Joints

All joints, longitudinal, transverse, etc., shall be constructed as shown on the Drawings and shall be clean and free of all foreign material after completion of shoulder work prior to acceptance of the work and in accordance with the following provisions:

Longitudinal and Transverse Contact Joints:

Longitudinal contact joints are joints formed between lanes that are poured separately. Transverse contact joints are joints formed between segments of a lane that are poured separately. Transverse contact joints shall be formed perpendicular to pavement centerline at the end of each day of concrete placing, or where concreting has been stopped for 30 minutes or longer but not nearer than 1.5 meters from sawed contraction joints. All contact joints shall have faces perpendicular to the surface of the pavement. Tie bars of the size, length and spacing shown on the Drawings shall be placed across longitudinal and transverse contact joints.

Placing Concrete

The concrete shall be deposited and spread in order that segregation will not occur and place a uniform layer of concrete whose thickness is approximately 20 mm greater than that required for the finished pavement is placed. Rakes shall not be used for handling concrete.

In order to prevent the introduction into the concrete of earth and other foreign materials, the men whose duties require them to work in the concrete, shall in general, confine their movements to the area already covered with fresh concrete. Whenever it becomes necessary for these men to step out of the concrete, their footwear shall be washed or otherwise thoroughly cleaned before returning to the concrete. Repeated carelessness with regard to this detail will be deemed sufficient cause for removing and replacing such worker.

During the operation of striking off the concrete, a uniform ridge of concrete at least 70 mm in height shall be maintained ahead of the strike-off screed for its entire length. Except when making a construction joint, the finishing machine shall at no time be operated beyond that point where this surplus can be maintained in front of the strike-off screed.

After the first operation of the finishing machine, additional concrete shall be added to all low places and honeycombed spots and the concrete rescreeded. In any rescreeding, a uniform head of concrete shall be maintained ahead of the strike-off for its entire length. Honeycombed spots shall not be eliminated by tamping or grouting.

Workers on the job shall have mobile footbridges at their disposal so that they need not walk on the wet concrete.

In conjunction with the placing and spreading, the concrete shall be thoroughly spaded and vibrated along the forms, bulkhead, and joints.

The internal vibrators shall be of pneumatic, gas-driven, or electric type, and shall operate at a frequency of not less than 3,200 pulsations per minute.

Whenever the placing of the concrete is stopped or suspended for any reason, for a period of 30 minutes or longer, a suitable bulkhead shall be placed so as to produce a vertical transverse joint. If an emergency stop occurs within 2.5 meters of the contraction or an expansion joint the concrete shall be removed back to the joint. When the placing of the concrete is resumed, the bulkhead shall be removed and a new concrete placed and vibrated evenly and solidly against the face of previously deposited concrete. Any concrete

in excess of the amount needed to complete a given section or that has been deposited outside the forms shall not be used in the work.

The Contractor shall provide suitable equipment for protecting the fresh concrete in case of rain, such as screens which will cause the rain water to run off beyond the edges of the paving, rain proof tarpaulins or other methods approved by the Engineer. The equipment shall be sufficient to shelter from rain all areas equal to that paved in two hours of work.

Finishing Concrete

The concrete shall be compacted and finished by a mechanical, self-propelled finishing machine of approved type, having two independently operated screeds. If a machine possessing only one screed is approved, the screed will not be less than 450 mm wide and shall be equipped with compensating springs to minimize the effect of the momentum of the screed on the side forms. The number of driving wheels, the weight of the machine and the power of the motor shall be so coordinated as to prevent slippage. The top of the forms and the surface of the finishing machine wheels shall be kept free from concrete or dirt.

The machine shall at all times be in first-class mechanical condition and shall be capable of compacting and finishing the concrete are herein described. Any machine which causes displacement of the side forms from the line or grade to which they have been properly set, or causes undue delay due to mechanical difficulties, shall be removed from the work and replaced by a machine meeting the Specifications.

The finishing machine shall be operated over each section of pavement two or more times and at such intervals as will produce the desired results. Generally, two passes of the finishing machine are considered the maximum desirable.

The concrete shall be vibrated, compacted, and finished by a vibratory finishing machine. The vibratory machine shall meet the requirements for ordinary finishing, and shall be one of the following type:

1. The machine shall have two independently operated screeds; the front screed shall be equipped with vibratory units with a frequency of not less than 3,500 pulsations per minute. There shall be not less than one vibratory unit for each 2.5 meters length or portion thereof, of vibratory screed surface. The front screed shall not be less than 300mm wide and shall be equipped with a "bull nose" front edge built on a radius of not less than 50mm. This type of vibratory finishing machine shall be operated in such manner that each section of pavement will receive at least one vibratory pass, but not more than two passes, unless otherwise directed, or ;

2. The machine shall be equipped with an independently operated vibratory "pan" (or pans) and two (2) independently operated screeds, the "pan" shall be mounted in a manner that will permit it to come in contact with the forms and will permit vibration of the full width of lane simultaneously.

   There shall be not less than one vibratory unit for each 2 m. length or portion thereof, of vibrating pan surface. The vibratory units in any individual pan shall be synchronized and have a frequency of not less than 3,500 pulsations per minute. The front screed shall be capable of operating in a position that will strike off the concrete at a sufficient height above the top of the forms to allow for proper compaction with the vibrating pan. This type of vibratory finishing machine shall be operated in such manner than each section of pavement will receive at least one vibratory pass but not more than two passes, unless otherwise directed.

After the final pass of the finishing machine and when the concrete has started to dry, the surface of the pavement shall be finished with an approved longitudinal float. The float may be operated either manually or by mechanical means. The float may be either of wood or metal shall be straight and smooth and light in weight so as not to displace or sink into the concrete surface.

To be effective, the float shall be at least 300mm wide and 3m long. When manually operated, the float shall be moved from edge to edge with a wiping motion and advance one (1) meter or more.

The succeeding trip shall overlap the previous trip. A light smoothing lute at least 3 meters long may be used provided approved by the Engineer.

The surface of the pavement shall be tested by the Contractor, before the final belting, with an approved standard straightedge 3 meter in length. Irregularities so detected shall be corrected immediately. Special attention shall be given to the concrete adjacent to transverse joints to insure that the edges thereof are not above the grade specified or the adjacent concrete below grade. All depressions or projections shall be corrected before any initial set has developed in the concrete.

After the concrete has been brought to the required grade, contour and smoothness, it shall be finished by passing over the concrete a drag of one or two burlap clothes, which give the surface the required roughness. The vehicles used to carry these cloths may be independent of the concrete-laying machine or may be incorporated with it and may be operated either by hand or mechanically.

Hand finishing will be permitted only on variable width sections of the pavement and other places where the use of the finishing machine would be impractical. Hand finishing shall be accomplished by means of the hand-operated strike-off template of either steel or steel-shod wood construction. The striking template shall be operated forward with a combined longitudinal and transverse motion and shall be so manipulated that neither end will be raised off the side forms. A similar tamper shall be used for tamping the concrete.

As soon as the concrete has attained its initial set, the edges of the pavement, the longitudinal joints, the construction dummy and expansion joints not sawn shall be carefully finished with an edging tool having radius of at least 5mm. The tools, the special accessories for cutting impressed joints and methods of workmanship shall be such as will produce a joint whose edges are of the same quality of concrete as the other portion of the pavement. Methods and workmanship which make use of excess mortar or grout in this area shall be eliminated. Unnecessary tool marks shall be eliminated during work, and the edges left smooth and true to line.

Striking Forms

Forms shall remain in place at least 12 hours after the concrete has been placed. When working conditions are such that the early strength gain of the concrete is delayed, the forms shall remain in place for a longer period, as directed by the Engineer. Bars or heavy load shall not be used against the concrete when still in the forms. Any damage to concrete resulting from form removal shall be repaired promptly by the Contractor as directed by the Engineer without any additional payment to the Contractor.

Curing Concrete

Unless otherwise ordered by the Engineer, curing of concrete shall be done by any method specified in the Section "Reinforced Concrete".

Cleaning and Sealing Joints

After completion of the required curing and before opening of the pavement to traffic, all joints shall be thoroughly cleaned of all concrete aggregate fragments or other materials.

After removal of side forms, the ends at transverse expansion joints at the edges of the pavement shall be carefully cleaned of any concrete within the expansion spaces for the entire depth of slab, care being taken not to injure the ends of the joints. Expansion and contraction joints shall then be poured with a hot joint sealer to the depth as indicated on the Drawings. Joint sealer shall be poured using approved hand pouring pots, with liquid at a temperature not less than that recommended by the approved manufacturer.

Opening to Traffic

The pavement shall be closed to traffic, including the vehicles of the Contractor, for a period of 10 days after the concrete is placed or longer if in the opinion of the Engineer, the weather conditions make it necessary to extend this time. The Contractor shall furnish, place and maintain satisfactory barricades and lights as directed, to exclude all traffic from the pavement.

Any damage to the pavement due to traffic shall be repaired or replaced at the expense of the Contractor. Paving mixers, mechanical concrete spreaders and finishers and other heavy paving equipment shall not be operated on completed concrete lanes in order to construct alternate lanes until after the regular curing period is completed. Even then, planks shall be laid on the finished pavement or other precautions taken to prevent damage to the concrete pavement.

Pavement Smoothness, Thickness and Tolerance

Portland cement concrete pavement shall be constructed to the designed level and transverse slope shown on the Drawing. The allowable tolerance shall be as listed hereunder:

1.	Permitted variation from design thickness of layer	+ - 5mm
2.	Permitted variation from design level of surface	+ - 5mm

The thickness of the pavement will be determined by measurement of cores from the completed pavement in accordance with AASHTO T 148.

The completed pavement shall be accepted on a lot basis. A lot shall be considered as 2,500 sq.m of pavement. The last unit in each slab constitutes a lot in itself when its length is at least ½ of the normal lot length. If the length of the last unit is shorter than ½ of the normal lot length, it shall be included in the previous lot.

Other areas such as intersections, entrances, crossovers, ramp, etc., will be grouped together to form a lot. Small irregular areas may be included with other unit areas to form a lot.

ITEM 13 : DRAINAGE WORKS

SCOPE OF WORK

The works shall consist of excavation, backfilling and construction of lateral drains, construction of manholes, reconnection to existing lateral and other related works in accordance with the dimensions, size, elevation and grade as shown on the drawing and shall conform with the Specification.

At least thirty (30) days before the start of any construction related to drainage works, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for his approval, shop drawings of the drainage work he intends to construct. The shop drawings shall include the materials and the general method of installation he intends to employ.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

BACK FILL

Fill shall be in accordance with Item "Reclamation and Fill".

GRAVEL BEDDING

Gravel Bedding/gravel base shall be in accordance with the specifications of Crushed Course Aggregates in "Reinforced Concrete".

SAND BEDDING

Sand bedding shall be in accordance with Item "Reinforced Concrete (Fine Aggregates)".

CONCRETE

Mixing/Casting and steel reinforcements shall be in accordance with Item "Reinforced Concrete" while the dimensions shall be as shown on the Drawings.

CEMENT MORTAR

Cement mortar shall consist of one part Portland cement to two parts of fine aggregate with water added as necessary to obtain the required consistency.

REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

The fabrication of reinforced concrete pipes shall conform to the Specifications of ASTM C 76 while the testing requirements shall conform to ASTM C 497. The Engineer reserves the right to inspect and test the pipe delivered for intended purpose. Defects that are discovered after acceptance of delivery of the pipe but before installation shall be a cause for rejection.

Standard reinforcement details and concrete strength shall be in accordance with DPWH "Standard Two Meter Concrete Pipe Culvert".

STEEL GRATING

All materials shall be compliant with ASTM A36 or equivalent and Hot Dip Galvanizing shall be in accordance with ASTM A123 with minimum average coating of 610gms/sq.m.

The gratings shall be fusion welded type and non-manually fabricated with loading capacity equivalent to HS20-44. Loads and deflection shall be in accordance with AS3990 and the fabrication shall be covered by the requirements of AWS D1.1.

EXECUTION

EARTHWORKS

All earthworks for concrete pipe culvert shall conform to the lines, grades and elevations shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

The lateral drain shall be excavated to the depth, grade and width established by the Engineer. The bedding surface shall provide a firm foundation of uniform density throughout the entire length. Soft, spongy, or otherwise unstable material encountered that will not provide a firm foundation for the concrete drainage shall be removed to the full width of the trenches and replaced by suitable material to a depth of not less than 30 cm. 100mm thick gravel bedding shall be used as foundation or otherwise as specified.

PIPE LAYING

The pipe shall be tested for water-tightness of joints before backfilling the trench. Unsatisfactory work shall be corrected without additional cost to the PPA. The collar shall have set sufficiently prior to backfilling.

Methods of installation and typical bedding for pipe conduits if not included in the plans, shall conformed to DPWH "Standard Two Meter Reinforced Concrete Culvert".

LATERAL DRAIN

Concrete cover and the steel gratings shall be set to the required elevations as shown on the drawings to fit the adjoining surfaces and shall be installed after the adjoining concrete is struck off and finished, and the fit on the frames shall be such that there is no rocking.

All completed structures shall be thoroughly cleaned of any accumulations of silts, debris or foreign matter of any kind, until finally accepted and put into service.

CATCH BASIN INLETS, MANHOLES AND OUTLETS

Lid frames shall be set to the required elevations as shown on the drawings to fit the adjoining surfaces. Lids shall be installed after the adjoining concrete is struck off and finished, and the fit on the frames shall be such that there is no rocking.

Where reconstruction of existing catch basin inlets, manholes, outlets, or similar structures are indicated, the work shall be in accordance to the details and elevations as shown on the drawings, including re-installation of existing metal frames, grates and lids, or replacing of concrete covers instead of grates that may have been lost or found lacking. All completed structures shall be thoroughly cleaned of any accumulations of silts, debris or foreign matter of any kind, until finally accepted and put into service.

FIELD DENSITY TEST

Field Density tests to determine the percent of compaction of the fill material shall be conducted until a field density of at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density in accordance with AASHTO T180, Method D has been achieved. In place density determination shall be made in accordance with AASHTO T191.

CLEARING AND DISPOSAL

Dumping or disposal of un-used excavated materials shall be coordinated to PMO. If the excavated materials are determined for disposal, the contractor will provide all necessary works and expenses for its completion in concurrence by the Engineer.

ITEM 14 : PORT LIGHTING SYSTEM

SCOPE OF WORK

The work to be done shall consist of furnishing, delivering, and installing electrical materials / fixtures completed in accordance with all the details of the electrical works as shown on the drawings including materials, labor, tools and equipment and all incidental works as found necessary.

Refer to electrical plans/drawings for location and extent of work involved.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

a) All work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the publications and agencies having jurisdiction, as well as the requirements of the approved standards.

1.	National Fire Protection Association	-	(NFPA)
2.	National Electrical Manufacturer Association	-	(NEMA)
3.	Underwriter Laboratories, Inc.	-	(UL)
4.	Philippine Electrical Code Philippine National Standard	- -	(PEC) (PNS)
5.	Federation Specification: Circuit Breaker, Molded Case, Branch Circuit and Service		
6.	American National Standard Institute	-	(ANSI)
7.	American Society for Testing and Materials	-	(ASTM)
8.	Illuminating Engineering Society	-	(IES)
9.	Light Emitting Diode	-	(LED)

b) The electrical power of the Port lighting system will be connected to the Concrete Pedestal Post. While the supply voltage should be 220 volts, single phase (1Ø), and 60 hertz.

c) The Contractor shall employ a licensed Registered Electrical Engineer or Master electrician to perform or to supervise and to conduct the continuous inspection of all electrical work.

d) The Contractor shall first obtain approval from the Authority before procurement, fabrication or delivery of electrical materials to the site. Partial submittals will not be acceptable and will be returned without review. Submittals shall include the Manufacturer's Name, Trade Name, Place of Manufacture, Catalog Model or Number, Nameplate Data, Size, Layout Dimensions, Capacity, Project Specification and Paragraph Reference, Technical Society Publication References and other information necessary to establish contract compliance of each item to be furnished.

e) All excavations fill and backfill, and concrete works involved herein, shall be carried to the required elevations and shall conform to the provisions of specification under Earthwork and Concrete Construction of this tender document.

f) The materials and equipment to be furnished shall be standard products of reputable manufacturers engaged in the reproduction of such materials and equipment.

g) The Contractor shall furnish and install electrical materials as shown in the drawings. A licensed Electrical Engineer or Master Electrician is required to implement the installation of the electrical system.

h) Electrical installation shall conform to the requirements of Philippine Electrical Code (PEC) and the other approved standards.

i) The contractor shall install all electrical work with the supervision of the qualified Registered Electrical Engineer (REE) or Master Electrician. All electrical installation applications regardless of capacity and voltage whether new, addition or revision shall be accompanied by electrical plans signed and sealed by a duly licensed Professional Electrical Engineer (PEE).

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

All materials shall be brand new and shall be of the approved type meeting all the requirements of the Philippine Electrical Code and bearing the Philippine Standard Agency (PSA) mark.

PRODUCTS

WIRES AND CABLES

The conductor material to be furnished and installed shall be copper wire Heat-Resistant Thermoplastic (THHN/THWN-2). All conductors should be rated 600-volt insulation and should be standard for all sizes.

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

Underground PVC conduit shall be polyvinyl chloride with concrete covered. It shall be manufactured to schedule 40 outside diameter. All fittings and bends shall be solvent bonded using manufacturers' recommended product.

LED FLOODLIGHT FIXTURE 200 WATT

Specifications:

Rated	: 200-watt LED Floodlight Fixture or equivalent
Input Voltage	: AC 85-265 / 50-60 HZ
Luminous Flux	: 26000-28000 LM
Color Temperature	: Daylight (5500-6500K)
Optional	
CRI	: Ra>70
PF	:> 0.95
Beam Angle	: 120 degrees
IP Grade	: IP 66 / IP 65
Material	: Die Cast Aluminum

INTEGRATED SOLAR STREET LIGHT

Specifications:

Rated	: 120-Watt LED Lights or equivalent
Battery	: 20AH/11.1 V Lithium Battery
Lifespan	: 5 Years
Solar Panel	: 100 – 120 Watt
Lifespan	: 25 Years
LED Light	: Espitar 2835/0.5 W/100lm Chips or Osram 3030
Power	: 100 – 120 Watt
IP Rating	: IP 65 / IP 68
Max Luminous Flux	: 12000 – 18000 LM
Lifespan	: 50000 Hours
Lighting Time	: 10 - 12 Hours Daily
Lighting Mode	: Time Control + Light Control
Mounting Height	: 10 Meters

SWITCHES:

Weatherproof die cast aluminum toggle switch (NEMA-3R) attached to Single Angle Bar Floodlight Steel Tapered Lamp Post.

