foundations to Transformers and for circuit breakers, switches and insulators pedestals shall be at a depth not less than 1200 mm from the existing ground level.

### **Cable Ducts and Trenches**

The Contractor is responsible for all civil engineering works required for the cable runs between switchgear and buildings, in reinforced concrete cable trenches. Cable entries into buildings and road crossings shall be through 150 mm diameter heavy gauge ducts or in reinforced concrete cable trenches Two (2) lines of 150 mm diameter heavy gauge of spare ducts shall be provided. Trench covers inside the building will be of 6mm thick Metal Chequer plates reinforced with 25x25x4mm angle iron welded underneath along the edges and across 'X' formation and with facilities for easy handling on removal, except in areas where heavy traffic is expected where covers will be of concrete finished with terrazzo to match the floor finish. Trench covers outside buildings shall be of reinforced concrete, designed for the maximum likely imposed loads appropriate to their location. The trenches and ducts shall be silt proof to prevent silt and debris from entry. The trenches shall be raised to a level that keeps away storm water from flowing in. The trench covers will be constructed such as to allow easy access to the trench by means of handles or otherwise installed for every fourth slab. Concrete cable trenches shall be adequately drained to soak pits of adequate capacity or shall be connected to the general drainage system such that they will remain as dry as possible. The trench covers will be fitted into grooved sides of the trench walls for a flush top of trench and covers. Where the cable trench is crossing roads the ducts shall be constructed in such way that they will be able to withstand the weight imposed on them.

Power cables and control cables shall be laid on suitable galvanized cable racks or cable trays and in separate trenches. Cable entries into buildings shall be sealed to prevent the entry of dust, vermin water, etc., using suitable materials.

#### **4.1.4.6.3 BUILDER'S WORK**

##### **Setting out Walling**

The Contractor shall provide proper setting out rods and set out all work on the same for courses, openings, heights, etc. and shall build the walls and piers, etc. to the widths, depths and heights indicated on the drawings and as directed and approved by the Project Manager.

##### **Materials**

###### **a) Cement**

Cement shall be as described in concrete Works, Part 6B.

###### **b) Fine Aggregates**

Fine aggregates for concrete blocks shall be as described for fine aggregate in Concrete Works.

###### **c) Coarse Aggregate**

Coarse aggregate for concrete blocks shall be good, hard, clean aggregates from an approved quarry. It shall be free from all de-composted materials and shall be graded up to 7 mm, and all as described for coarse aggregate, Concrete Works.



### Concrete Blocks

Concrete blocks for walling shall be provided by the Contractor complying with B.S. 6073, and made in approved block manufacturing machines.

Minimum thickness of blocks in external walls shall be 150 mm, and in internal walls the thickness shall be minimum 100 mm.

Blocks in external walls shall be hollow type. The volume of the cavities shall be not more than 50 % of the gross volume, and the dimensions of the cavities arranged so that each cavity is vertically continuous when the blocks are bonded. Blocks in internal walls shall be of the solid type. Samples of the proposed block types shall be approved by the Project Manager before any walling work is commenced.

Blocks shall be cast under sheds in suitable block manufacturing machines either power driven or hand operated. The form shall be of steel, and accurately made to size to give the required shape and squareness of block. The concrete shall be vibrated during casting to achieve a dense and uniform concrete. The material shall contain only sufficient water to obtain full chemical reaction of the cement and to give proper workability of the constituents.

The ratio of combined aggregate to cement shall not exceed 3:1. The Contractor shall present his proposal for mix recipe supported by test results for the Project Manager's approval.

Concrete shall have minimum 28 days strength of 20 N/mm<sup>2</sup> in accordance with B.S. 1881. Mixing shall take place in mechanical mixers so as to thoroughly mix the constituents to a uniform consistency before casting.