CONCRETE DUCT BANK

The contractor shall construct concrete duct bank as shown in the approved plan.

SINGLE ANGLE BAR FLOODLIGHT STEEL TAPERED LAMP POST

Lamp Post shall be 10.0 m ht. Single Angle Bar Floodlight steel tapered lamp post, furnished installed and tested as shown on the approved plans. The post/s shall be dimensioned for a wind velocity of 185 km/hr. It should be locally fabricated or manufactured. The post shall be Hot –Dipped Galvanized, prime-coated with red lead and shall be painted at site with the final coating preferably aluminum paint to be approved by the Engineer.

SINGLE ARM STEEL TAPERED SOLAR LAMP POST

Lamp Post shall be 10.0 m ht. Single Arm Steel Tapered Solar Lamp Post, furnished installed and tested as shown on the approved plans. The post/s shall be dimensioned for a wind velocity of 185 km/hr. It should be locally fabricated or manufactured. The post shall be Hot –Dipped Galvanized, prime-coated with red lead and shall be painted at site with the final coating preferably aluminum paint to be approved by the Engineer.

PANEL BOARD

Panel board shall conform as shown on the approved plans with respect to supply characteristics, rating of main lugs or main circuit breaker, number and ratings and capacities of branch circuit breakers.

Panel board shall consist of a factory completed dead front assembly mounted in an enclosing NEMA-3R cabinet consisting of code gauge galvanized sheet steel box with trim and door.

Main and branch circuit breakers for panel board shall have the rating, capacity and number of poles as shown on the approved plans. Breakers shall be thermal magnetic type solid state-type

with interrupting capacity of 10,000 amperes symmetrical minimum. Breaker terminal shall be UL listed as suitable for type of conductor provided. Breaker shall be the bolt-in type (that is, bolted to the current carrying bus). Plug-in circuit breakers are not acceptable.

EXECUTION

INSTALLATION

Single Angle Bar Floodlight Steel Tapered Lamp Post and Single Arm Steel Tapered Solar Lamp Post shall be installed as shown on the approved plans.

Pole Setting: Depth as shown on the approved plans.

Construction of lamp post foundation shall be in accordance with the shape and dimensions as shown on the approved plans.

Excavations / backfilling required before /after installation of lamp post foundation with the trench shall conform to the provisions of Earthwork and Concrete construction.

Concrete Pedestal shall be reinforced concrete with appropriate weatherproof fittings as constructed as shown in the approved plan. Reinforced concrete materials shall conform to the requirements of concrete. Concrete shall be of 21 Mpa (3000 psi) compressive strength.

Metering: the local utility company of Port of Pio Duran, Albay Electric Cooperative, Inc. (ALECO) is responsible for the supply and installation of measuring equipment, and its accessories, but it is part of the contractor's responsibility and expense to contact them about this.

WORKMANSHIP

The work throughout shall be executed in the best and most thorough manner under the direction of and at the satisfaction of the Registered Electrical Engineer or Master Electrician, who will interpret the intent meaning of the drawings and specification and shall have the power to reject any work and materials which in his judgment, are not in full accordance therewith.

TESTING OPERATIONS

When the electrical installation is completed, the Contractor shall test the installed electrical materials and equipment in the presence of a Registered Electrical Engineer or Master Electrician. The system shall be free from any defects, shorts or grounds. The Contractor at no extra cost shall furnish all necessary instruments and personnel required for the testing.

GUARANTEE

Upon completion and before final acceptance of the work, the Contractor shall furnish the Engineer with a written guarantee stating that all works executed are free from defects on materials and workmanship. The guarantee shall be for a period of one year from the date of final acceptance. Any work that becomes defective during the said period shall be corrected / replaced by the Contractor at his own expense in a manner satisfactory to the Authority.

ITEM 15 : PILING WORKS (PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PILES)

SCOPE OF WORK

This section covers the minimum requirements for the fabrication, hauling, spotting, driving and finishing of all foundation piles to be used in wharves/piers/platforms/pile anchor.

The Contractor may however, adopt, in addition to this minimum requirements additional provisions as may be necessary to insure the successful prosecution of the work related to foundation piling.

METHOD STATEMENT

Before the commencement of any piling works, the Contractor shall submit (allowing sufficient time for consideration) to the Engineer for approval a Safety Policy and a Method Statement which shall include the following information:

1. Program of Works detailing sequence and timing of individual portions of works.

2. Maximum proposed lead at any stage of driving between a pile and its neighbor and the limitations of same if hard driving is encountered.

3. Contingency plan in the event of encountering obstructions or reaching driving refusal to minimize disruption/delay especially when using pitch and drive methods.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF FOUNDATION PILES

Pre-stressed concrete foundation piles to be used shall be in accordance with the design as shown on the Drawings and called for in the proposal.

PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PILES

Pre-stressed concrete piles shall be constructed in accordance with the standard practice employed for the particular system specified and as directed by the Engineer subject to the following clauses.

1. Pre-stressed concrete piles shall be of readymade products of approved fabricator regularly engaged in the production of pre-stressed concrete piles.

2. If an alternative system of pre-stressing to that shown in the Drawings is proposed by the Contractor, full details, procedures and explanations shall be submitted in writing to the Engineer for his approval. When approved for the work, the provisions of this Specification and such other provisions as he may require shall be fully satisfied.

3. Concrete strength, high tension wires/strands, reinforcing bars to be used for pre-stressed concrete work shall be as specified in the Drawings.

4. The Contractor shall submit the casting method including pre-stressing, application of stress and casting schedule and shall obtain the approval of the Engineer before commencement of fabrication of the piles.

5. The Contractor shall arrange for the Engineer to have free access to the place of manufacture of the piles.

6. Piles shall be cast on a horizontal platform in approved steel moulds and details of the formwork and methods of concreting shall be as specified. The concreting of each pile shall be completed on one continuous operation and no interruption shall be permitted.

   The pile butt must be formed truly square to the axis of the pile. Provision for standard splicing shall be provided unless otherwise ordered by the Engineer.

7. Anchorages shall be made from steel of a suitable quality to withstand permanently the forces imposed upon them, and shall in general be in accordance with the normal practice of the proprietors of the pre-stressing system in use.

8. Application of stress, grouting of pre-stressing cables, protection of pre-stressing cable anchorages and other necessary steps to complete the pre-stressing process shall conform to the standard practice of the pre-stressing system in use or as directed by the Engineer.

9. When the stress has been transferred to the pile, the pile shall exhibit no curvature in its length on any face greater than 3 millimeters deviation along a chord of 15 meters (1 in 500).

10. Pre-cast pre-stressed units shall be lifted only by lifting holes/hook as indicated in the Drawings, or when not provided can be lifted by slings placed securely at corresponding points. Units shall be kept in the upright position at all times and shock shall be avoided. Any unit considered by the Engineer to have become sub-standard in any way shall be rejected and replaced by an acceptable unit.

11. Each pre-stressed member is to be uniquely and permanently marked to show its type, date of casting, length of pile and any control markings as ordered by the Engineer

12. Forms shall conform to the geometry of the pile with the provision of chamfer as shown on the Drawings.

13. Not less than five (5) cylindrical specimens shall be made for each casting batch of which at least two (2) shall be reserved for 28-day test, one (1) for 7-day, one (1) for 14-day, and one (1) test prior to lifting of pre-stressed concrete piles from the casting bed. Lifting of piles shall only be done if the result of the compressive strength has reached at least 60% of the specified compressive strength.

14. Wires/strands specifications shall be in accordance with ASTM A 416.

EXECUTION

HANDLING OF PILES

All piles shall be carefully lifted at the location of the lifting points as indicated in the Drawings. Other practical and convenient methods may be used subject to the approval of the Engineer.

DRIVING OF PILES

A hydraulic or diesel pile hammer shall be used for driving the pre-stressed concrete piles.

The required weight of ram for the hydraulic or diesel pile hammer, ranges from 3.5 to 4.5 tons.

Piles driven shall be held firmly in position in axial alignment with the hammer by means of leads of adequate length. Approved cushions shall be provided to the pile butts.

PILE SPLICING

General Provision

1. The alignment of piles shall be plumb and the length of upper and lower segment shall be in accordance in the approved plans.

2. The splice shall be embedded at least 4m from the design depth elevation.

Surface Preparation

Concrete piles to be bonded must be thoroughly cleaned, free of dirt, paint, grease, oil, curing compound and other contaminants. The concrete surface must be dry. Clean the dowels with steel brush to removed rust and other impurities. Blow compressed air to the dowel holes.

Pile Splicing Epoxy

Piling splicing epoxy is a two components, low viscosity, rapid cure, chemical resistant epoxy with high physical strength.

Preparation and Application of Epoxy Mortar

Mixing and ratio of pile splicing epoxy and dry silica sand, application and curing of epoxy mortar shall refer to product manual.

Compressive Strength

The compressive strength of epoxy mortar (Pile Splicing Epoxy + Dry Silica Sand) shall be at least 1.2 times the design compressive strength of pile or 6,000psi.

Mechanical Properties of Epoxy

Cured state at 27° C (80° F) for 24 hours

Mechanical Properties	**Specification (Test Methods)**
Ultimate Tensile Strength	ASTM D 638
Ultimate Flexural Strength	ASTM D 790
Hardness	ASTM D 2240
Compressive Strength at 1 hour cure	ASTM D 695
Compressive Strength with Silica Sand	**ASTM D 695**

PILE CHIPPING

Each pile shall be chipped-off to required elevation as indicated in the drawing. The contractor shall ensure that no damaged/cracked on the main pile will occurred after each chipping. Reinforcement from driven piles (dowels and strand) shall not be cut and will be incorporated to the construction of deck. Splicing of dowels are allowed in case of pile cutting due to early refusal.

BEARING POWER OF PILES

Each pile shall be driven to attain not less than the required minimum bearing power shown in the pile schedule, as determined by the Hiley's Formula as follows:

$$\text{For Diesel Pile Hammer:} \quad R = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2WH}{S + 2.54}$$

$$\frac{1}{} \qquad \frac{2WH}{}$$

For Hydraulic Pile Hammer : $R = \frac{}{3} \times \frac{}{S + 2.54}$

where : R = allowable bearing capacity of pile (tf)

W = weight of ram (tf)

H = fall of ram (cm)

S = set (cm)

INTERRUPTED DRIVING

When driving is stopped before final penetration is reached and/or refusal is attained, the record of pile penetration shall be taken only after a minimum of 30 cm. (12 in.) total penetration has been obtained on resumption of driving.

ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE

Piles driven shall be within the allowable tolerance in alignment of 10 cm. (4 in.) in any direction.

DAMAGED AND MISDRIVEN PILES

1. Piles shall not be more than 10 cm. (4 in.) out of place at cut-off level. All vertical piles shall not be more than 2% out of plumb.

2. Any pile damaged by improper driving or driven out of its proper location, or driven out of elevation fixed on the plans, shall be corrected correspondingly at the Contractor's expense by any of the following methods:

   a. Withdrawal of the pile and replacement by a new pile.

   b. Driving a second pile adjacent to the defective one.

   c. Splicing an additional length.

The method to be adopted in each case shall be at the discretion of the Engineer.

OBSTRUCTION

Where boulders or other obstructions make it impossible to drive certain piles in the location shown and to the required bearing strata, the Engineer may order additional pile or piles driven at other suitable location.

RECORDS

The Contractor shall keep records of each pile driven and shall furnish the Engineer two (2) signed typewritten/computerized copies. The records shall show the number of blows per 0.50 m. of initial penetration taken from the free fall elevation of the pile down to penetration depth of 5.0 m., the penetration under the last 10 blows, and the calculated safe load according to the Hiley's Formula as stated in bearing power of piles.

TESTING OF MATERIALS

The requirements regarding testing of concrete and reinforcement used in reinforced concrete piles shall be in accordance with "Reinforced Concrete".

However, the Engineer may conduct the necessary testing at the approved fabricator's casting yard whenever he considers necessary. Tests shall be carried out at the Contractor's expense.

High Tensile Strand shall be tested according to the latest ASTM Standard and PPA Circular

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF PILES

When raising or transporting piles, the Contractor shall provide slings or other equipment to avoid any appreciable bending of the pile or cracking of the concrete. Pile materials damaged in handling or driving shall be removed from the site and replaced by the Contractor at his expense.

Concrete piles shall be so handled at all times as to avoid breaking or chipping of the edges.

ITEM 16 : CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

SCOPE OF WORK

This item shall consist of the manufacturing and installation of construction joints / expansion joints in accordance with the details, and at the locations, lines, grades and dimensions shown in the drawings.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All construction joints / expansion joints shall be hot-dipped galvanized inside and out in accordance with international standards for galvanizing BS EN1460.

2. Painted finish shall be rejected.

3. All steel gratings and angle bars for construction joints / expansion joints shall be hot-dipped galvanized except for the nuts, washers and bolts which shall be stainless steel.

4. Welding shall be in accordance with the AWS Code and as herein specified or any other welding standard, approved by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall be required to submit test certificates for steel materials for the construction / expansion joints joints used in its manufacture; and for hot-dip galvanizing which shall meet or exceed the specifications under "Zinc Coating".

EXECUTION

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND INSTALLATION

1. Upon delivery at site, the hot-dipped galvanized construction joints / expansion joints shall not be subjected to the following activities:

    a. Re-fabrication
    b. Cutting
    c. Grinding
    d. Welding
    e. Sawing
    f. Any hot works or similar activities

2. Stainless steel nuts and bolts may be tack welded using stainless steel welding rods.

3. The construction joints / expansion joints shall not be exposed to sea water and other corrosive chemicals or
substances prior to installation.

ITEM 17 : ZINC (HOT-DIP GALVANIZED) COATINGS ON IRON AND STEEL

SCOPE OF WORK

This specification covers the requirements for zinc coating (galvanizing) by the hot-dip process on iron and steel products made from rolled pressed and forged shapes, casting, plates, bars and strips.

This specification covers both fabricated and un-fabricated products, for example, assembled steel products, structural steel fabrications, large tubes already bent or welded before galvanizing, and wire work fabricated from uncoated steel wire. It also covers steel forgings and iron castings incorporated into pieces fabricated before galvanizing or which are too large to be centrifuged (or otherwise handled to remove excess galvanizing bath metal).

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

STEEL OR IRON

The specification, grade or designation, and type and degree of surface contamination of the iron or steel in articles to be galvanized shall be supplied by the purchaser to the hot-dip galvanizer prior to galvanizing.

The presence in steels and weld metal, in certain percentages, of some elements such as silicon, carbon and phosphorus tends to accelerate the growth of the zinc-iron alloy layer so that the coating may have a matte finish with a little or no outer zinc layer.

EXECUTION

FABRICATION

The design and fabrication of the product to be galvanized shall be in accordance to the plans and specifications. ASTM Practices A 143, A 384 and A 385 provide guidance for steel fabrication for optimum hot-dip galvanizing and shall be complied with in both design and fabrication.

CASTINGS

The composition of heat treatment of iron and steel castings shall conform to specifications designated by the purchaser. Some types of castings have been known to show potential problems being embrittled during normal thermal cycle of hot-dip galvanizing. The requirements for malleable iron castings to be galvanized are stipulated in ASTM specification A 47.

ZINC

The zinc used in the galvanizing bath shall conform to ASTM Specification B 6. If a zinc alloy is used as the primary feed to the galvanizing bath, then the base material used to make that alloy shall conform to ASTM Specification B 6.

BATH COMPOSITION

The molten metal in the working volume of the galvanizing bath shall contain not less than an average value of 98.0% zinc by weight.

COATING PROPERTIES

Table 1 – Minimum Average Coating Thickness Grade by Material Category

Material Category	All Specimens Tested Steel Thickness Range (Measured), mm (in.)				
	< 1/16 (<1.6)	1/16 to < 1/8 (1.6 to < 3.2)	1/8 to < 3/16 (3.2 to 4.8)	> 3/16 to < 1/4 (> 4.8 to < 6.4)	≥ 1/4 (≥ 6.4)
Structural Shapes & Plate	45	65	75	85	100
Strip and Bar	45	65	75	85	100
Pipe and Tubing	45	45	75	75	75
Wire	35	50	60	65	80

COATING THICKNESS

The average thickness of coating for all specimens tested shall conform to the requirements of Table 1 for the categories and thickness of the material being galvanized. Minimum average thickness of coating for any individual specimen is one coating grade less than that required in Table 1. Where products consisting of various material thicknesses or categories are galvanized, the coating thickness grades of each thickness range and material category of material shall be shown in Table 1. The specification of coating thickness heavier than those required by Table 1 shall be subject to mutual agreement between the galvanizer and Engineer.

For articles whose surface area is greater than 100,000 mm^2 (160 $in.^2$) (multi-specimen articles), each test article in the sample must meet the appropriate minimum average coating thickness grade requirements of Table 1. Each specimen coating thickness grade comprising that overall average for each test article shall average not less than one coating grade below that required in Table 1.

For articles whose surface area is equal to or less than 100,000 mm^2 (160 $in.^2$) (single-specimen articles), the average of all test articles in the sample must meet the appropriate minimum average coating thickness grade requirements of Table 1. For each test article, its specimen coating thickness shall not be less than one coating grade below that required in Table 1.

No individual measurement or cluster of measurements at the same general location on a test specimen shall be cause for rejection under this specification provided that when those measurements are averaged with the other dispersed measurements to determine the specimen coating thickness grade for that specimen, the requirements of the above specifications as appropriate are met.

The coating thickness grades in Table 1 represent the minimum value obtainable with a high level of confidence for the ranges typically found in each material category. While most coating thicknesses will be in excess of those values, some materials in each category may be less reactive (for example, because of chemistry or surface condition) than other materials of the steel category spectrum. Therefore, some articles may have a coating grade at or close to the minimum requirements shown in Table 1. In such cases, the precision and accuracy of the coating thickness measuring technique should be taken into consideration when rejecting such articles for coating thickness below that is required by this specification.

FINISH

The coating shall be continuous (except as provided below), and as reasonably smooth and uniform in thickness as the weight size and shape of the item. Except for local excess coating thickness which would interfere with the use of the product or make it dangerous to handle (edge tears or spikes), rejection for non-uniform coating shall be made only for plainly visible excess coating not related to design factors such as holes, joints, or special drainage problems. Since surface smoothness is a relative term, minor roughness that does not interfere with the intended use of the product, or roughness that is related to the as-received (un-galvanized) surface condition, steel chemistry to zinc shall not be grounds for rejection.

Surfaces that remain uncoated after galvanizing may be renovated in accordance with the methods in ASTM Practice A 780 provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Each area subject to renovation shall be 25mm (1 in.) or less in its narrowest dimension.

2. The total area subject to renovation on each article shall be no more than ½ of 1% of the accessible surface area to be coated on that article, or 22,500mm^2 (36 in.^{2}) per ton of piece weight, whichever is less. Inaccessible surface areas are those which cannot be reached for appropriate surface preparation and application of repair materials as described in ASTM Practice A 780.

3. The thickness of renovation shall be that is required by the thickness grade for the appropriate material category and thickness range in Table 1 in accordance with the coating thickness requirements, except that for renovation using zinc paints, the thickness of renovation shall be 50% higher than that required by table 1, but not greater than 0.0254mm (4.0 mils).

4. When areas requiring renovation exceed the criteria previously provide, or are inaccessible for repair, the coating shall be rejected.

THREADED COMPONENTS IN ASSEMBLIES

The zinc coating on external threads shall not be subjected to a cutting, rolling or finishing tool operation, unless specifically authorized by the purchaser. Internal threads may be tapped or retapped after galvanizing. Coatings shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification A 153/A 153 M.

APPEARANCE

Upon shipment from the galvanizing facility, galvanized articles shall be free from uncoated areas, blisters, flux deposits and gross dross inclusions. Lumps, projections, globules or heavy deposits of zinc which will interfere with the intended use of the material will not be permitted. Plain holes of 12.5mm (1/2 in.) diameter or more shall be clean and reasonably free from excess zinc. Marks in the zinc coating caused by tongs or other items used in handling the article during the galvanizing operation shall not be cause for rejection unless such marks have exposed the base metal, and the bare metal areas exceed the criteria provided in number 1 and 2 of Subsection "Finish".

Whenever dross is present in a form other than finely dispersed pimples in the coating and is present in such amount as to be susceptible to mechanical damage, it will be considered as "gross".

ADHERENCE

The zinc coating shall withstand handling consistent with the nature and thickness of the coating and the normal use of the article, without peeling or flanking. Although some material may be formed after galvanizing, in general the zinc coating on the articles covered by this specification is too heavy to permit severe bonding without damaging the coating.

SAMPLING

A lot is a unit of production or shipment from which a sample may be taken for testing. Unless otherwise agreed upon between the galvanizer and the purchaser, or established within this specification, the lot shall be as follows:

1. For testing at a galvanizer's facility, a lot is one or more articles of the same type and size comprising a single order or a single delivery load, whichever is smaller, or any number of articles identified as a lot by the galvanizer, when these have been galvanized within a single production shift and in the same bath.

2. For test by the purchaser after delivery, the lot consists of the single order or the single delivery load, whichever is smaller, unless the lot identify, established in accordance with the above, is maintained and clearly indicated in the shipment by the galvanizer.

The method of selection and number of test specimens shall be agreed upon between the galvanizer and the purchaser. Otherwise, the test specimens shall be selected random from each lot. In this case, the minimum number of specimens from each lot shall be as follows:

Number of Pieces in Lot	Number of Specimens
3 or less	All
4 to 500	3
501 to 1,200	5
1,201 to 3,200	8
3,201 to 10,000	13
10,001 and over	20

A test specimen which fails to conform to any requirement of this specifications shall not be used to determine the conformance to other requirements.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

Magnetic Thickness Measurements:

The thickness of the coating shall be determined by magnetic thickness gauge measurements in accordance with ASTM Practice E 376. For each specimen, five or more measurements shall be made at points widely dispersed throughout the volume occupied by the specimen so as to represent as much as practical, the entire surface area of the test specimen. The average of the five or more measurements thus made for each specimen is the specimen coating thickness.

For articles whose surface area is greater than 100,000 mm^2 (160 in^2), in the average of the three specimen coating thickness grades comprising each test article is the average coating thickness for that test article. A specimen must be evaluated for each steel category and material thickness within the requirements for each specimen of the test article

For articles whose surface area is equal to or less than 100,000 mm^2 (160 in^2), the average of all specimen coating thickness grades is the average coating thickness for the sample.

The use of magnetic measurement method is appropriate for larger articles, and may be appropriate for smaller articles when such is practical using ASTM Practice E 376.

Stripping Method

The average weight of coating may be determined by stripping a test article, a specimen removed from a test article, or group of test articles in the case of very small items such as nails, etc., in accordance with Test method ASTM A 90/A 90m. The weight of coating per unit area thus determined is converted to equivalent coating thickness values in accordance with Table 2, Coating Thickness Grade (rounding up or down as appropriate). The thickness of coating thus obtained is the test article coating thickness, or in the case of a specimen removed from a test article, is the specimen average coating thickness.

Table 2 – Coating Thickness Grade [A]

Coating Grade	mils	oz/ft^2	µm	g/m^2
35	1.4	0.8	35	245
40	1.4	1.0	45	320
50	2.0	1.2	50	355
55	2.2	1.3	55	390
60	2.4	1.4	60	425
65	2.6	1.5	65	460
75	3.0	1.7	75	530
80	3.1	1.9	80	565
85	3.3	2.0	85	600
100	3.9	2.3	100	705

[A] Conversions in Table 2 are based on the metric thickness value equivalents from the next earlier version, using conversion factors consistent with Table X 2.1 in Specification A 653/A 653M, rounded to the nearest 5 µm (0.0002 in.). The conversion factors used are: mils = µm x 0.03937; oz/ft^2 = µm x 0.002316; g/m^2 = µm x 7.067.

Weighing Before or After Galvanizing

The average of coating may be determined by weighing articles before and after galvanizing, subtracting the first weigh from the second and dividing the result by the surface area. The first weigh shall be determined after pickling and drying, and the second after cooling to ambient temperature. The weight of coating per unit area thus determined is converted to equivalent coating thickness values according to Table 2 (rounding up or sown as appropriate). The thickness of coating thus obtained is the test article coating thickness.

Microscopy

The thickness of coating may be determined by cross-sectional and optical measurement in accordance with ASTM Test Method B 487. The thickness thus determined is a point value. No less than five such measurements shall be made at locations on the test article which are as widely dispersed as practical, so as to be representative of the whole surface of the test article. The average of no less than five such measurement is the specimen coating thickness.

Adhesion

Determine adhesion of the zinc coating to the surface of the base metal by cutting or prying with the point of a stout knife, applied with considerable pressure in a manner tending to remove a portion of the coating. The adhesion shall be considered inadequate if the coating flakes off in the form of a layer of the coating so as to expose the base metal in advance of the knifepoint. Do not use testing carried out at edges or corners (points of lowest coating adhesion) to determine adhesion of the coating. Likewise, do not use removal of small particles of the coating by paring or whittling to determine failure.

Embrittlement

Test for embrittlement may be made in accordance with ASTM Practice A 143

The galvanized article should withstand a degree of bending substantially the same as the ungalvanized article. Flaking or spalling of the galvanized coating is not be constructed as anembrittlement failure.

Inspection, Rejection and Retest

The material shall be inspected at the galvanizer's plant prior to shipment. However, by agreement the purchaser may make the tests which govern the acceptance or rejection of the materials in his own laboratory or elsewhere.

When inspection of materials to determine conformity with the visual requirements of Subsection "Finish" warrants rejection of a lot, the galvanizer may sort the lot and submit it once again for acceptance after he has removed any nonconforming articles and replace them with conforming articles.

Materials have been rejected for reasons other than embrittlement may be stripped and regalvanized, and again submitted for inspection and test at which time they shall conform to the requirements of this inspection.

Transport and Storage

Galvanized components shall, wherever possible, be transported and stored under dry, well-ventilated conditions to prevent the formation of wet storage staining.

Either zinc phosphate or chromate passivation treatment after galvanizing may be used to minimize the wet storage staining which may occur on articles unable to be stored in dry, well-ventilated conditions.

Provided the coating thickness complies with the requirements of Subsection "Coating Thickness", no further remedial action is required to the stained areas.

ITEM 18 MOORING AND FENDERING SYSTEM

SCOPE OF WORK

1. The work includes furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment to complete the installation of mooring bollards and fenders in piers/wharves.

2. The work shall include the supply, transport, handling, storage and installation of fenders systems in the newly constructed piers.

3. The Contractor shall furnish and install the necessary fittings as shown on the drawings and/or specified.

Supplementary parts necessary to complete and install each item of works shall be included whether or not shown or specified. The Contractor shall furnish to relevant trades all anchors, fastenings, inserts, fittings, fixtures or the like to be installed on or required for securing the works.

The Contractor shall submit shop drawings of all fitting works prior to placing orders and commencement of any fabrication.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

MOORING SYSTEM

Designated load capacity of mooring bollards shall be as shown in the drawings, and shall be referred to as the maximum load capacity. The mooring bollards shall be at rupture stage upon reaching the maximum load capacity.

Mooring bollards shall be of the dimensions, weights, capacities and designs as shown in the drawings and shall be fabricated by approved manufacturer with cast steel conforming to the requirements indicated in the plan/drawings, or approved equivalent.

The size of the bolts, nuts and washers shall be in accordance with the specifications provided in the plans/drawings. The anchor plate shall be connected to the holding down bolt as shown in the plans/drawings. All bolts, nuts, washers etc., that are exposed shall be hot-dip galvanized.

Samples of the bolts, nuts, washers and anchor plates shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval before being used in the Works.

The upper part of bollards and base plates which are not embedded in concrete shall be painted. The surface of bollards shall be cleaned thoroughly by wire brush or other means prior to painting to remove rust or any other contamination which may interfere with bond of paint to metal.

The exposed surface shall be coated with rust proof paint and finishing paint, which shall be coal-tar epoxy of 120m micron thickness in accordance with JIS K5623 or the approved standard.

Base Steel:

Chemical composition and mechanical properties of base metal to be used for fabrication of mooring bollard and its accessories shall comply with ASTM A36 and other required standard stated therein.

Concrete Foundation :

Concrete foundation for mooring bollards shall conform to the requirements of the Section concerning "Reinforced Concrete".

Visual Inspection :

All mooring bollards delivered to Site shall be inspected by the Engineer for any signs of flaws or defect inimical to usage.

Mill Test Certificates:

Two (2) copies of mill test reports shall be submitted certifying that materials meet the specified standards.

Test Inspection:

Inspection of all materials and methods of fabrication shall be carried out by the Contractor. However, the Engineer reserves the right to inspect all facilities at any time during the manufacture to ensure that the materials and workmanship are in accordance with Specifications and the best of workmanship.

FENDER SYSTEM

The rubber fenders should comply with the performance requirements specified in the table provided on the plan/drawings of Rubber Dock Fenders (RDF).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

The rubber for the fenders shall be of high quality natural rubber, synthetic rubber or mixed rubber blended with carbon black used in the rubber industry and shall have sufficient resilience and anti-ageing, weathering, abrasion, wear and oil resistant properties. The rubber dock fenders shall be free from bubbles, cracks and other harmful defects.

The physical properties of the rubber compound used for the fenders shall comply with the following requirements:

Physical Properties and Test Method

Test Item			Properties	Test Method	
Physical Test	Before Aging	Tensile Strength	160kg/sq.m minimum	Test piece: Dumbell No. 3	ASTM D412
		Elongation	350% minimum		ASTM D1456
		Hardness	76Hs maximum	Spring Type hardness test (Type A)	ASTM D2240
	After Aging	Tensile Strength	Not less than 80% of original value	Aging by air heating: 70±1°C x 96 hours.	ASTM D412
		Elongation			ASTM D1456
		Hardness	Not more than original value +8°		ASTM D2240
	Compression Test		30% maximum	Heat treatment: 70±1°C x 22 hours.	ASTM D395

Note: Equivalent Standards are acceptable.

FITTINGS AND ANCHORAGE

Anchor bolts and connecting hardware shall be fabricated using type of steel specified and to the required shapes and sizes shown on the approved plan/drawings.

TESTING, SAMPLING, INSPECTION, ACCEPTANCE, MARKING AND PACKAGING

Testing

All rubber dock fenders shall be tested for performance. It shall pass the required energy absorption and reaction force at a certain deflection as indicated in the plan.

The Contractor shall be required to submit test certificates showing compliance to the above requirements. The test certificates shall be certified by an independent testing institute / organization recognized by the Authority.

The standard performance testing methodology shall be Method B, to wit:

1. Fender temperature shall be stabilized at 23 degrees plus or minus 5 degrees centigrade for at least 24 hours before compression testing.

2. Break-in of fender by deflecting 3 times to rated deflection.

3. Removed load from the RDF and allow recovering for a minimum of 1 hour.

4. Deflect RDF at speed of 2-8 cm/min once to rated deflection.

The testing apparatus shall be calibrated and certified within plus or minus 1% in accordance with ISO or equivalent JIS or ASTM requirements. Calibration shall be traceable to a national/international standard and shall be performed annually by an accredited third party organization. The RDF performance testing center shall be subjected to accreditation by PPA and notation and /or certification by DPWH-BRS prior to acceptance.

Inspection

All fenders of each type shall be inspected for compliance to specified dimensions and all fenders shall be inspected by the Engineer for any sign of flaw or defect inimical to its use.

All anchor bolts and fittings shall be inspected. The material used for the fabrication of bolts and fittings shall be covered by the manufacturer's certified mill certificate and shall be verified by the Authority.

All RDF items/units shall be clearly numbered and marked indicated the following:

Acceptance Tolerance

The acceptance tolerance shall be based on the following:

1. Fender Dimension

Length	:	-2% to +4%
Width	:	-2% to +4%
Height	:	-2% to +4%
Thickness	:	-2% to +8%

2. Anchor Bolt Holes in Fender

Diameter of the Hole	:	+2.0mm
Pitch of the Hole	:	+4.0mm

3. Acceptance tolerance for all fenders supplied shall be as follows:

E = Energy absorption,	E ≥ Specified E but not less than 10% of the specified E
R = Reaction force,	R ≤ Specified R but not more than 10% of the specified R

Marking

All fender units shall be clearly numbered and marked. Each fender shall have the following markings.

1. Fender type and manufacturer's name or trade mark
2. Production serial number
3. Date of manufacture or its abbreviation
4. Main dimensions
5. Project identification as follows:

Name of Port/Project:_____

Year supplied _____

Packaging

The fenders shall be packaged on wooden crate or wrapped individually with Polypropylene sheets except when shipped containerized. The bolts and fittings should be placed in crates and suitably treated for protection when transported by sea and stored in port areas.

EXECUTION

MOORING / FENDERING SYSTEM

All units shall be installed at the locations shown on the drawings and as directed by the Engineer.

ITEM 19 : SUBGRADE PREPARATION

DESCRIPTION

This Item shall consist of the preparation of the subgrade for the support of overlying structural layers. It shall extend to full width of the pavement.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Embankments shall be constructed of suitable materials, in consonance with the following definitions:

1. Suitable Material – Material which is acceptable in accordance with the Contract and which can be compacted in the manner specified in this Item.

   Selected Borrow, for topping – soil of such gradation that all particles will pass a sieve with 75 mm (3 inches) square openings and not more than 15 mass percent will pass the 0.075 mm (No. 200) sieve, as determined by AASHTO T 11. The material shall have a plasticity index of not more than 6 as determined by ASSHTO T 90 and a liquid limit of not more than 30 as determined by AASHTO T 89.

2. Unsuitable Material – Material other than suitable materials such as:

   (a) Materials containing detrimental quantities of organic materials, such as grass, roots and sewerage.

   (b) Organic soils such as peat and muck.

   (c) Soils with liquid limit exceeding 80 and/or plasticity index exceeding 55.

   (d) Soils with a natural water content exceeding 100%.

   (e) Soils with very low natural density, 800 kg/m3 or lower.

   (f) Soils that cannot be properly compacted as determined by the Engineer.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

PRIOR WORKS

Prior to commencing preparation of the subgrade, all culverts, cross drains, ducts and the like (including their fully compacted backfill), ditches, drains and drainage outlets shall be completed. Any work on the preparation of the subgrade shall not be started unless prior work herein described shall have been approved by the Engineer.

SUBGRADE LEVEL TOLERANCE

The finished compacted surface of the subgrade shall conform to the allowable tolerances as specified hereunder:

Permitted variation from design LEVEL OF SURFACE	+ 20 mm - 30 mm
Permitted SURFACE IRREGULARITY MEASURED BY 3-m STRAIGHT EDGE	30 mm
Permitted variation from design CROSSFALL OR CAMBER	± 0.5 %
Permitted variation from design LONGITUDINAL GRADE over 25 m length	± 0.1 %

SUBGRADE IN COMMON EXCAVATION

Unless otherwise specified, all materials below subgrade level in earth cuts to a depth 150 mm or other depth shown on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer shall be excavated. The material, if suitable, shall be set aside for future use or, if unsuitable, shall be disposed as directed by the Engineer.

Where material has been removed from below subgrade level, the resulting surface shall be compacted to a depth of 150 mm.

All materials immediately below subgrade level in earth cuts to a depth of 150 mm, or to such greater depth as may be specified, shall be compacted in accordance with the materials requirement.

SUBGRADE ON EMBANKMENT

After the embankment has been completed, the full width shall be conditioned by removing any soft or other unstable material that will not compacted properly. The resulting areas and all other low sections, holes, or depressions shall be brought to grade with suitable material. Scarifying, blading, dragging, rolling, or other methods of work shall be performed or used as necessary to provide a thoroughly compacted subgrade shaped to the cross-sections shown on the Plans.

PROTECTION OF COMPLETED WORK

The Contractor shall be required to protect and maintain at his own expense the entire work within the limits of his Contract in good condition satisfactory to the Engineer from the time he first started work until all work shall have been completed. Maintenance shall include repairing and recompacting ruts, ridges, soft spots and deteriorated sections of the subgrade caused by the traffic of the Contractor's vehicle/equipment or that of the public.