On removal from the machine the blocks shall be carefully deposited on edge on boarding or a clean concrete floor under sheds so as to prevent drying out by the sun for 3 days. During this time blocks shall be kept constantly damp. The blocks may then be laid on edge in the open and kept damp by spraying or covering with wet hessian or by other means for a further 5 days. The blocks may then be stacked if required, but not more than one metre high, and in such a way as to prevent damage to the edges and corners.

No blocks may be used in building or be transported to site before having reached required 28 days strength criterion. All concrete blocks shall be of even texture and properly mixed ingredients and all portions of the block shall be properly set and hardened concrete.

Blocks shall be free from cracks or blemishes and shall be true to shape and size with clean sharp edges and corners and with corners truly square. Damaged blocks shall immediately be removed from the site. No dimension of a block shall deviate individually by more than 3 mm from the correct size. The average length, width and height of a sample of 15 blocks should neither be longer nor less than 2 mm than the correct size.

Dressed natural stone blocks at least 200mm width may be used as alternative to the concrete blocks.

### Cement Mortar

The cement mortar is to be mixed in the proportions of 1 Cement, 4 Sand, and thoroughly incorporated with a sufficiency of water. Any cement mortar which has been left for more than one hour shall not be used in the Works.

#### Building Walling

All blockwork shall be laid in raking stretcher bond solidly bedded, jointed and flushed up in mortar. Where wall faces are to be plastered the joints shall be raked out to form a key. The blocks shall be thoroughly wetted for at least 24 hour before laying. Walls shall be carried up evenly course by course. During laying an open joint not less than 15 mm wide shall be left between the ends of all concrete lintels, whether pre-cast or cast in-situ and the blocks adjacent to these ends. These open joints shall be left as long as possible during construction and not filled until plastering or other works render such filling necessary. All such joints shall be properly filled in before the completion of the work. External walls shall be reinforced with two 8 mm high yield steel bars in every third horizontal mortar joint.

Blockwork which is not to be rendered or plastered shall be finished with a fair face and the blocks shall be selected for even texture and unmarked faces, regular shape and square unbroken arrisses. The blockwork shall be pointed as the work proceeds with a neat joint. Where blockwork is to be rendered or plastered the joint shall be raked out 10 mm deep as the work proceeds to form an adequate key.

galvanised steel ties with fishtailed end cast into the concrete spaced at alternate courses and extending not less than 150 mm into the block joints. All mortar joints are not to exceed 15 mm or less than 12 mm.

#### Lintels

Concrete lintels shall be used for all openings and shall be reinforced with two 12 mm high yield steel bars. Lintels shall have a minimum bearing of 500 mm at the ends.

#### Structural Steelworks Switchgear building

Structural steelwork shall be shop-fabricated from structural shapes of medium grade carbon steel in suitable lengths for easy transport and erection. The structural members shall be jointed or fixed on site by bolting or welding. Site welds should be minimised.

All workmanship and fabrication shall be in accordance with the best practice and shall generally comply with the requirements of B.S. 449. The greatest accuracy shall be observed to ensure that all parts fit together correctly on erection within the tolerances stated in this section. Steelworks shall include all materials, bolts and attachments, cleats, brackets, gussets, etc.

Where required in the Contract, the Contractor shall design the steelwork to comply with the information given on the Contract Drawings. Loading and factors of safety shall comply with relevant codes and regulations. Shop drawings shall be prepared using welding symbols to B.S. 499 where appropriate. design calculations and shop drawings must be submitted to the Project Manager for his approval prior to fabrication of members. The approval of shop drawings and calculations by the Project Manager shall not relieve the Contractor of the full responsibility for any discrepancies, errors, omissions or failure arising therefrom.

All steelwork shall be transported, handled, stored on Site and erected so that members are not damaged or subjected to excessive stresses. Fabrication and erection shall comply with B.S. 5950 Part 2.

#### Roofing

Materials, accessories and fixings shall be ordered from an approved supplier and the Contractor shall as and when required by the Project Manager, submit and deliver samples of any materials for inspection and testing.