ITEM 20 : MASONRY WORKS

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these Specifications and apply to this Section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

This Section includes the furnishing of all labor and materials to complete the work as shown on the drawings and specified herein. The works shall include but not necessarily be limited to the following:

1. Supply and installation of concrete hollow block (CHB) walls with reinforcement
2. Plastering
3. Installing temporary works like scaffolding, platforms, steps, etc.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The following publications of the issues below but referred to thereafter by basic designation only form a part of these specifications to the extent indicated by the reference thereto:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Publications:

A 615 Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

A 33 Concrete Aggregates

C 129 Specification for Non-Load Bearing Concrete Masonry Units C

144 Specification for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar

C 270 Mortar for Unit Masonry

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Materials shall conform to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below

CONCRETE HOLLOW BLOCKS (CHB)

CHB shall be of standard manufacture, machine vibrated with fine and even texture and well-defined edges and conforming with the requirements of ASTM C 129. Unless otherwise specified on the Drawings, It shall have a minimum compressive strength of 4.14 MPa (600 psi). CHB shall be non-load bearing uniform and essentially smooth as normally achieves by standard molding methods and shall be free from any cracks, flaws or other defects.

BEDDING MORTAR

Mortar shall be composed of 1 part of Portland cement, 3 parts of sand and ½ part of lime. It shall have a compressive strength of [14 MPa (2,000 psi)] at 28 days and shall comply with property specifications for type N mortar set forth in ASTM Specification C 270 and as modified herein, proportioned and tested in an approved laboratory at the expense of the Contractor. When tested for water retention, the mortar shall have a flow after suction, of 75 percent or more when mixed to

an initial flow of 125 to 140 percent. When tested for compressive strength, mortar shall be mixed to a flow of 100 to 115 percent. Aggregate for mortar shall conform to ASTM C 144.

PLASTER

Plaster shall comply with the same specification as those for bedding mortar and will include the use of synthetic fibrous reinforcement of type and dosage recommended by the manufacturer.

REINFORCING STEEL BARS AND RODS

Minimum yield strength of reinforcement shall conform with the specifications in Section of Reinforced Concrete.

SAMPLES AND TESTING

1. The following shall be submitted for approval and in addition, representative samples shall be taken periodically from on-the-site stockpiles as required for testing or checking during the progress of the work.

Anchors and ties	:	Two of each type proposed for use
Concrete Hollow Blocks	:	Shapes, sizes and kinds in sufficient numbers to show full range of quality and texture.

2. Sampling and testing, unless otherwise specified, shall be performed by an approved independent commercial testing laboratory at the expense of the Contractor. Certified copies of laboratory test reports, including all test data, shall be submitted at least 10 days before delivery of the units or mortar materials represented by the tests to the project site.

3. Mortar shall be laboratory-proportioned and tested. Certified copies of approved laboratory-established proportions shall be submitted with the required test reports and test data. Approved laboratory-established proportions shall not be changed and materials with different physical or chemical characteristics shall not be used in mortar for the work unless additional evidence is furnished that the mortar meets the specified requirements.

EXECUTION

1. GENERAL

   No unit having a film of water on its surface shall be laid. Masonry shall be laid plumb, true to line, with level courses accurately spaced. Bond pattern shall be kept plumb throughout. Corners and reveals shall be plumb and true. Vertical joints shall be shoved tight. Each unit shall be adjusted to final position while mortar is still soft and plastic. Any unit that is disturbed after mortar has stiffened shall be removed and relaid with fresh mortar. Courses shall be so spaced that backing masonry will level off, flush with the face work at all joints where ties occur. Chases and rake-out joints shall be kept free from mortar or other debris.

2. Anchorage to concrete. Anchorage to abutting columns shall be provided only where indicated. Details shall be as indicated including anchorage to underside of beams and slabs.

3. Cutting and fitting, including that required to accommodate the work of others shall be done by masonry mechanics. Wherever possible, full units of the proper size shall be used in lieu of cut units. Cut edges shall be clean, true and sharp. Openings shall be carefully cut, formed or otherwise neatly made for recessed items and for electrical, plumbing, or other mechanical installations so that wall plates, cover plates, or escutcheons required by the

installation will completely conceal the openings and will have bottoms in alignment with lower edge of masonry joints. Webs of hollow masonry units shall be cut to the minimum required for the installation. Reinforced masonry lintels shall be provided as indicated above openings over 300mm wide, for pipes, ducts and cable trays, unless steel sleeves are used.

4. Embedded Items

Spaces around built-in items shall be filled with mortar. Openings around flush-mounted electrical outlet boxes in wet locations shall be pointed flush with mortar including flush joints above the boxes. Anchors, ties, accessories, flashing, pipe sleeves and other items required to be built-in shall be built-in as the masonry work progresses. Anchors, ties, and joint reinforcement shall be fully embedded in mortar.

5. Unfinished work shall be stepped back for jointing with new work. Toothing may be resorted to only when specifically approved. Before laying new work, loose mortar shall be removed and the exposed joint shall be thoroughly cleaned.

6. Protection

Surfaces of masonry not being worked on shall be properly protected at all times. At the end of each workday period and when rain is imminent, the top of exposed masonry shall be covered with a strong non-staining waterproof membrane well secured in place and in a manner that will prevent moisture. Adequate provisions shall be made during construction to prevent damages by wind.

7. Mortar

Materials shall be accurately measured in laboratory-established proportions and mixed with as much water as may be necessary to produce the wettest workable consistency possible. Mortar shall be placed in final position within one hour after mixing. Mortar not used or that has started to set within this time interval shall be discarded.

8. Jointing

Joints in exposed-to-view except control joints, joints to be pointed or caulked or sealed, and openings around flush-mounted electrical outlet boxes in wet locations shall be tooled slightly concave with the mortar thoroughly compacted and pressed against the edges of the units. Tooling shall be done when the mortar has been thumbprint hard. The tooled joint shall be finished to uniformly straight and true lines and surfaces, smooth and free of tool marks.

9. Placing Reinforcing Steel

Prior to placing grout, all reinforcement shall be cleaned of loose, flaky rust, scale, grease, mortar, grout or other coating which might destroy or reduce its bond with grout. Details of reinforcement shall be as indicated in the drawings. Reinforcing shall not be bent or straightened in a manner injurious to the steel. Bars with kinks or bends not shown on the drawings shall not be used. Placement of reinforcement shall be inspected and approved prior to placing grout. One piece vertical bars extending from floor to floor or roof above shall be provided. Vertical bars shall be spliced only where indicated.

a. Positioning Bars

Vertical bars shall be positioned accurately at the centerline of the wall. A minimum

clearance between the bars and masonry units of 12mm and between parallel bars of one diameter of the reinforcement shall be maintained. Vertical reinforcing shall be held in place using metal supports, centering clips, spacers, ties or caging devices located near the ends of each bar and at intermediate intervals of not more than 192 diameters of the reinforcement.

b. Splices

Splices shall be located only as indicated. Splices shall be staggered in adjacent bars at least 600mm. Bars shall be lapped a minimum of 40 diameters of the reinforcement.

PAINTING AND CLEANING

Mortar daubs or splashing, before setting or hardening, shall be completely removed from masonry unit surfaces that will be exposed or painted. Before completion of the work, all defects in joints or masonry to be exposed or painted shall be raked out as necessary, filled with mortar, and tooled to match existing joints. Masonry surfaces shall not be cleaned, other than removing excess surface mortar until mortar in joints has hardened. Masonry hardened surfaces shall be left clean, free of mortar daubs, dirt, stain and discoloration, including scum from cleaning operations and with tight mortar joints throughout. Metal tools and metal brushes shall not be used for cleaning.

ITEM 21 : SECURITY FENCE

DESCRIPTION

This item shall consist of furnishing, construction and installation of security fence components in any combinations in accordance with this specification, lines, grades and cross-sections shown on the Plans, or as directed by the Engineer.

MATERIALS REQUIREMENT

Materials shall conform to the respective specifications and other requirements specified below

CONCRETE HOLLOW BLOCKS (CHB)

CHB shall be of standard manufacture, machine vibrated with fine and even texture and well-defined edges and conforming to the requirements of ASTM C 129. Unless otherwise specified on the Drawings, It shall have a minimum compressive strength of 4.14 MPa (600 psi). CHB shall be non-load bearing uniform and essentially smooth as normally achieves by standard molding methods and shall be free from any cracks, flaws or other defects.

BEDDING MORTAR

Mortar shall be composed of 1 part of Portland cement, 3 parts of sand and ½ part of lime. It shall have a compressive strength of [14 MPa (2,000 psi)] at 28 days and shall comply with property specifications for type N mortar set forth in ASTM Specification C 270 and as modified herein, proportioned and tested in an approved laboratory at the expense of the Contractor. When tested for water retention, the mortar shall have a flow after suction, of 75 percent or more when mixed to an initial flow of 125 to 140 percent. When tested for compressive strength, mortar shall be mixed to a flow of 100 to 115 percent. Aggregate for mortar shall conform to ASTM C 144.

PLASTER

Plaster shall comply with the same specification as those for bedding mortar and will include the use of synthetic fibrous reinforcement of type and dosage recommended by the manufacturer.

REINFORCING STEEL BARS AND RODS

Minimum yield strength of reinforcement shall conform to the specifications in Section of Reinforced Concrete.

CONCRETE

Minimum compressive strength of concrete shall conform to the specifications in Section of Reinforced Concrete.

BARBED WIRE AND STEEL/GI PIPE POST

The materials to be used shall conform to the specifications indicated on the drawings and shall be approved by the Engineer prior to installation.

CYCLONE WIRE MESH

Cyclone Wire Mesh shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A 121, Class I.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENT

The Contractor shall perform such clearing and grubbing as may be necessary to construct the fence to required grade and alignment. Fence shall generally follow the contour of the ground. Grading shall be performed where necessary to provide a neat appearance.

The post shall be erected vertically in position inside the formwork of the foundation block prior to the placing of concrete shall be adequately supported by bracing to prevent movement of the post during the placing and setting of the concrete. The post shall be erected to the height and location shown on the Plans, or as ordered by the Engineer.

Masonry shall be laid plumb, true to line, with level courses accurately spaced. Bond pattern shall be kept plumb throughout. Corners and reveals shall be plumb and true. Vertical joints shall be shoved tight. Each unit shall be adjusted to final position while mortar is still soft and plastic. Any unit that is disturbed after mortar has stiffened shall be removed and relaid with fresh mortar. Courses shall be so spaced that backing masonry will level off, flush with the face work at all joints where ties occur. Chases and rake-out joints shall be kept free from mortar or other debris.

Anchorage to concrete. Anchorage to abutting columns shall be provided only where indicated. Details shall be as indicated including anchorage to underside of beams and slabs

Cutting and fitting, including that required to accommodate the work of others shall be done by masonry mechanics. Wherever possible, full units of the proper size shall be used in lieu of cut units. Cut edges shall be clean, true and sharp. Openings shall be carefully cut, formed or otherwise neatly made for recessed items and for electrical, plumbing, or other mechanical installations so that wall plates, cover plates, or escutcheons required by the installation will completely conceal the openings and will have bottoms in alignment with lower edge of masonry joints. Webs of hollow masonry units shall be cut to the minimum required for the installation. Reinforced masonry lintels shall be provided as indicated above openings over 300mm wide, for pipes, ducts and cable trays, unless steel sleeves are used.

Spaces around built-in items shall be filled with mortar. Openings around flush-mounted electrical outlet boxes in wet locations shall be pointed flush with mortar including flush joints above the boxes. Anchors, ties, accessories, flashing, pipe sleeves and other items required to be built-in shall be built-in as the masonry work progresses. Anchors, ties, and joint reinforcement shall be fully embedded in mortar.

Unfinished work shall be stepped back for jointing with new work. Toothing may be resorted to only when specifically approved. Before laying new work, loose mortar shall be removed and the exposed joint shall be thoroughly cleaned.

Mortar shall be accurately measured in laboratory-established proportions and mixed with as much water as may be necessary to produce the wettest workable consistency possible. Mortar shall be placed in final position within one hour after mixing. Mortar not used or that has started to set within this time interval shall be discarded.

Joints in exposed-to-view except control joints, joints to be pointed or caulked or sealed, and openings around flush-mounted electrical outlet boxes in wet locations shall be tooled slightly concave with the mortar thoroughly compacted and pressed against the edges of the units. Tooling shall be done when the mortar has been thumbprint hard. The tooled joint shall be finished to uniformly straight and true lines and surfaces, smooth and free of tool marks.

Details of reinforcement shall be as indicated in the drawings. Reinforcing shall not be bent or straightened in a manner injurious to the steel. Bars with kinks or bends not shown on the drawings shall not be used. Placement of reinforcement shall be inspected and approved prior to placing

grout. One piece vertical bars extending from floor to floor or roof above shall be provided. Vertical bars shall be spliced only where indicated.

a. Positioning Bars

Vertical bars shall be positioned accurately at the centerline of the wall. A minimum clearance between the bars and masonry units of 12mm and between parallel bars of one diameter of the reinforcement shall be maintained. Vertical reinforcing shall be held in place using metal supports, centering clips, spacers, ties or caging devices located near the ends of each bar and at intermediate intervals of not more than 192 diameters of the reinforcement.

b. Splices

Splices shall be located only as indicated. Splices shall be staggered in adjacent bars at least 600mm. Bars shall be lapped a minimum of 40 diameters of the reinforcement.

Welding shall be done in accordance with Standard Code and under supervision of Engineer.

PAINTING AND CLEANING

If required in the contract, paint shall be in accordance to the specification indicated in the plans and coordinated with the end user.

Mortar daubs or splashing, before setting or hardening, shall be completely removed from masonry unit surfaces that will be exposed or painted. Before completion of the work, all defects in joints or masonry to be exposed or painted shall be raked out as necessary, filled with mortar, and tooled to match existing joints. Masonry surfaces shall not be cleaned, other than removing excess surface mortar until mortar in joints has hardened. Masonry hardened surfaces shall be left clean, free of mortar daubs, dirt, stain and discoloration, including scum from cleaning operations and with tight mortar joints throughout. Metal tools and metal brushes shall not be used for cleaning.

ITEM 22 A: PAINTING

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these Specifications; and apply to this section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

This Section covers the surface preparation, coating materials and application of coatings systems required for the Works.

The work shall consist of furnishing of all labor, materials, equipment and other incidentals necessary for the supply of painting materials and the complete painting of surfaces as shown on the drawings in accordance with this Specification and as directed by the Engineer.

The term paint as hereinafter used includes emulsion paints, varnishes, oils, pigments, thinner and dryers.

All exposed metal surfaces, except metal surfaces embedded in concrete, shall be painted unless otherwise specified.

STANDARD

The following publications listed below, but referred to thereafter by basic designation only, forms a part of these Specifications to the extent indicated by the reference thereto:

Steel Structures Painting Council (SSPC) U.S. Specification JIS K 5628 Red-lead Zinc Chromate Anti-Corrosive Paint.

SUBMITTAL

1. The Contractor shall submit work method statements with lists of materials to the Engineer for approval twenty eight days before the starting of works. This statement shall include following items:

    a. Type of paint and manufacturer
    b. Manufacturer's specifications
    c. Storage and delivery of materials
    d. Surface preparation
    e. Finish painting and drying
    f. Touch-up painting, if any
    g. Equipment

2. The Contractor, before placing order for the painting materials, shall submit to the Engineer for approval samples of materials. No placing of orders for material shall be made without his approval.

STORAGE AND DELIVERY

1. The Contractor shall deliver all material to the site in the original labeled sealed cans and containers, with labels intact and seal unbroken.

    a. Seals shall remain unbroken until after inspection and acceptance of material by the Engineer.

b. The Contractor shall deliver materials in ample quantities sufficiently in advance of the need to avoid any delay or interruptions in the works.

2. Paint in thinner shall be stored in accordance with the approved manufacturer's instructions.

a. All regulations required for storage of paint shall be observed and all necessary safety signs required by governing codes shall be posted.

b. Any damage caused by failure to exercise proper precautions in paint storage shall be repaired.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

PAINT

Paints for the protective coating system shall be the product of a manufacturer approved by the Engineer.

Paints for exterior finish must be with tile like durability and elegance, fast drying, solvent based acrylic, highly suitable for coastal or polluted areas with excellent anti-fungus properties and alkali resistance.

100% Acrylic, water based, quick-drying, easy to clean-up and environmentally friendly, resist dirt, stains, alkali, water, humidity, algae, mold and mildew growth and highly durable paint for interior finish.

An all-purpose synthetic quick dry paint for all types of wood and metal surfaces. It has high gloss, good color retention and outstanding durability.

For pipes, valves and equipment, galvanized and ungalvanized ferrous metal, use a 100% acrylic gloss paint, has excellent resistance to ultraviolet rays and resists chalking, cracking and color fading, dries fast and environmentally friendly.

SCHEDULE OF PAINTING

Architectural Items	
a. Exterior Finishes	
1. On Concrete Walls	
Three Coats, Concrete Masonry Paint	Elastomeric Paint or approved equal
2. Unprimed Ferrous Metal	
First Coat	Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal
Second & Third Coat	Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal
3. On Concrete Block Wall	
Masonry Neutralizer	Masonry Neutralizer #44 or approved equal
Three Coats	Elastomeric Paint

Concrete Masonry Paint	or approved equal
4. On Wood	
First Coat Exterior Wood Primer	Flatwall Enamel or approved equal
Second & Third Coat Exterior enamel	Quick Drying Enamel or approved equal
b. Interior Finishes Location of the various finishes are listed in the Finish Schedule on the drawings or else will be confirmed by PPA	
1. On primer and coated metal two coats of interior semi-gloss enamel or as indicated in the Schedule finish	Red Oxide Primer #310, Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal
2. On Plaster	
First Coat	Masonry Neutralizer #44 or approved equal
Three Coats	Elastomeric Paint or approved equal
3. On Wood	
First Coat Enamel undercoater	Flatwall Enamel or approved equal
Second & Third Coat Exterior enamel	Quick Drying Enamel or approved equal
4. Wood Stain Finish	
First Coat Second & Third Coats Fourth & Fifth Coats	Oil Wood Stain , Lacquer Sanding Seale r#1254 Clear Gloss Lacquer #1250 or approved equal
c. Non – Architectural Items (Piping, valves, equipment, etc.)	
1. Piping, valves, equipment etc. in rooms are to be painted	
2. Galvanized pipes and ducts	
Primer – one coat Finish – one coat	Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal
3. Black steel pipes	
Primer – one coat Finish – one coat	Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal
4. Mechanical Items	
a. Ungalvanized ferrous metal Primer – one coat Finish – one coat	 Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal or approved equal

b. Galvanized ferrous metal Primer – one coat Finish – one coat	 Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal Quick Dry Enamel or approved equal or approved equal
c. Submerged galvanized ferrous metal Primer – one coat	Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal
d. Buried miscellaneous ferrous surface valves, & flanged joints (excl. pipe) Primer – one coat	Red Oxide Primer, #310 or approved equal

EXECUTION

SURFACE PREPARATION OF STEEL

1. Steel surfaces shall be cleaned as follows:

   a. All round welds, burrs and sharp surface projections shall be ground smooth and all weld splatter shall be removed prior to blast cleaning.

   b. Sand abrasives, if used, shall be clean, and free from salt and extraneous matter. The sand shall pass through a 2.0mm test sieve, and be substantially retained on a 0.18mm test sieve, with at least 25 percent retained on a 0.355mm test sieve.

   c. Metallic abrasive, if used, shall be sharp, hard and free from dust, and shall pass through a 1.8 mm test sieve.

   d. Blast cleaning operations shall not be conducted on surfaces that will be wet after blasting and before coating, or when the surfaces are less than 10°C above degree points, or when the relative humidity of the air is greater than 95 percent.

   e. Any oil, grease, soil, dust or other foreign matter deposited on the cleaned surfaces shall be removed prior to painting. In the event that rusting occurs after completion of the surface preparation, the surfaces shall be cleaned again in accordance with the specified method.

   f. Particular care shall be taken to prevent the contamination of other corrosive chemicals before the application of the paint. Such contamination shall be removed from the cleaned surface by flash blasting and the paint applied immediately.

   g. Care shall be taken to prevent contamination of cleaned and painted surfaces by cleaning operations in an adjacent area.

   h. Surfaces not to be painted shall be suitably protected from the effects of cleaning and painting operations.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF WOOD

1. Wood surfaces shall be sanded to a fresh surface. Surface mould where present, shall be removed by washing, rubbing down and burning off as necessary. Resinous exudation and large knots shall be removed and replaced with filler or other materials approved by the Engineer.