Roof sheeting shall be hot dip galvanised troughed mild steel sheeting and shall be of minimum thickness 0.6 mm. The sheeting shall have approved plastic coating on face side. Type and brand of such sheeting shall be proposed by the Contractor with his Tender together with supporting specifications.

The sheets shall be laid with 200 mm end laps and double corrugation side laps away from the prevailing wind. The sheets shall be fixed to lightgauge steel purlins with galvanised coach screws and seating washers.

Holes for screws shall be carefully drilled in the ridges of the corrugations. Great care shall be exercised to avoid damage and disfiguration to the surface coating of the sheets. At eaves and exposed edges the corrugations shall be closed with purpose made corrugation closers.

Maximum load acting on the building in accordance with local or regional standards.

#### Switchgear building - ceiling

All rooms included 11 kV switch-gear is assumed to have ceilings consisting of fore-manufactured sheets, mounted on steel or tree grids jointed to roof structures.

#### Roof Drainage

Gutters and down pipes shall, unless otherwise shown on the drawings, be approved plastic coated steel of diameters 200 mm and 150 mm respectively. One down pipe shall be provided for approximately every 50 m<sup>2</sup> roof area.

Joints shall be lapped 150 mm in the direction of the flow and soldered. Slip joints shall be provided to allow for expansion. All hangers, brackets, and fastenings should be of the same metal as the gutter or of compatible materials. Gutters and down pipes including supports shall be designed for a concentrated load of 100 kg. Screens or strainers shall be provided to prevent debris from clogging the down pipes.

#### Metalwork

Unless otherwise specified, metalwork shall be carried out in accordance with the provision of B.S. 5950 and other relevant BSI standards.

All steel shall unless otherwise specified, be hot dip galvanised.

Prior to fabrication the Contractor shall submit shop drawings to the Project Manager for approval.

#### Metal Doors

##### a) General

Metal doors shall be supplied by approved manufacturers.

All doors shall be painted as specified under Painting and Decorating. All locks shall be master-keyed with three master keys supplied in addition to three regular keys for each door or gate.

Doors shall be measured by the number of doors of specified dimensions. The rate shall include all supplies, site works, painting and hardware.

##### b) Doors

Door frames shall be pressed steel frames made from minimum 2 mm thick steel sheeting and reinforced where door closers are fixed.

Thresholds shall be made from rolled steel sheeting approximately 100 mm wide and 12 mm high.

Door shall be filled with mineral wool acoustic insulation and lined both sides with steel sheeting minimum 1.25 mm thick. Total thickness of door shall be 45-55 mm.

All doors shall have fire rating Class A 30.

Placing of doors in accordance with Switchgear building drawing.

Internal door frames are to be built to walls truly vertical and square with six ties per frame.

External door frames are to be built in to walls truly vertical and square with eight/ten ties per frame.

All door frames are to be from an approved manufacturer and illustrated in the Manufacturer's Catalogue.

Door frames are to be complete with 100 mm, loose pin steel hinges welded in position and adjustable striking plate.

Frames shall generally be built-in during construction of the walls and securely fixed. A gap shall be left between the top of the frame and the soffit of the lintel during construction. Frames shall be adequately strutted to prevent distortion and shall be protected from damage during other work.

Door frames and similar components shall be fixed with countersunk screws or bolts with heads set into the frames.

Walls shall be built as close as possible to the frames and the gap filled solid with mortar at each course. Render shall be neatly brought up to the frame and well tamped into any remaining cavities. The junctions between window frames or external door frames and external finish or blockwork shall be caulked tight with approved mastic or mortar wherever required, and neatly pointed. Mastic so used shall have long-term resistance against weather, insects and ultra-violet light.

Doors wider than 800 mm shall have three 100 mm hinges. Other doors may have two hinges except where specified or detailed otherwise.

Door stops shall be fitted by screwed fixings where necessary.

The following type of timber doors shall be used unless otherwise instructed by the Project Manager and shall be of approved manufacture, true to shape and free from twists or warps:

internal doors shall be hollow core doors consisting of skeleton frames covered with 4 mm plywood for painting. They shall be 47 mm thick overall unless otherwise approved.