2. Parts of timber to be enclosed in walls shall always be primed unless already impregnated. Priming shall be brushed on and a minimum of two coats applied to end grain. When the priming paint is hard, all cracks, holds, open joints, etc. shall be made good with hard stopping and rubbed down with fine abrasive paper. Priming of joinery shall be applied only on site after the Engineer has approved such joinery and before it is fixed. For internal surfaces primer coats shall be carefully flatted.

SURFACE PREPARATION OF CONCRETE AND PLASTER

Concrete and cement plaster surfaces to be painted shall be prepared by removing efflorescence, dust, dirt, grease, oil, asphalt, tar, excessive mortar and mortar dropping and by roughening to remove glaze. A zinc sulfate solution shall be applied before prime cost.

SURFACE PREPARATION FOR FIBER CEMENT SURFACES

Shall be dry and clean prior to application of the specified first-coat material. Oil, grease, or rust stains shall be carefully removed by the use of suitable solvent. Wire brushing will not be permitted. After the first coat has become dry and prior to application of finish coats, touch-up coats shall be applied to suction spots.

ALUMINUM FRAMES FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS

All metal surfaces shall undergo pre-treatment process which includes: desmutting, water-rinsing, degreasing/etching, water rinsing, zinc phosphating, water rinsing and acid rinsing.

Powder coating application, shall be factory applied and shall be done in one operation using an electro-static powder gun. The materials to be coated should be well connected to earth. Coating thickness should be kept to a minimum of 60 microns for exposed areas. On details which are to be treated mechanically after coating (drilling, sawing, etc.), the coating film must not exceed 100 microns.

The powder coating shall be oven cured in the range of 20 minutes at 220° C (metal temperature measured on the area with greatest metal thickness). The temperature variation in the oven should not exceed +/- 10° C.

Handling

Coated items should be cooled to no less than 40° Centigrade before handling. Precautions should be taken to avoid damages on the finished coating during stacking, storing and transportation.

Storage and Delivery

Inspect materials delivered to the site for damage. Unload and store with minimum handling. Provide storage space in dry location with adequate ventilation, free from dust or water and easily accessible for inspection and handling. Store materials neatly on the floor, properly stacked on non-absorptive strips or wood platforms. Protect finished surfaces during shipping and handling using manufacturer's standard method.

WOOD REPAIR

Badly decayed areas shall be removed and repaired. Areas and pieces decayed beyond repair shall be replaced with new pieces that match originals in all respects. Moderately decayed areas, weathered, or gouged wood shall be patched with approved patching compounds, and shall be sanded smooth. The source or cause of wood decay shall be identified and corrected prior to application of patching materials. Wet wood shall be completely dried to a moisture content not exceeding 12 percent, as measured by a moisture meter, to its full depth before patching,

unless otherwise authorized. Wood that is to be patched shall be clean of dust, grease, and loose paint.

1. Epoxy Wood Repair

   Epoxy wood repair materials shall be applied in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions. Health and safety instructions shall be followed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Clean mixing equipment shall be used to avoid contamination. Mix and proportions shall be as directed by the manufacturer. Batches shall be only large enough to complete the specific job intended. Patching materials shall be completely cured before painting or reinstallation of patched pieces.

2. Epoxy Consolidant and Epoxy Paste

   Epoxy liquid wood consolidant shall be used:

   1. To penetrate and impregnate deteriorated wood sections in order to reinforce wood fibers that have become softened or absorbent.

   2. As a primer for areas that are to receive epoxy paste filler. Epoxy paste shall be used to fill areas where portions of wood are missing such as holes, cracks, gaps, gouges, and other voids.

MIXING AND THINNING

Mixing and thinning of paint shall be done in accordance with the approved manufacturer's printed instructions. The pot life of each paint as stated by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded.

WEATHER CONDITION

The paint shall not be applied when the relative humidity is above 85 percent. The paint shall not be applied in rain, wind, fog, dust or mist.

APPLICATION

Workmanship shall be first class in every respect. All work shall be done in a workmanship manner so that the finished surfaces shall be free from runs, chop, ridges, waves, laps and unnecessary brush marks. All coats shall be applied in such manner as to produce an even film of uniform thickness. Edges, corners, crevices, welds and rivets shall receive special attention to ensure that they receive an adequate thickness of paint.

All painting shall be done by thoroughly experienced workmen.

Safety regulations shall be adhered to at all times, including the wearing of respirators by persons engaged on assisting in spray painting. Adjacent areas and installation shall be protected by the use of cloths or other approved precautionary measures.

Plain enamel and varnish shall be applied carefully with good clean brushes or approved spraying equipment, except that the initial coat on any surface shall be applied with brush. Sufficient time shall be allowed between coats to assure thorough drying and each coat shall be in proper condition before receiving the next coat.

Sanding and dusting as required shall be performed between coats in varnishing work. Finish coat shall be smooth and free from runs, sags, and other defects. Exterior paint shall not be applied during rainy days.

All paint when applied shall provide a satisfactory film and smooth, even surface. Paint shall be

thoroughly stirred and kept at a uniform consistency during application. Powdered metallic pigments added at the time of use shall be mixed by adding the powder in small increments to about one-third of the base paint or vehicle, with thorough mixing to obtain a smooth paste. The remainder of the base paint shall then be thoroughly stirred in.

Different brands of emulsion paints shall not be mixed prior to application of the materials.

Where necessary to suit conditions of surface temperature, weather and method of application, the package paint may be thinned immediately prior to application in accordance with the approved manufacturer's directions, but not in excess of 125 cc of suitable thinner per liter (one pint per gallon). Before using, the paint shall be mixed to a uniform consistency and shall be stirred frequently during application.

Paints other than water-thinned paints shall be applied only to surfaces which are completely free of moisture as determined by sight or touch and only such combinations of humidity to be painted as will cause evaporation rather than condensation.

Surfaces which have been cleaned, pretreated and/or otherwise been prepared for painting shall be primed or painted with one coat of finish paint as soon as practicable after such preparation has been completed, but in any event prior to any deterioration of the prepared surfaces.

The first coat of paint on all exterior surfaces shall be applied by brush. Interior prime coats and all other subsequent coats on either exterior or interior surfaces may be applied by brush or spray. Whenever spraying is permitted all areas inaccessible to spray painting shall be coated by brushing or other suitable means. Brushes to be used for application of water-emulsions shall be soaked in water for a period of 2 hours prior to use.

All cloths and cotton waste which might constitute a fire hazard shall be placed in closed metal containers or destroyed at the end of each day.

Upon completion of the work, all staging, scaffolding, and containers shall be removed from the site or destroyed in a manner approved by the Engineer. Paint spots, or stains upon adjacent surfaces shall be removed and the entire job left clean and acceptable to the Engineer.

No smoking shall be permitted in the vicinity where painting is going on.

TOUCH-UP PAINTING

Touch-up painting shall be done with the same paint as used for the original coat. The resulting minimum dry film shall be the same as for the original coat.

Touch-up painting shall include cleaning and painting of field connections, welds and all damaged or defective paint and rusted areas.

During touch-up painting, only loose, cracked, brittle or non-adherent paint shall be removed during cleaning. All exposed edges shall be feathered. Touch-up painting shall be performed in a manner which will minimize damage to sound paint. Rust spots shall be thoroughly cleaned and edges of the existing paint shall be scraped back to sound material.

DRYING

1. No primer or paint shall be forced to be dried under conditions which will cause cracking, wrinkling, blistering, formation of pores which would detrimentally affect the condition of the paint.

2. No drier shall be added to the paint unless specified in the approved manufacturer's instructions.

3. Painted surfaces shall be protected from dust, dirt, and the elements of the weather until dry to the fullest extent practicable.

4. After drying, any areas of paint damaged from any cause shall be removed, the surface again prepared and then touched-up with the same paint and to the same thickness as the undamaged areas as specified in sub-section 4.14.3.7 above.

HANDLING

1. Precautions shall be taken to minimize damage to paint films resulting from stacking for drying.

2. Paint which is damaged in handling shall be scraped off and touched up with the same paint and in the same thickness as was previously applied to the damaged area at Contractor's expense.

INSPECTION

1. All works and materials supplied under this Specification shall be subject to inspection by the Project-In-Charge.

2. The Contractor shall correct such works or replace such materials found defective under these Specifications at his own expense.

ITEM 22 B: CONCRETE WATERPROOFING

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these specifications and apply to this Section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work shall cover the waterproofing requirements for the building as shown on the drawings.

The work shall consist of furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, and other incidentals necessary for the integral waterproofing works where required as shown on the drawings and in accordance with the requirements of these specifications as directed by the Project-In-Charged.

SUBMITTAL

1. Material description and physical properties, application details, and recommendations regarding shelf life, application procedures, and precautions on flammability and toxicity.

2. Samples for each waterproofing type.

DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Deliver manufactured waterproofing materials in manufacturer's original, unopened containers, with labels intact and legible. Containers of materials covered by referenced specification number shall bear the specification number, type, and class of the contents. Store and protect materials in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and use within their indicated shelf life. Promptly remove from the site materials or incomplete work adversely affected by exposure to moisture. Use pallets and canvas tarpaulins to cover stored materials top to bottom.

PRODUCTS

I. DEEP PENETRATING SEALER

Deep Penetrating Sealer (DPS) is an environmentally friendly, non-toxic, odorless, clear, water-soluble liquid compound, which is safe and easy to use.

Deep Penetrating Sealer (DPS) penetrates below the surface and chemically reacts with the alkali and lime found in concrete. This reaction creates a silica gel membrane within the pores and capillaries of the concrete, permanently sealing it against the ingress of moisture yet allowing the concrete to breathe. Over a period of time, the silica gel membrane hydrates and solidifies into a crystalline structure, increasing the hardness and strength of both new and old concrete while reducing moisture vapor emissions and permanently stopping the penetration and flow of water and water-borne contaminants such as chlorides and acids, both on the positive or negative side forging a waterproofed and preserved concrete structure.

EXECUTION

- All existing dirt and other surface contaminants adhering on the surface must be thoroughly removed. Apply Concrete Neutralizer using sufficient coats to completely neutralize the surface. Do not wash off. When sufficiently dry, dust lightly to remove crystalline deposits.

- Mix thoroughly the product mixture as per manufacturer's instruction. Any change from the recommended proportion will affect its quality. Scrape the bottoms, sides and corners of the container to ensure complete and full blending. Prepare only enough quantities that can be used within the pot-life period. Do not delay application. Apply DPS by brush or roller or by using an airless spray.

- Allow to cure overnight prior to application of topcoat.

II. **FLEXIBLE MODIFIED CEMENTITIOUS**

Flexible Modified Cementitious (FMC) is a two-component latex modified cementitious coating. It can be simply achieved by mixing the pre-packed dry-mixing powder with the formulated flexible latex admixture, and subsequent brushing the slurry on various substrates. It protects a wide range of buildings and structural concrete components with excellent resistance to water, aggressive chemicals, long-term weathering, and scratching. It is applicable for those structures subjected to long-term water immersion.

1. Free surfaces from dirt or foreign materials. For the waterproofing to work best, manufacturers recommend the surfaces be sand blasted, bush-hammered or acid-etched.

2. Apply 2 coats of the cementitious waterproofing. The first coat could include the manufacturer's materials only. The second coating will include a cement-sand mixture and also have chemical and metallic elements too. If supplementary waterproofing is required, then a third coat may be required. This typically includes sand and cement for that extra protection.

Methods of Application

Trowel

Application of the coating is done using the handheld trowel, by simply applying and spreading the coating using the trowel.

Spray

This method uses spraying equipment like the ones used in painting vehicles.
It is preferred due to its precise finish and efficiency. It is also faster to use the spray than the trowel method.

Brush

Use a typical brush similar to roll brushes that are used in painting houses. It also has a uniform finish and is faster to use compared to the trowel.

It is good to note that different surfaces will dictate the method of application.

ITEM 22 C: ALUMINUM COMPOSITE PANEL

I.INTRODUCTION

A. MATERIAL COMPOSITION

Aluminum Composite Panel (ACP) is a lightweight durable panel made of laminated aluminum and polyethylene core compound, coated with an advanced fluorocarbon paint Polyvinylidine Flouride (PVDF) to ensure the excellent durability of the surface finish. It is an excellent material for exterior and

Interior cladding of new building construction as well as retro fit applications. It also has a high degree of levelness top reserve the fine architectural design and can be roller bended to suit various design shapes. The laminated structure of ACP ensures exceptional strength of the panel.

THICKNESSES:
3mm (Polyester) 4 to 6mmPVDF/+Nano

B. CHARACTERISTICS

1. Flatness–as the composite material is rigid, the flat surface can be preserved. This is considered a major advantage of ACP.

2. Fire Resistance–ACP are laminated at
Temperatures from 200˚ to 250˚ to bond aluminum sheets to the polyethylene core. The non-flammable aluminum cover sheets protect the plastic core.

3. Light Weight–as the weight is less than ½ to ⅓
Of the weight of porcelain enamel, iron, copper, stainless and other metal panels, consequently it can reduce the weight of the building.

4. Durability–ACP is highly resistant to chemical corrosion due to the PVDF coating. The composite material is rigid, resistant to blows, breakage, and pressure and has high bending and breaking strength.

SPECIFICATION

I. Aluminum Composite Panel (ACP) must be composed of density polyethylene core sandwiched between two sheets of aluminum,

II. It must be strong, lightweight approximately 5.5kg/sqm. But must be exceptionally flat.

III. The ACP composition

- Two sheets of aluminum
- Front side aluminum roll coated with polyvinylidine fluoride PVDF according to AAMA605.2 requirements.

IV. PVDF coating finish adhere to the following standards.

Testing Item	Standard	Result
Finished coat thickness	ISO 2360 (CNS 8406)	27.6m
Gloss	ASTM D532-89	20 – 45 %
Pencil hardness	ASTM D3363-00	2H
Toughness	ASTM D4145-83	2T no rift
Adhesive force	ASTM 3359-97	4B
Impact resistance	ASTM D2794-93	>100 kg. cm.
Abrasion resistance	ASTM D968-93	64.6 L/mil
Mortar resistance	ASTM 605.2-90	24 Hrs. pat test exceed
Himidity resistance	ASTM D714-97	3000 hr no blister
	ASTM D2247-02	
Boiling- water resistance	ASTM D3359-B	Passed
Salt-spray resistance	ASTM D117-03	3000 hr no blister
Acid resistance	ASTM D1308-87	No effect
	AAMA 605.2-91, TEST #7, 7.31	
Alkali resistance	ASTM D1308-87	Passed
Solvent resistance	ASTM D2248-73	Passed
	ECCAT T5 & NCCA No. 11-18	
Color retention	ASTM D2244-93	ΔE = 0.34
Chalk resistance	ASTM D4214-98	No chalking
Gloss retantion	ASTM D2244-93	84.2 %

V. Total thickness must be 4.0mm minimum (standard)

VI. Framing must also be made of aluminum to prevent corrosion of the panels.

VII. Aluminum Composite panel supplier must be the same company that will install the framing and will fabricate and install all panels. This is to insure optimum workmanship. All labor and installation must have a warranty of not less than one year.

Methodology

II. SUBMITTALS

A. PRODUCT DATA

Manufacturer's printed product literature, specifications, and data sheets

B. SHOP DRAWINGS

1.Indicate project layout and elevations; dimensions and thickness of panels; connections; details and locations of joints and sealant; methods of anchorage; number of anchors; supports; reinforcement; flashings; accessories; materials; and finishes.

2. Indicate proposed joints details providing watertight and structurally sound panel system that allows no uncontrolled water penetration on inside face of panel system as determined by ASTME331.

C. SAMPLES

1. Sample of panel system materials for selection
and verification of finishes, colors, and sealant colors.

2. Sample of panel assembly.

D. TEST REPORTS (as requested)

Certified test reports for ACP from approved independent testing laboratories indicating compliance with specifications for specified performance, characteristics, and physical properties.

III. QUALITY ASSURANCE

a. Fabricator / installer to be accepted by the manufacturer.

b. Fabricator / installer to have work similar in scope and size to this project.

c. Take field measurements prior to completion of shop fabrication. Coordinate fabrication schedule with construction progress to avoid delay of work. Field fabrication should be allowed to ensure proper fit and keep it to minimum with majority of fabrication being done under controlled shop conditions.

d. Maximum deviation from vertical and horizontal alignment of erected panels should be made.

e. Assume responsibility for components of exterior panel system including, but not limited to, attachment to sub-construction, panel-to-panel joinery, panel-to-dissimilar-material joinery, and joint seal associated with panel system.

IV. DELIVERY, STORAGE, and HANDLING

a. Cover exposed surfaces with pressure-sensitive heavy protection paper or apply strippable plastic coating, before shipping to the job site.

b. Leave protective covering in place until final cleaning of building.

c. Deliver materials in (manufacturer's) original sealed packaging.

d. Store panels and accessories in a dry, secure location and protect from weather.

e. Protect finish and edges of panel.

V. LOADING AND UNLOADING

a. Panels must be handled carefully to prevent damage

b. Panels may buckle if they are not properly supported.

c. A forklift may be used for panels up to 10 feet (3 meters) long. However, some means of supporting the panel load over a longer distance from the forks may be used.

VI. PREPARATION

Ensure surfaces to receive panels are structurally sound, even, smooth, clean, dry, and free from defects detrimental to work. Notify consultant thru writing of conditions unfavorable to proper and timely completion of work. Do not proceed with erection until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

VII. ACCESSORIES

a. Extrusions, formed members, sheet, and plate are in accordance with ASTMB209 and recommendations of the Manufacturer's

b. Panel stiffeners are structurally fastened or restrained at ends and secured to rear face of ACP with double-sided tape of sufficient size and strength to maintain panel flatness.

c. Sealant within the panel system to conform with the Manufacturer's standards to meet performance requirements.

d. Fasteners are not exposed except where unavoidable.

Aluminum Composite Panel Color / Thickness/ Location

Parapet Wall -	4mm thick ACP (As Selected by the Architect)
Exposed Beams -	4mm thick ACP (As Selected by the Architect)
Exposed Columns -	4mm thick ACP (As Selected by the Architect)

Details are shown in the plans.

ITEM 22 D : FINISHES

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these Specifications and apply to this section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work covered by this section consists of furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to undertake and complete all finishing works as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

Wall, floor, ceiling, and other finishing works shall include but are not limited to the following:

WALLS

Exterior

a. Plain cement finish, painted with elastomeric paint.

Location as shown in the plans and elevations.

Interior

a. Plain cement finish, painted with elastomeric paint.
b. 300mm x 600mm Vitrified Glazed Tiles
c. 12mm thick Fiber cement board on metal stud framing. Locations are shown in the plans and elevations.

Stud: 76 mm (3 inches)
3.00 meter length

Track: 76 mm (3 inches)
3.00 meter length

Board: 1.20 x 2.40 x 6mm fiber cement
d. 150mm Stainless Steel Skirting Satin Finish

Fiber Cement Surfaces

SUBMITTALS

a. Manufacturer's product data for each type of product specified.

b. Samples

(1) 300 mm x 300 mm, 2 sets of required mock-ups.

(2) Miscellaneous product samples such as joint tapes and compounds.

Application and Finishing

a. Apply and finish fiber cement panels as per specifications by manufacturer for flush-jointed.
b. Install fiber cement panels in a manner which minimizes the number of end-butt joints or to avoid where possible.
c. Install exposed fiber cement panel with face side out. Do not install imperfect, damaged, or damp boards. Bat boards together for slight contact at edges and ends with not more than 1.5 mm open space between boards. Do not force into place.
d. Locate either edge or end joints over supports, except in horizontal applications where intermediate support is provided behind end joints. Position boards so that like edges abut, tapered edges against tapered ends. Do no place tapered edges against cut edges or ends. Stagger vertical joints over different studs on opposite sides of partitions.
e. Attach fiber cement panel for supplementary framing and blocking provided for additional support at openings and cutouts.
f. Space fasteners in fiber cement boards in accordance with referenced application and finishing standard and manufacturer specifications

Methods Panel Application

a. Follow specifications by manufacturer.
b. Install fiber cement panel as follows, and as indicated on the drawings.
c. Apply fiber cement panels to supports as follows:
Fasten to steel framing with adhesive and supplementary screws as per recommendation by the manufacturer.

Finishing of Fiber Cement Boards

a. Apply joint treatment at fiber cement panel joints (both directions); penetrations; fastener heads, surface defects, and elsewhere as required to prepare works for decoration.
b. Finish fiber cement panels as per the manufacturer's recommendation by manufacturer.

Protection

a. Provide final protection and maintain conditions, in a manner suitable to the installer that ensures fiber cement panel construction is without damage or deterioration at the time of substantial completion.

Plain Cement Finish

a. Surface Preparation

All surfaces shall be cleaned, and projections, dust, loose particles, and other materials which would prevent good bond shall be removed.

Plaster shall not be applied directly to concrete and masonry surfaces coated with bituminous compounds and surfaces previously painted or plastered.

All surfaces shall be thoroughly wetted before plastering.

b. Trial Mix

A trial mix of at least three (3) different water-cement ratios for a proposed mix shall be prepared under full-scale conditions and adequate workability. The proportions by weight of cement to the weight of sand shall not be less than one part of Portland cement to two parts of sand.

The proportion of cement-sand and water necessary to produce the cement plaster of the required consistency shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer. Such approval may be withdrawn at any time, and a change in proportions may be required. Based on the approved mix proportions, the Contractor shall prepare a list showing the number of kilograms of the various materials to be used in the cement plaster finish mix.

No cement plaster finish shall be started without an approved trial mix by the Engineer.

c. Cement Finish Application

A brown coat with sufficient pressure shall be applied to fill the gaps, and to secure a good bond. Moistened for 48 hours, each coat of cement plaster shall be kept after application and allow to dry.

A finish coat shall be applied after the brown coat has set. The brown coat shall be moistened before application of the finish coat. Finish coat shall be floated to plumb, even planes and surfaces.

Final plaster finishes shall be rubber sponged.

d. Tolerance

The Contractor shall finish plaster work plumb, level, square and true within tolerance of 3mm in 3 meters, without cracks and other imperfections.

e. Patching and Cleaning

Upon completion of the building, and when directed, all loose, cracked, damaged or defective plastering shall be cut out and re-plastered in a satisfactory and approved manner.

Painting Works

a. Surface Preparation

Allow new masonry to dry for 14 days (for exterior surfaces) to 28 days (for interior surfaces) under normal conditions before painting. Surface to be painted should be clean and dry, free from oil, grease, dirt, dust, contaminants, and all loose grit and mortar.

Without mesh:

1st Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Sealer

2nd and 3rd Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Basecoat

4th Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Topcoat

With mesh:

1st Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Sealer

2nd Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Basecoat
Reinforcing Membrane: Fiberglass Matting

3rd and 4th Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Basecoat

5th Coat: Elastomeric Wall Covering Topcoat

Skirting Works

Skirting shall be made in stainless steel AISI 304/1.4301-V2A in height 100 mm.

Method of Application

a. Follow specifications by manufacturer.
b. Install skirting as follows, and as indicated on the drawings.

Wall Ceramic Tiles

a. Wall tiles shall be glazed ceramic tiles color as per Architect's approval.

b. Trimmers and moulding shall be lustrous, glazed with size and color corresponding to wall tiles.

c. Portland cement, sand, bonding compound, lime and water shall conform with the requirements.

FLOORS

1. Gate Complex
   F1 600mm x 600mm Unglazed Ceramic Tile Finish, Light Gray or any approved equivalent
      a. Guard House
      b. Comfort Room

      Locations are shown in the floor pattern layout plan.

   F2 Non-Skid/Rough Cement Floor Finish

      a. Ramps

      Locations are shown in the floor pattern layout plan.

   F2 300mm x 300 Warning Tactile Paving

      a. Ramps

      Locations are shown in the floor pattern layout plan.

2. Pump House
   F1 Epoxy Floor Coating (Epoxy-Polyamine Polymer), Velvet Gray or other approved equivalent (2 coats)

      a. Pump Room

   F2 Non-Skid/Rough Cement Floor Finish

      a. Steps

         Locations are shown in the floor plan.

4. Guard Outpost
   F1 600mm x 600mm Unglazed Ceramic Tile Finish

   a. Guard Outpost(Interior)

   Locations are shown in the floor plan.

a. Floor tiles shall be color varies and as shown on the drawings or to be designated by the Architect.

b. Portland Cement, sand, water, and adhesive shall conform with the requirements.

c. Floor tiles shall be delivered in the manufacturer's original unbroken packages or containers that are labeled plainly with the manufacturer's name and brand. Containers shall be grade-scaled. Materials shall be stored in dry, weathertight enclosures, and shall be handled in a manner that will prevent the inclusion of foreign materials and damage by water or dampness.

EXECUTION

Floor Tiles

a. Mortar Preparation

Mortar mix proportion and preparation shall be in accordance with the requirements.

b. Surface Preparation

Surfaces to receive the tiles shall be clean, and free of dust, dirt, oil, grease, and other deleterious substances. Floor tile operations in spaces receiving wall tile shall not be started until wall tile installation has been completed. Before tile is applied with a dry set mortar bed, the structural floor shall be tested for levelness or uniformity of slope by flooding it with water. Areas where the water ponds shall be filled and leveled with mortar and shall be retested before the setting bed is applied.

c. Placing of Setting Beds and Floor Tile

Mortar setting beds shall have a minimum thickness of 20mm for floors. The structural concrete slab shall be soaked thoroughly with clean fresh water on the day before the setting bed is to be applied. Immediately preceding the application of the setting bed, the structural slab shall again be wetted thoroughly, but no free water shall be permitted to remain on the surface.

A skim coat of neat Portland cement mortar shall then be applied not more than 4mm thick. The mortar shall be spread until its surface is true and even and thoroughly compacted, either level or sloped uniformly for drainage, as the case requires. A setting bed, as large as can be covered with tile before the mortar has reached its initial set, shall be placed on one operation; but in the event that more setting mortar has been placed than can be covered, the unfinished portion shall be removed and cut back to a clean beveled edge.

All mounted tiles shall be soaked in clean water a minimum of one hour before they are set. Absorptive mounted tile shall be dampened by placing sheets on a wetted cloth in a shallow pan before setting. No free water shall remain on the tiles at the time of setting. Before the initial set has taken place in the setting bed, a skim coat of neat Portland cement mortar, 0.7mm to 1.6mm thick, shall be trowelled or brushed over the setting bed and/or the back of the tile, or a thin layer of Portland cement, 0.79mm

to 2mm thick, may be hand-dusted uniformly over the setting bed and worked lightly with a trowel or brush until thoroughly damp.

The tiles shall then be pressed firmly upon the setting bed, and beaten into the mortar until true and even with the plane of the finished floor line. Beating and leveling shall be completed within one hour after placing tiles or sheets. Borders and defined lines shall be laid before the field or body of the floor. Where floor drains are provided, the floors shall be sloped to drain properly to the drains. Intersections and returns shall be formed accurately.

Cutting of tile, where necessary, shall be done along the outer edges of the floor. As far as practicable, no tiles of less than half size shall be used. Cutting and drilling of tiles shall be done neatly without marring the tile surfaces. The cut edges of tile against trim, bases, thresholds, pipes, built-in fixtures, and similar surfaces shall be ground and jointed carefully. Tile shall fit closely and neatly at all plumbing fixtures and around electrical outlets, pipes and fittings so that cover plates or escutcheons will overlap the tiles properly. Tiles shall be secured firmly in place and loose tiles or tiles sounding hollow shall be removed and replaced. All lines shall be kept straight, parallel, and true, and all finished surfaces brought to true and even planes. The inner edges of borders shall be kept straight and, where practicable, shall form right angles at all returns. The paper and glue shall be removed from mounted tile, without using excess water, within one hour after installing the tiles.

Joints shall be parallel and uniform in width, plumb, level and in alignment. End joints in broken-joint work shall be made as far as practicable, on the center lines of adjoining tiles. Except in special arrangement and design, as indicated or specified, square tiles shall be set with straight joints, and oblong tiles shall be set with broken joints.

Joint widths shall be uniform and spaced to accommodate the tile in the given spaces with a minimum of cutting. Tiles shall be wetted, if they have become dry, before applying grout. Joints 3.2 mm or less in width shall be grouted with a neat Portland cement grout of the consistency of thick cream. Other joints shall be pointed with mortar consisting of one part Portland cement and two parts pointing sand. The grout or mortar for joints on floors shall be white Portland cement or as specified by the Engineer. Grout painting mortar shall be forced into joints by using trowel, brush or finger application. Before the grout or mortar sets, the joints of cushion edge tile shall be struck or tooled to the depth of the cushion, filling all skips or gaps, and the joints of square-edged tiles shall be filled completely flush with their surface. Dark cement shall not be seen through grouted white joints.

All surplus mortar or grout shall be removed before it has been set or hardened.

d. Cleaning and Curing

Floors shall be covered with waterproofed paper with all joints lapped at least 96 mm and allowed to damp cure for at least 72 hours before foot traffic is permitted thereon.

All completed tile work shall be thoroughly sponged and washed diagonally across joints, and finally polished with clean, dry cloth. Acid cleaning of unglazed tile, when necessary, shall not be done within ten days after setting the tile. All metal shall be covered with approved grease and the tile shall be wetted with clean water, before tile is cleaned with 10% muriatic acid solution. After acid cleaning, the tile shall be flushed with clean water, and the grease coating on metal shall be removed.

Finished tile floors shall be covered with clean building paper before foot traffic is

permitted on them. Board walkways shall be placed on floors that are to be continuously used as passage ways by workmen. Thresholds shall be covered with boards. Tiles vertical outside corners (external angles) shall be protected with board corners strips in areas used as passage by workmen.

Ceiling

1. Gate Complex

C1 - 12mm Thick Gypsum Board Painted On 0.40mm Thick Galvanized Steel Ceiling Suspension System @ 0.40m O.C. (Furring), 600mm O.C. (Carrying Channel) and 0.60m O.C. Both Ways (Suspension Rod)

a. Guard house
b. Comfort Room

Locations are shown in the plan.

C2 - PVC Ceiling Panel

a. Gate Complex

Locations are shown in the plan.

2. Pump House

C1 Painted Finish Underslab

a. Pump Room

Locations are shown in plan.

3. Guard Outpost

C1 12mm Thick Gypsum Board Painted On 0.40mm Thick Galvanized Steel Ceiling Suspension System @ 0.40m O.C. (Furring), 600mm O.C. (Carrying Channel) and 0.60m O.C. Both Ways (Suspension Rod)

a. Guard Outpost (Interior)

Locations are shown in plan.

C2 PVC Ceiling Panel

a. Guard Outpost (Roof Eaves)

Locations are shown in plan.

SUBMITTAL

1. Shop drawings for all finishing and painting works for the building shall be submitted in advance to allow twenty-eight days for review and approval. Shop drawings shall indicate materials and details of finishing works. The Contractor shall be responsible for all errors of detailing and fabrication, and for the correct finishing work items shown on the shop drawings.

2. The Contractor, before placing order for the finishing materials shall submit to the Engineer for approval representative samples of finishing materials. No placing of orders for material for finishing works shall be made without his approval.

3. Samples of all walls finishes, measuring not less than 1000mm x 1000mm shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval as to its finish texture and workmanship.

INSTALLATION OF DOORS / GLASS PANELS

1. Surface Preparation

Ensure surfaces to receive panels are structurally sound, even, smooth, clean, dry, and free from defects detrimental to work.

DOORS

Gate Complex

D-1 - Marine Plywood Painted Finish Flush Door With 8mm Thk. Fixed Clear Tempered Glass (700mm x 2150mm)

D-2 - PVC Door With Louver (700mm x 2150mm)

Pump House

D-1 - Manually Operated Pre-Painted Galvalume Roll-up Door (2000mm x 2200mm)

Guard Outpost

D-1 - Marine Plywood Flush Door w/ 10mm thk. Reflective Tempered Glass Including Door Jamb, Handle, and Accessories (700mm x 2150mm)

INSTALLATION OF WINDOWS

1. Surface Preparation

Ensure surfaces to receive panels are structurally sound, even, smooth, clean, dry, and free from defects detrimental to work.

Gate Complex

W-1 - 1.5mm thk. Aluminum-Framed Powder-coated Sliding type Window and Fixed type Window w/ 10mm thk. Tinted Tempered Glass (1200mm x 1300mm)

W-2 - 1.5 mm Thk. Aluminum Framed Powder Coated Fin W/ 10 Mm Thk. Reflective Tempered Glass Sliding With Fixed Window (800mm x 1300mm)

W-3 - 1.5 mm Thk. Aluminum Framed Powder Coated Fin W/ 8 Mm Thk. Reflective Tempered Glass Awning Window (600mm x 500mm)

Pump House

W-1 - 1.5mmthk. Aluminum Framed Powder-coated Finish w/ 8mm thk. Reflective (Blue) Tempered Glass Awning Window (1300mm x 600mm)

Guard Outpost

W-1 - 1.5mmthk. Aluminum Powder-coated Finish (Brown) Fixed-type Window w/ 10mm thk. Reflective Tempered Glass (900mm x 1200mm)

W-2 - 1.5mmthk. Aluminum Powder-coated Finish (Brown) Fixed-type Window w/ 10mm thk. Reflective Tempered Glass (1200mm x 1200mm)

ITEM 22 E: CARPENTRY AND JOINERY WORKS

SCOPE OF WORK

The work shall consist of furnishing all tools, labor, equipment and materials, unless otherwise specified to complete all carpentry and joinery works shown on the Drawings and specified herein.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

a. Lumber Grades

Lumber shall be of the best grade available, of the respective kinds required for the various parts of work; well seasoned, thoroughly dry and free from loose or unsound knots, sap, shakes or other imperfections impairing its strengths, durability and appearance. All exposed woodwork shall be smooth by dressed and sandpapered unless otherwise indicated or specified. Framing lumber shall be of the rough dimensions unless otherwise shown on the drawings.

b. Substitution of Lumber

Any lumber equally good for the purpose intended maybe substituted for the kind specified, subject to prior written approval of the Engineer. Provided, however, that in the substitution of the cheaper kind of lumber than that specified, a reduction in the contract price equal to the difference in the costs of the two kinds of lumber shall be made.

c. Delivery and Storage

The Contractor shall deliver lumber to the site in undamaged condition. Lumber shall be stacked in such a manner as to insure proper ventilation and drainage, and shall be supported at least 150 mm above-ground. Lumber shall be protected against dampness before and after delivery, and enough protection under cover in well ventilated enclosure, not exposed to extreme changes of temperature and humidity; and in a manner as to provide air-circulation around all surfaces of each pile to insure thorough air-seasoning. Lumber or millwork in buildings shall not be finished until concrete, masonry work and plaster are dry. Lumber shall be delivered at least thirty (30) days before use.

d. Grading of Plywood

Each sheet of plywood shall bear the mark identifying the plywood as to wood species, glue type and grade.