#### Aluminium or Steel Windows

Unless otherwise indicated windows shall consist of aluminium subframe with clear glass. Windows shall be from an approved supplier and the details thereof shall be approved by the Project Manager. Windows shall be operable and provided with corrosion resistant metal insect screens.

Frames shall generally be built-in during construction of the walls and securely fixed.

Placing of windows in accordance with Switchgear building drawings. Windows are to be built in to walls truly vertical square with six ties per frame.

All aluminium or steel windows are to be from an approved manufacturer and illustrated in the Manufacturer's Catalogue.

Windows are to be fitted complete with casement fastening, stays etc. All windows shall have approved burglar bars, and approved means of opening/locking.

#### Door and Window Furniture

Ironmongery shall be strongly made, well finished, good quality "stock pattern" articles. Ironmongery for windows and doors shall be galvanised or other approved manufacture for external use. Samples of all items shall be submitted to the Project Manager for approval before they are used for the Works.

All doors shall be lockable. External doors shall have approved security locks.

Three keys for each lock, clearly labelled, shall be handed over to the Project Manager and all ironmongery shall be cleaned, oiled, adjusted and left in perfect working order.

#### MV Switch-gear, Room

Openings for pressure release

In the MV switch-gear room it is necessary to arrange for openings for pressure release in case of explosion in one of the switch-gears.

To avoid damage in the room/building any pressure shall be released through the openings as described.

Location of these openings must be beneath the ceiling on both longitudinal walls in the switch-gear room. The Contractor must calculate number and size of this pressure openings, and submit his proposal for approval.

#### Switchgear building

##### SCHEDULE OF MATERIALS AND FINISH

ROOM	FLOOR	WALLS	CEILING	REMARKS/NOTES
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11 kV sw.gear	Plastering/ painting	Plastering/ painting	Sheet/plate	
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NOTES:

Sheets for ceilings = prefabricated/-manufactured colour and type in accordance with approval of the employer.

Switchgear building: External/internal colour in accordance with approval of the employer.

#### **4.1.4.6.4 PLASTER AND FLOOR COVERINGS**

##### Materials

Cement and water to be as before described. The sand to be screened through a sieve of 10 to 15 and meshes to 1 cm and to be washed if directed.

#### Mixing

All materials for mixing are to be used in proper gauge boxes and they are to be strike measured and not tamped down in boxes. Proper non-absorbent stages are to be used for mixing and storing mortar. No foreign matter must be mixed with the mortar.

The materials are to be mixed dry before adding water through a fine hose spray. No cement mortar which has taken its initial set will be allowed to be used.

#### Plaster Thickness

Unless otherwise specified all wall plasters should not be less than 13 mm thick and not more than 19 mm thick.

#### Cement Plaster

Cement plaster for external use to be composed of one part cement to four parts sand and for internal use to be one part cement to five parts sand.

#### Form Key

Rake out joints and roughen if necessary to form key for plaster.

For concrete surfaces, hack and apply 1:1 cement sand slush to form key. Continuously wet for 7 days and then apply plaster.

All brickwork and concrete works should be brushed down to remove dust and any other loose material.

#### Wetting

All internal and external brick or concrete surfaces are to be wetted well before plastering.

All cement plaster must be kept wet for at least 7 days.

#### Repairing Defects

All defective plaster, cracks, hollows, etc., are to be cut out to a rectangular shape, the edges undercut to form a dovetail key and to be made good to finish flush with the edge of the surrounding plasterwork.

All patches will be to the approval of the Project Manager and if the defects can not be made good satisfactorily then the whole surface is to be removed and replastered at the Contractor's expense.

### **4.1.4.6.5 GLAZING AND PAINTING**

#### Glass

All glass is to be of approved manufacture, free from bubbles, waviness, scratches or other imperfections and is to be well bedded, putted and backputted and secured with glazing pins or clips in steel sashes or with sprigs in wood sashes.

All glass shall be carefully cut to the required sizes so that all panes of figured or textured glass are uniform in appearance with the pattern parallel to the edges and wired glass shall be so cut that the wires are parallel to the edges.

#### Putty

Putty for glazing to steel sashes is to be of approved proprietary brand.. Rebates are to be thoroughly back puttied before glazing and all putty is to be carefully trimmed and cleaned off so that back putty finishes level with the top of sections internally, external putty covers sight lines exactly and finished straight and true. Rough surfaces to putty will not be allowed and any defective putty will be cut out and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Rebates of wood sashes are to be given one coat of priming immediately before glazing.

#### Mirrors

Glass mirrors are to be of the thickness specified, of selected quality glass, silvered on back, with protective sealing coat and arrised edges, unless otherwise described.

#### Generally

Allow for removing and replacing all cracked, broken or defective glass and leave thoroughly clean and perfect at completion.

#### Materials for Decoration

All paints, primers, varnishes, emulsions, stopping, etc., to be of approved manufacture.

The contractor is to use proprietary ready mixed paints obtained from an approved supplier.

When a coat of proprietary paint is applied, the manufacturer's priming and previous coats suitable for the particular type are to be used.

All materials must be brought on to the site in unopened tins, and no dilution or adulteration will be permitted, unless approved by the Project Manager.

#### Emulsion Paint

Emulsion paint shall be PVA (Polyvinyl Acetate) alkali-resisting formulated with high washability and capable of resisting a 8 000 scrub test. The first coat to be specially formulated base coat for direct application to the specified surface.

#### Fillers

Higher grade cellulose fillers are to be used internally and premixed filler to be used externally.

#### High Gloss Paints

Primers for application to bare metal to be red oxide primer for iron and steel. For galvanised metal to be an approved zinc chromate or galvanised iron primer. For application on wood or plaster etc., to be an approved alkali primer.

#### Finish enamels

Finish enamels to be synthetic enamel high capacity paint with high coverage and high gloss finish unless otherwise described.

#### Workmanship

All surfaces are to be free from moisture, dust, grease and dirt and rubbed down smooth according to approved practice.

All plaster to be free from efflorescence and treated with one coat of petrifying liquid, approved sealer or alkali primer if required. Hardwall plaster to be glass papered before decorating.

Rectifying defects to decorated surfaces due to dampness, efflorescence, chemical reaction, etc., will be to the Contractor's account, as these surfaces must be checked and the appropriate precautions taken before applying the decoration.

Metalwork must be scraped free of rust, primed as described and finished as later specified.

Galvanised sheet iron, pipes, etc., are to be cleaned down to remove manufacturer's ammoniated dichromate protective covering, primed as described and finished as later specified.

Coated pipes are to be cleaned down, stopped and primed with one coat of aluminium primer and finished as later specified.

All knots in woodwork to be treated to prevent bleeding. Large or loose knots to be cut out and be replaced with sound wood, or cut back and filled. Small knots to be treated with two thin coats of Shellac in methylated spirits. Woodwork to be glass papered to a smooth surface with all sharp arrises removed, all cracks, crevices, holes, etc., to be scraped out, primed as described and stopped with hard stopping, faced up and rubbed down to an even surface and finished as later specified.

All metal and woodwork to have the specified number of coats in addition to the priming coat.

Every coat of paint must be a good covering coat and must dry hard and be well rubbed down to a smooth surface before the next coat is applied, otherwise the Contractor will be required to apply extra coats at his own expense.

Each coat of paint to be of a distinctive colour: sample colours are to be prepared for the final coat which is to be an approved colour scheme and must not be applied without the permission of the Project Manager. After undercoats are on, the painter shall check all work and grainfill as necessary with filler as described.