MATERIALS

a. Lumber

Lumber for various uses shall be one of the species listed for the purpose indicated unless otherwise specified in the drawing. For any use not specified, the lumber shall

be the best commercial grade normally used for the purpose, subject to the approval of the Engineer.

All framings shall be done as far as possible with carefully fitted mortise and tenon joints.

All doors, windows, transoms, or other opening where so indicated on plans, shall have frames and sills of the dimensions shown or as hereafter detailed, and all frames coming in contact with concrete shall be anchored by means of 20-d nails, spaced not more than 0.20m, apart, all around the contract surfaces. All frames shall be rabetted , molded and cut with saw and cut under for water drips.

SPECIE	U S E
Yakal	All door jambs, headers and transom bars, wood plates and all other woodwork in contact with concrete or masonry and where indicated.
Apitong (pressure treated)	All truss members and rafters and where indicated; all wood framings and carpentry, except when in contact with concrete.
Tanguile (Kiln dried)	All exterior and interior mill work, siding, finish and trim, frame work and all other wood works not specifically mentioned; except when in contact with concrete.

b. Plywood

Plywood shall conform to Commercial Standard PSI and shall be of local manufacture.

Plywood to be varnished shall be tanguile or kalantas veneers (as indicated), ribbon grained, water resistant, Class B and of the thickness indicated.

Plywood to be painted shall be tanguile veneer ordinary rotary-cut, water resistant, Class C and of thickness indicated.

Plywood exposed to the outside elements or where indicated shall be waterproof or marine plywood and of the thickness indicated.

c. Fastenings

Fastenings shall be common nails, glue or specified, flat-head wood screws (F.H.W.S.), rough-head wood screws (R.H.W.S.), bolts or lag screws where specified or called for shall be used. Conceal fastenings as much as possible; where not possible, locate them in inconspicuous places, where nailing is permitted through woodwork smooth-finished face, conceal nail heads.

1. Nails

Shall be of the smooth shank, zinc coated, common wire nails of local manufacture, and of types and sizes best suited for the purpose.

2. Wood Screws

Shall be brass or cadmium plated of the best available commercial quality, and of types and sizes suited for the purpose.

PRESSURE TREATED LUMBER

a. Preservative Treatment

All lumber indicated to be pressure treated, shall contain any of the following net retention of solid preservative.

a. Boliden Salts - 45.5 kg. dry chemical per cubic foot of wood
b. Wolman Salts - 0.31 kg. dry chemical per cubic foot of wood
c. Tenalith Salts - 0.34 kg. dry chemical per cubic foot of wood

The Contractor shall submit an affidavit signed by an official of the preservative treatment company to the Engineer. This affidavit shall indicate the net retention of solid preservatives obtained and shall certify that pressure treated lumbers have a moisture content that does not exceed 17 percent upon shipment from the treatment plant.

Where it is necessary to cut or bore pressure-treated lumber on the job, two coats of prepared concentrated preservatives solution shall be applied to the end-cut or bored surfaces.

ROUGH CARPENTRY

All work shall be well fitted, accurately set, and rigidly secured in place. Anchors and bolts (with nuts and washers) straps and tie rods shall be provided as required.

a. Cutting and Fitting

Cutting and fitting to accommodate other work shall be done in the required manner, and cut or damaged work shall be patched and made good.

b. Framing and Structural

Framing and structural lumber shall be well-seasoned, straight, square-edge stacks, and free from loose or unsound knots, bark edges or other defects that will impair its strength.

c. Plates for Walls and Partitions

Plates for walls and partitions shall be of the same width as the studs and shall form continuous horizontal ties.

Structural members shall not be cut, bored or notched for the passage of pipes or conduits without prior approval of the Engineer. All members damaged by such cutting or boring shall be reinforced by means of specially formed and approved sheet metal or steel shapes or remove or replaced with new member as directed.

Anchors, connectors and fastenings not indicated or specified otherwise shall be of the size and types necessary to suit the conditions encountered. Size, type and spacing of nails, screws or bolts for installation of manufactured building materials shall be as recommended by the product manufacturer unless indicated or specified otherwise.

Rough hardware, exposed to weather or in contact with exterior walls or masonry or slabs shall be zinc-coated except as specified otherwise.

All lumber surfaces in contact with concrete or masonry shall be given a brush coat of bituminous paint before installation.

JOINERY WORK

All lumber used for the joinery work shall be of the kinds and grades specified and shall be of the contours, patterns and profiles indicated.

All joints shall be made, installed tight and securely fastened in a manner approved by the Engineer. Exterior joints shall be mitered and interior angles coped. Panels shall be fitted to allow for shrinkage, avoid swelling, and insure that the work remain in place without warping, splitting and opening of joints.

Interior trims shall be approved standard stock moldings, except where special patterns or profiles are indicated.

Joints for cabinet work shall be glued in addition to nails or other fastening device required. Nailing shall be concealed where practicable. Where face nailing is used, nails shall be set for putty stopping.

All exposed surfaces shall be machined or hand sanded finished to an even smooth surface. No hammer marks or other unsightly marks shall be allowed on any wood panel or veneer.

ITEM 22 F: TERMITE PROOFING, BUKBOK PROOFING

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these specifications; and apply to this Section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

The Contractor shall hire the services of an approved or accredited pesticide company to furnish all labor, materials, equipment, tools, plant, and services to complete the termite and "bukbok" proofing work hereinafter described.

EXAMINATION OF SITE

Inspect the site of work and examine the premises to fully understand existing conditions with respect to the work involved. Prior to soil stripping, excavation or filling all termite mounds within the area should be demolished, removed and treated.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

CHEMICALS AND EQUIPMENT

For termite proofing, use Termiticide Concentrate acceptable to the PPA and should have license from Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority.

For "bukbok" proofing of kiln dried wood and for untreated wood, use chemical name accredited name/or acceptable to the PPA and should have valid license from Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA).

The pest control Contractor shall submit the specified chemicals in their original manufacturer sealed containers to the Project Inspector of inspection, sampling and safekeeping. Containers with broken seal shall not be accepted.

Dilution ratings (for Termicide Concentrate):

1 part Termicide Concentrate TC to 50 parts water

Pesticides - 1 : 100 concentration

Dilutions shall be done only at the jobsite in the presence of the Project Inspector. The strength of the mixture or solutions shall be made uniform by thorough stirring. All solutions prepared for termite proofing shall be used within 24 hours.

EXECUTION

CONTRACTOR LICENSE AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT

The pesticide company should have a valid license from Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority of the Department of Agriculture.

All pesticide shall be applied by or under the direct supervision of a certified pesticide applicator.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY CONDITIONS

Formulation, treatment, storage and disposal of pesticide shall be in accordance with label directions. Water for formulation shall be drawn only form site(s) designated by the Project Inspector, and the filling hose shall be fitted with a backflow preventor meeting local plumbing codes/standards. The filling operation shall be under the direct and continuous observation of the Project Inspector to prevent overflow.

APPLICATION

1. Termite Control

Application of solution shall be done by means of power sprayers fitted with flow meters for accurate monitoring of actual quantity used. At the time of soil treatment application, the soil shall be preferably in a friable condition with low moisture content to allow uniform distribution of the treatment solution throughout the soil. Do not apply pesticide during or immediately following heavy rains, or when conditions will cause runoff and create an environmental hazard. Cover treated area with waterproof sheeting if concrete is not poured on the same day as the soil treatment. Take precautions to prevent disturbance of the pesticide barrier. Before the placement of structural components, re-treatment where soil or fill is disturbed after treatment. Apply pesticide prior to placement of gravel base, vapor barrier or waterproof membrane.

a. Slab on Grade Construction

Establish a horizontal pesticide barrier over areas intended for covering by floors, porches, attached entryways, garages, carports and terraces. Apply treatment solution with a low pressure coarse spray at the rate of four (4) liters solution per square meter. Apply at the rate of seven (7) liters solution per square meter if the fill is washed gravel or other course material. Establish a continuous chemical barrier in the voids of hollow block foundation or voids of masonry. Apply treatment at the rate of seven (7) liters per 3 linear meter. Make pesticide band at least 15 cm wide the pesticide evenly distributed throughout. Treat buildings constructed with basement slabs in the same manner.

b. Crawl Space Construction

Establish a vertical pesticide barrier inside of foundation walls, both sides of interior partition walls, around piers, plumbing, and rodding and utility conduits. Apply treatment solution by rodding or rodding and trenching the fill at the rate of 15 liters solution per 3 linear meter, and 30 cm deep from grade to bottom of foundation. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes. Make treated barrier of fill at least 15 cm wide with the pesticide evenly distributed throughout.

c. Dry Pipes and Conduits

Establish pesticide barrier on various dry pipes and conduits such as electrical service entrance, raceways, pipe chase, vents. Use powder type termiticide by injecting it inside the pipe.

d. Termite Mounds

Demolish and treat all termite mounds within the property found after the construction.

2. "Bukbok" Proofing

Kiln-dried wood, plywood, tanguile, apitong, cabinets, dividers, and paneling shall be brushed generously with Pesticides before painting or varnishing.

3. Sun-Dried Wood Treatment

Sun-dried lumber to be used for ceiling joint runners, nailer, etc. shall be brushed with Pesticides before installation of plywood or ceiling panels.

ENGINEERS

The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for approval, a copy of the pest control company's proposal and chemical application, method/procedure including the description of the equipment to be used before start of work.

INSPECTION AND TEST

Sampling shall be done only in the presence of the Project Inspector.

Amount of sample to be taken: 50 cc each.

CONTRACTOR'S GUARANTEE

Upon completion of work, and on a condition for final acceptance, the Contractor shall submit to PPA a written guarantee from the pesticide company which shall provide that:

1. The soil poisoning treatment shall prevent subterranean termites from attacking the building on its contents for a period of not less than five (5) years.

2. The Contractor shall thereby warrant all works in pest control that all materials and workmanship applied under the contract are of good quality in every respect and will remain as such for not less that five (5) years.

   Should there be termite and "Bukbok" infestation within the one (1) year period the Contractor thereby agrees to do all necessary repairs on the damaged portions of the buildings caused by termite infestation to the satisfaction of PPA, at the Contractor's expense. Retreatment shall also be done by the Contractor after completion of the repairs and at his expense. Such repairs and corrective works shall be done within five days after a written notice from the Owner has been received by the Contractor.

   Should there be infestation after the one (1) year period up until the five (5) year guarantee, the pesticide company agrees to do all the necessary repairs at their expense. The pesticide company shall conduct annual inspection of the building and surrounding to check any infestation during the guarantee period. Notice shall be given by the pesticide company to PPA in case there is presence of termites in the surroundings.

ITEM 22 G: FACILITIES AND DEVICE FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

SCOPE OF WORK

The work shall consist of furnishing materials, tools, labor and incidentals necessary for the construction/installation of facilities and device for disabled persons as shown on the Drawings and in accordance with the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Batas Pambansa Bilang 344 and this Specification.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

GRAPHIC SIGNS

Graphic signs like the International Symbol of Access shall be fabricated from plastic materials, white color with either dark blue background. Letters and symbols shall be laminated and raised from the background.

HANDRAILS

Handrail for ramp shall be 38mmØ tubular stainless steel buff finished. It shall be provided with a small hole as of a Braille system.

GRABRAIL

Grabrail shall be manufactured from gauge 18 tubular stainless steel 38mmØ and provided with safety grip finish.

CONCRETE MATERIALS FOR RAMPS

1. Portland cement shall conform with the requirement of "Reinforced Concrete".
2. Aggregates shall conform with the requirements of "Reinforced Concrete".
3. Temperature bars shall have diameter of 10mm conforming with the requirements of "Concrete Works".

EXECUTION

GRAPHIC SIGNS

1. Directional and information signs, indicating the location of the ramp for physically handicapped persons, shall be installed / placed at the front of the main entrance of the Building. The signed board size and dimensions shall be based on DOTr approved Standard Design, schedule 40, sign post and the text and arrow shall be in accordance with the International Symbol of Access "B". Manual (See attached drawings and tabulation).
2. Signs shall be placed at the entrance and exits of the ramps and toilets, installed at conspicuous locations. The signboards shall be based on DOTr approved Standard Design Manual (See attached drawings and tabulation).

RAMP

The ramp shall be constructed as shown on the drawings and with a nonskid surface and tactile strips.

ITEM 22 H: MODULARS, TABLES AND CHAIRS OF VARIOUS TYPES INCLUDING ACCESSORIES

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these Specifications and apply to this section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work covered by this section consists of furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to undertake a complete supply of gang chairs and other accessories for the buildings as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

MODULARS

Modular System	*Unit*	*Quantity*
Gate Complex		
Wall Mounted Table (1.90m x 0.60m)	no.	1
Guard Outpost		
Wall-Mounted Table (1.05m x 0.60m)	no.	1

CHAIRS

Chairs	*Unit*	*Quantity*
Gate Complex		
Midback Chair	no.	1
Guard Outpost		
Midback Chair	no.	1

OTHERS

Gate Complex		
Mobile Cabinet	no.	1
Guard Outpost		
Mobile Cabinet	no.	1

SUBMITTAL

1. Shop drawings for all gang chairs and other accessories for the building shall be submitted in advance to allow twenty-eight days for review and approval. Shop drawings shall indicate materials and details of finishing works. The Contractor shall be responsible for all errors of detailing and fabrication, and for the correct finishing work items shown on the shop drawings.

2. The Contractor, before placing an order for the supply, shall submit to the Engineer for approval representative samples of finishing materials. No placing of orders for material for finishing works shall be made without his approval.

EXECUTION

All materials will be delivered and installed (if needed to be installed) on site.

ITEM 22 I: SIGNAGES AND LOGO

SCOPE OF WORK

Furnish materials and perform labor to include miscellaneous works required for the installation of room identification for the toilets and port office.

SAMPLE AND SHOP DRAWINGS

The Contractor shall submit samples for approval by the Architect. Notify the Architect for any changes, clarifications and discrepancies.

For the room I.D. full size lettering layout and installation method shall be submitted to the Architect for approval before start of work.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

1. PPA LOGO

    - 12.5mm thk. X 50mm thk. built-up Colored Acrylic Plastic Sheet for PPA Logo

2. ROOM MARKERS

    Black acrylic letters, 38mm (1-1/2") high on white acrylic background, 63mm (2-1/2") high, with clear acrylic cover. Lengths shall be as required by the full notation therein.

EXECUTION

WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship shall be executed in high quality comparable with artworks.

MOUNTING

For all mounted assemblies, appropriate mounting hardware and connectors which are concealed shall be sufficiently used.

Assemblies shall be mounted plumb, straight, level, and at prescribed heights.

INSTALLATION

Installation shall be done in a secure and permanent manner at prescribed heights and/or layout. The backwall shall not be mutilated. After the dowels are positioned, fill with expanding grout, or other approved fillers, and retouch, flashed to the backwall surface.

ITEM 23 : PLUMBING AND SANITARY WORKS

SCOPE OF WORK

The work covered for this section shall consist of furnishing all labor, tools, equipment, materials, and incidentals necessary for the complete installation, testing, and operation of the plumbing and sanitary system within the buildings and premises in accordance with these Specifications and as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer. The septic tank and its effluent and discharge pipelines shall be part of other sections of these specifications.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

SUBMITTAL

1. The Contractor shall submit his work method statement with necessary shop drawings to the Engineer for approval twenty-eight (28) days before the start of the works.

   Shop drawings shall be dated and shall contain the name of the project and location of the subject item in the shop drawing which is to be installed.

   The Engineer will review and approve or return for correction all shop drawings with reasonable promptness. The Contractor shall make any corrections required and file with the Engineer three (3) corrected copies of the shop drawings.

2. The drawings shall indicate the general arrangement of all piping, however, where actual conditions necessitate re-arrangement in the opinion of the Contractor and/or the Engineer, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer for approval, within twenty-eight (28) days before placing the order for materials, shop drawings of the proposed re-arrangement. Because of the small scale of the drawings, shop drawings to indicate all offsets, fittings and accessories shall be prepared. The Contractor shall carefully examine the drawings and shall carefully investigate actual structural and finish conditions affecting all his work.

3. The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper fitting of materials, equipment and accessories without substantial alteration and at no cost to the Employer.

4. The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper coordination of the work and shall provide all necessary clearance where necessary.

STANDARDS

Use of materials shall further be governed by other requirement imposed on other sections of these Specifications. Materials shall be subject to tests necessary to ascertain their fitness if the Engineer so requires. All works shall comply with the pertinent provisions of the Plumbing Code of the concerned city or town, the Code on Sanitation of the Philippines, and/or the National Plumbing Code of the Philippines.

MATERIALS

1. Identification of Materials

   Each length of pipe, fittings, traps, fixtures and devices used in the plumbing work shall have cast, stamped or indelibly marked on it, the approved manufacturer's trademark or name, the weight, type and class of product when so required by the standards mentioned above.

2. Alternative Materials

Use of any material not specified in this Specification may be allowed provided such alternate has been approved by the Engineer and provided further that a test, if required, shall be done by an approved agency in accordance with generally accepted standards.

3. Soil, Waste, Drain, Vent Pipes and Fittings

Soil, waste and vent pipes shall be unplasticized Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) pipes. Diameter shall be as indicated on the Drawings. It shall conform to ASTM D 1784 or ASTM D 2729.

Drainage pipes shall be high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, SDR 26, diameter shall be as indicated on the Drawings.

4. Jointing Material

The joint material for uPVC pipes shall be PVC solvent cement as recommended by the approved pipe manufacturer.

5. Water Supply Pipes

Water supply pipes shall be polypropylene random-80 (PPR-80) pipes PN 20 conforming to DIN Standards DIN 1988/DIN 8078. Jointing shall be fusion welded.

6. Cleanouts, Plugs and Tee

Cleanouts shall be of the same material as the pipe to be fitted. Cleanouts installed in connection with uPVC hubs and spigot pipes shall consist of a long sweep quarter bend of ¼ as shown on the drawings.

7. Pipe Sleeves

Pipe sleeves shall be installed and properly secured in place at all points where pipes passes through masonry or concrete. Pipe sleeves shall be uPVC pipe, Schedule 40.

8. Downspout

All downspouts shall be unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) pipe class DWV conforming to ASTM D2729 or ASTM D1784 for sanitary pipes, Series 1000.

9. Splash Block

Provide splash blocks at the outlet of downspout emptying at grade which shall be made of pre-cast concrete, with smooth finished counter sunk dishes sloped to drain away from the building. Dimensions as shown on the Drawings.