**NOTE:**

- a) All paints specified are to be obtained from an approved manufacturer and used in strict accordance with their instructions. Their representative will check the paints being used and the method of application and will advise accordingly.
- b) This section of the work to be carried out by an approved firm of decorators who must allow for the very best finish possible and of the highest quality obtainable.
- c) The prices must allow for the removal and refitting of all beads, fittings, fastenings, ironmongery, etc., removed for decoration purposes to be carried out by skilled tradesmen of the appropriate trade.



#### **4.1.4.6.6 SUBSTATIONBUILDING SIZES.**

Proposed substation control buildings should be in conformity with relevant building codes with regard to room size and safety. The building must meet the requirements described in the scope of work and take into consideration future expansion. Specific requirements of the building are described in clause **4.1.4.1.3**

#### **4.1.4.6.7 IRONMONGERY AND METALWORK**

##### General

All ironmongery shall be of the best respective types required and no alternative articles will be accepted unless approved. Articles described as brass must be solid brass and not brass finish. Chromium plated articles must be plated satin finish on solid brass or other approved metal.

Where items for ironmongery are required to be fitted to steel door frames, etc., the Contractor must ensure that the Manufacture makes provisions for the correct fitting or lock striking plates, hinges, cleat holes, bolt keeps, etc.

##### Locks and Keys

Locks are to be two levers unless otherwise described. All locks are to be provided with two keys which must be handed over to the owner on completion of the Works with identification labels attached.

##### Steel

Steelwork for general building construction is to be of approved manufacture complying generally with the appropriate British Standards and free from all defects, oil, dirt, loose rust, scale or other deleterious matter.

#### **4.1.4.6.8 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION**

##### Scope of Works

This section of the specification relates to the supply, installation, testing and commissioning of the complete electrical services within the switchgear building, including:

1. LV Switchgear
2. Lighting
3. Small Power

The switchgear building consists of a switchgear room.

A full specification of the electrical equipment proposed by the contractor shall be included in the Bid.

The Employer reserves the right to reject any of the contractor suppliers if he feels the product does not meet with the contract specification.

##### Electrical Services General Description

The complete electrical installation shall comply with all local standards and rates.

Should there be any conflict between local standards and what has been specified the sub-contractor should draw it to the attention of the Project Manager.

### Lighting

- a. Luminaries shall be fluorescent lamps except for the toilets and outdoor lighting (except switchyard and perimeter lighting) where GLS lamps can be utilised. In switchgear room: 250 lux is required. In offices 500 lux is required.
- b. All luminaries shall be supplied, installed and tested by the electrical sub-contractor.
- c. All metal work on the luminaries shall be connected to an insulated earth protective conductor.
- d. Lighting Control Switches
- e. Outdoor lighting shall be controlled from an automatic photo cell.
- f. Lighting control switches shall be flush pattern with white finished plates.
- g. Grid switches shall have 5 or 10 amp rating, generally where fluorescent discharge luminaries are controlled switches have 10 amp rating where as with low energy PL lamp, 5 amp switches shall be installed.

### Socket Outlets and Accessories

Reference should be made to the Standards given above for details on the socket outlets and accessories.

Socket outlets to be mounted at 300 mm above floor level.

Conduit cast into the building structure shall be of the heavy duty PVC type. PVC conduits shall not be fixed to the surface of the structure.

### AC Installation

The Contractor shall supply and install three number AC units including wiring and insulator for the unit.

### Fire Safety Facilities

Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided under this Contract. Portable, wall mounted, hand held extinguishers shall be 5.5kg pressurized control discharge BCF units. The number of units within the Substation shall be a minimum of 4 Number.

The body of the extinguisher shall be seamless, welded and brazed as appropriate. The extinguisher shall be capable of being released by means of a lever-operated valve provided with a safety pin.

Extinguishers shall be capable of controlled partial discharge.

The type shall be of that recharge unit that is locally available.

The extinguishers shall be walls mounted and attached and located in a manner affording quick release from the supporting bracket. They shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 1.5meters above the floor. In no case shall the clearance between the bottom of the extinguisher and the floor be less than 0.1 meter. The extinguishers shall be positioned so that the instructions for operation face outwards.