10. Roof Strainers

The Contractor shall provide fittings and install 100mm G.I. mesh wire strainers where shown or indicated on the drawings and/or where the Engineer directs. Each strainer shall fit the size of the corresponding downspout which is to be installed.

11. Shower, Floor and Urinal Drain

Shower and floor drains shall be made of stainless steel non-tilting grate, perforated or slotted. Urinal drains shall be cast iron dome type drain.

12. Pipe hangers, Inserts and Support

a. Pipe hangers shall be wrought iron, malleable iron pipe hangers spaced not over 1.5 meters apart for uPVC pipes and 3.0 meters apart for iron pipes. Chain straps, perforated bars or wire hangers will not be permitted.

Hangers shall have short turnbuckles or other approved means of adjustment. Turnbuckles may be omitted on hangers where space does not permit their use. Trapeze hangers may be used in lieu of separate hangers for pipes running parallel to each other and close together.

b. Inserts shall be of cast iron or cast steel and shall be of a type to receive a machine bolt head or nut after installation.

c. Wrought iron clamps or collars shall be used to support vertical runs of pipes.

13. Unions

Union pipe 50mmØ and smaller shall be malleable iron. Union on water piping 63mmØ and larger shall be a flanged pattern and shall be of galvanized (zinc-coated) cast iron. Gaskets for flange unions shall be of the best quality fiber plastic or leather.

14. Valves

Valves shall be cast bronze of brass body. Chrome plated finish for all fixture taps and faucets and natural finish for all others, like hose bibbs, gate valves, and which are not tapped directly to a plumbing fixture. Concrete valve boxes shall be installed where required and will be of sufficient size for operating the valve.

15. Fixtures

a. Water Closets

All water closets for toilets as shown on the drawings shall be FLUSHOMETER VALVE TYPE, white with complete fittings and mounting accessories.

b. Lavatories

b. 1. Lavatory (Wall Hung)

Shall be vitreous china, wall-hung lavatory with rear overflow holes, fitting ledge suitable for single faucet holes on centers complete with faucet, standard fittings, trap and lavatory brackets, and other accessories.

b. 2. Lavatory (Countertop Lavatory)

Shall be vitreous china, oval or round shaped countertop lavatory with front overflow hole, complete with faucet, supply valve, and fittings with P-trap. Fitting ledge suitable for single hole on center.

c. Urinals

c. 1. Urinals for all comfort buildings shall be built-in urinal trough as shown on the drawings.

c. 2. Urinals shall be vitreous china, wall-hung washout urinal, flushing rim, integral trap, 19mm top and shall be provided with water saving flush system.

d. Service Sinks

Service sinks where indicated or shown on the Drawings shall be stainless steel, with single bowl and with complete U.S. or Japan imported fittings.

e. Slope Sinks

Slop sink shall be 24"x20" acid resisting enamel on Cast-Iron with concealed hanger and faucet.

Hose bibb shall be of brass finish.

f. Soap Holder

Soap holder and toilet paper holder shall be vitreous china, wall mounted. All toilet/bath rooms will be provided with soap holder, toilet paper holder and chrome plated towel racks.

g. Faucet for lavatory

Faucet for lavatory shall be in chrome-finish.

h. Bath and shower fitting

Bath and shower fitting shall be chrome-finish.

i. Towel Rail

Towel rail shall be tubular stainless steel, 2.7mmØ, and 0.54m long or as specified in the drawings.

j. Curtain rod

Curtain rod shall be tubular stainless steel, 19mmØ, or as specified in the drawings.

k. Grab Bar

Grab bar shall be tubular stainless steel, 25mmØ or as specified in the drawings.

l. Bidet Spray Combination

Installed in every cubicle near on the water closet, colored white or its equivalent

16. Concrete, Reinforcing Steel, Pipe and Steel Plate

Materials for wash pits, catch basins, and manholes shall conform to the requirements as

follows:

a. Concrete materials shall conform with the requirements in "Concrete Works" and shall be Class C concrete with a 28-day minimum compressive strength of 21 MPa (3,000 psi).

b. Reinforcing steel shall be as shown on the drawings and shall conform with the requirements of reinforcing steel bars in "Concrete Works."

c. Pipes shall be as shown on the drawings and shall comply with the relevant item of the particular pipe.

d. Steel plates shall be as shown on the Drawings and shall comply with Section "Steel and Metal Works".

18. Valve for Drinking Fountain

Valve where drinking fountain will be connected shall be polished brass pipe and shall have red enameled handle.

EXECUTION

All installation works shall be in conformity with the National Plumbing Code of the Philippines (NPCP).

EXCAVATION, TRENCHES AND BACKFILLING

1. Trenches for all underground pipelines shall be excavated to the required depth. The bottom of trenches shall be tamped hard and graded to secure the required fill. Bell holes shall be excavated so that pipes will rest on solid ground for their entire length.

Rocks where encountered, shall be excavated to a depth of 150mm below the bottom of the pipe and before the pipe is laid, the space between the bottom of the pipe and the rock shall be filled with sand. Sewer and water pipes shall be laid in separate trenches.

2. After pipelines have been tested, inspected and approved by the Engineer and prior to backfilling, all forms shall be removed and the excavation shall be cleaned of all trash and debris.

Materials for backfilling shall consist of acceptable excavated soil, borrow of sand, gravel or other materials approved by the Engineer and shall be free from trash, lumber or other debris. Backfilling shall be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding 150 mm in thickness and properly moistened to approximate optimum requirements. Each layer shall be compacted by hand or machine tamper or by other suitable equipment to a density that will prevent excessive settlement or shrinkage.

Backfilling shall be brought to a suitable elevation above grade to provide for anticipated settlement and shrinkage thereof.

Water pipes shall have a sand cushion 150mm below and above the pipes.

INSTALLATION OF SOIL, WASTE DRAINS OR VENT PIPES

1. Horizontal Drainage Pipe and Vent Piping

Horizontal waste pipes 75mmØ and smaller shall have a minimum grade of 6.5mm per

0.30m and for 100mmØ and larger, 3.2mm per 0.30m. All main vertical soil and waste stacks shall be extended full size above the roof line as vents, except where otherwise specifically shown.

Where practicable, two (2) or more vent pipes shall be connected together and extended as one pipe through the roof. Vent pipes in roof spaces shall be run as close as possible to the underside of roof with horizontal piping pitched to stacks using fittings as required without forming traps in pipes.

Vertical pipe vents may be connected to a vent line carrying other fixtures. The connection shall be at least 1.20m above the floor on which the fixtures are located to prevent the use of vent lines as waste. Horizontal waste lines receiving the discharge from two (2) or more fixtures shall be provided with vents, unless separate venting of fixtures is noted.

2. Fittings

All changes in pipe sizes on soil waste lines shall be made with reducing fittings or recessed reducers. All changes in direction shall be made by the appropriate use of forty five (45) degree wyes. Long sweep quarter bends or elbows may be used in soil and waste lines where the change in direction of flow is from the horizontal to the vertical and on the discharge from water closets.

Where it becomes necessary to use short radius fittings in any location, the approval of the Engineer shall be obtained before they are installed.

3. Joints

a. PVC Soil Pipe

All joints in uPVC soils, waste, and vent pipe shall be accomplished by the use of PVC solvent cement.

b. All joints for uPVC shall be accomplished by applying the manufacturer's recommended solvent before connection to the pipe.

4. Cleanouts

Cleanouts at the bottom of each soil stack, waste stack, and where else indicated shall be the same size at the pipe.

Cleanouts on floors shall be by uPVC plug adapter fit into the hub and fitted with uPVC screw plugged flush with the floor.

Cleanout shall be provided at every change in direction greater than 45 degrees.

5. Flashings

All pipes passing through the roof shall be provided with lead flashings. All flashings shall be built to 40 lbs. bituminous felts and shall extend up to the pipe and down-over to top of pipe at least 150mm and along the roof not less than 300mm and shall lap over flashing to make a weatherproof joint.

6. Traps

Each fixture and piece of equipment requiring connections to the drainage system, except fixtures with continuous waste, shall be equipped with a trap. Traps shall be

specified to be supplied with the fixtures. Each trap shall be placed as near to the fixtures as possible.
Traps installed on threaded pipes shall be recessed drainage pattern.

7. Pipe Sleeves, Hangers, and Supports

Pipe sleeves shall be installed and properly secured in place at all points where pipes pass through masonry or concrete except unframed floors on earth.

Pipes shall not be permitted to pass through footings or beams unless noted on the drawings.

Pipe sleeves in floors shall extend not less than 25mm and not more than 50mm above the finished floor. After installation of the pipe, the space around the pipe shall be packed with plastic material and made watertight. Flashing shields for sleeves passing through the waterproofing membrane shall be thoroughly mopped into the membrane. The space between the pipe and sleeves shall be made watertight by inserting approved sealing and caulking materials.

INSTALLATION OF WATER PIPES, FITTINGS, AND CONNECTIONS

1. Gate Valves and Outlets

Gate valves shall be installed close to the point of connection to the existing service line outside the building. The piping shall be extended to all fixture outlets and equipment from the gate valves. Outlets where indicated shall be capped or plugged and left ready for future connections.

2. Mains, Branches, and Runouts

All runs of piping shall be installed as shown on the drawings. The piping shall be cut accurately to measurements, and installed at the building site by the Contractor and shall be worked into place without springing or forcing. Care shall be taken not to weaken the structural portions of the buildings.

All pipes above ground shall be run parallel with the lines of the building unless otherwise shown on the drawings. Branch pipes from service lines may be taken off on top of mains, bottom of mains, or side of mains, using such cross-over fittings as may be required by structural or installation conditions.

All service pipes, valves, and fittings shall be kept at a sufficient distance from the other work to permit finished covering not less than 6.5mm from such other work and not less than 13mm between finished covering on different services. No water piping shall be buried in floors unless specifically indicated on the drawings or approved. Changes in pipe sizes shall be made with reducing fittings.

The use of long screws and bushings is prohibited.

3. Joints

Joints and connections in the plumbing system shall be gas-tight and watertight for the pressures required by the test.

After cutting and before threading all pipes shall be reamed and shall have burrs removed. All screwed joints shall be applied with an approved graphite compound or TEFLON tape to facilitate connections. Threads shall be full cut and not more than three threads on the pipe shall remain exposed.

Caulking of threaded joints or top to prevent leaks shall not be permitted.

Unions shall be provided where required for disconnection. Threaded swing bolts shall be used for branch connections to risers and mains.

4. Unions

Where required unions shall not be concealed in walls, ceilings or partitions.

5. Tests

The following tests shall be conducted by the Contractor at his expense under the supervision of the Engineer.

a. Tests for Drainage and Venting System

The entire drainage and venting system shall have necessary openings plugged to permit the entire system to be filled with water to the level of the highest vent stack above the roof. The system shall hold the water for 30 minutes with a drop not greater than 100mm.

b. Sterilization

The entire water supply piping system shall be sterilized with a solution containing not less than fifty (50) parts per million of available chlorine, either liquid chlorine or a solution of sodium hypochlorite. The sterilizing solution shall remain in the system for a period of not less than 8 hours during which time all valves and faucets shall be opened and closed several times. After sterilization, the solution shall be flushed from the system with clean water until the residual chloride content is not more than 0.2 parts per million.

c. Pressure Test for Water Lines

1. After the pipe has been installed, the joints are completed and with joints exposed for examination, all newly installed pipe or any valve section, thereof, shall be subjected to hydrostatic pressure one and one half (1½) the designed working pressure of the system or as specified by the Engineer.

2. The duration of each pressure test shall be at least 20 minutes unless otherwise specified by the Engineer.

3. Each section of the pipeline shall be slowly filled with water and the specified test pressure, measured at the point of lowest elevation, shall be applied by means of a pump connected to the pipe in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer. During the filling of the pipe and before applying the test pressure, all air shall be expelled from the pipeline. To accomplish this, tap shall be made if necessary, at the highest point of the pipe under test and after completion of the test, the taps shall be tightly plugged unless otherwise specified. During the test, all exposed pipes, fittings, valves, joint and couplings will be carefully examined. If found to be cracked or defective, they shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor with sound materials at his expense. The test shall then be repeated until satisfactory results are obtained.

d. Leakage Test for Water Lines

1. Leakage test shall be conducted after satisfactory completion of the pressure test and shall consist of an examination of all exposed joints for leakage as well as an overall leakage test of the completed pipeline.

2. The pressure to be maintained during the test shall be the designed working pressure of the system.

3. Leakage test shall be made only after a minimum of 24 hours after the pipe to be tested has been filled with water.

4. The duration of each leakage test shall be two hours unless otherwise specified by the Engineer.

5. Each section of pipeline shall be slowly filled with water and the specified test pressure, measured at the point of lowest elevation shall be applied by means of a positive displacement type pump and reservoir connected to the pipe in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

6. Before starting the leakage test, all air shall be expelled from the pipe. All exposed pipes, fittings, valves and joints shall be examined for leakage during the test.

7. Allowable leakage rate per 100 joints per inch of Pipe Diameter at Pressure Stipulated.

PRESSURE		LEAKAGE RATE	
psi	kg/cm^2	liters/hr.	liters/2 hrs.
50	3.50	1.45	2.90
75	5.30	1.75	3.50
100	7.00	2.05	4.10
125	8.80	2.30	4.60
150	10.50	2.50	5.00
200	14.00	2.90	5.80

e. Defective Work

1. If the inspection or test shows any defect, such defective work or material shall be replaced and the test shall be repeated until satisfactory to the Engineer.

2. All repairs to piping shall be made with new materials at the expense of the Contractor.

3. No caulking of screwed joints or holes will be accepted.

ASSEMBLY, INSTALLATION AND CONNECTION OF FIXTURES

Fixtures shall be supported and fastened in a satisfactory manner. Where secured to concrete or masonry work walls, fixtures and equipment shall be fastened with brass bolts or machine screws in lead-sleeve type anchorage units or with brass expansion bolts. Expansion bolts shall enter 7.5 cm into solid concrete or masonry works and shall be fitted with loose tubing or sleeves of proper length to bring expansion sleeves into the solid concrete masonry walls.

Where wood screws are used, screws shall go into solid pieces set between studs. Where

through-bolts are used, bolts shall be provided with plates or washers at back set, so that they will be concealed by plaster. Bolts and nuts shall be hexagonal and exposed nuts, cap nuts, and screw heads shall be provided with chromium plated brass washers.

PROTECTION OF FIXTURES

Pipe openings shall be closed with caps or plugs during installation. Fixtures shall be tightly covered and protected against dirt, water and chemical injury. At the completion of all works, all fixtures shall be thoroughly cleaned and delivered in a condition satisfactory to the Engineer.

FIXTURES AND FASTENING

All fixtures shall be supported and fastened in a satisfactory manner as follows:

1. Where secured to concrete or concrete hollow block walls, they shall be fastened with one quarter inch brass bolts with twenty threads to the inch and of sufficient length to extend at least 7.5 cm into solid concrete or hollow block work, fitted with loose tubing or sleeve insert and shall be securely anchored and installed flush with the finished wall and shall be completely concealed when the fixtures are installed.

2. Where through-bolts are used, they shall be provided with plates or washers back set so that heads, nuts and washers will be concealed by plaster. Bolts and nuts shall be hexagonal. Exposed bolts, nuts, capnuts and screw heads shall be provided with chromium plated brass washers.

GUARANTEE

Upon completion and before final acceptance of the equipment installation, the Contractor shall furnish the Engineer a written guarantee stating that all equipment installed under this Section free from defects. The guarantee shall be for a period of one (1) year from the date of final acceptance of the work. Any part of the equipment that becomes defective during the term of the guarantee shall be replaced, renewed and/or made good by the Contractor, at his own expense and in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

Guarantees made by the approved manufacturers or suppliers beyond one year, shall be transferred to PPA without any expense on his part.

CLEANING UP

Upon completion of the work, all parts of the installation shall be thoroughly cleaned of grease, metal cuttings and sludge which may have accumulated during the testing operation.

PLUMBING, FIXTURES AND TOILET ACCESSORIES INSTALLATION

All installation works shall be as shown on the drawings and shall conform to the applicable standards set forth by the Philippine National Plumbing Code. All fixtures shall be fastened and/or supported in accordance with the given requirements.

ITEM 24 : WATER PUMPS, AND PRESSURE TANK

GENERAL

General Requirements contain provisions and requirements essential to these Specifications; and apply to this section, whether or not referred to herein.

SCOPE OF WORK

The work covered by this section consists of furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, tools, and incidentals necessary to undertake, a complete supply of overhead tank, water pump, and pressure tank for the building as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

Pressure Tank/ Water Pump

a. PRESSURE TANK

1. Location: Pump Room
   Tank Volume: 1000 liters
   Diameter: 67.2 cm.
   Height: 83.6 cm.
   Connectors: 50 mm
   Pressure: 10 bar

b. WATER PUMP

1. Location: Pump Room
   Description: Constant Pressure Booster Pump
   Function: Booster pump
   Power: 2.0 hp.
   Flowrate: 26-33 gpm @ 203 feet tdh
   Specs: 230 volts, 60 HZ

EXECUTION

All materials will be delivered and installed on site.

ITEM 25 : ELECTRICAL WORKS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The work to be done under this Item of Specifications consists of fabrication, furnishing, delivery and installation, complete with all details of electrical work, in the subject area and all work materials related to the proper completion of the installation, except for those parts of the work that are expressly stated to be performed by others. All works shall be in accordance with the governing Codes and Regulations and the Specifications, unless the same are inconsistent with such codes, etc., as may later govern. The requirements regarding the materials and equipment required for the complete installation of the work specified herein and indicated in the drawings. The Specifications are intended to provide a broad outline of the equipment required but are not intended to include all design details and construction specifications.

WORK INCLUDED

The work to be done under this Item shall include the furnishing of all tools, labor, supervision, equipment, fixtures and all necessary materials, each complete and in proper working condition unless one or other is specifically excluded or stated otherwise in these specifications but not limited to the following items of works.

a. All works and material for complete lighting and power systems including cables and conduits, circuit breakers, panel board and connection to all lighting fixtures and power outlets, air conditioning, switches, supports and accessories.

b. All steel support for conduits, wires, panel board, boxes, lighting fixtures, etc. as indicated or as required for the completion of the installation.

c. Termination of all electrical systems and the complete grounding system.

d. A complete testing and commissioning of all electrical and auxiliary systems. The Contractor shall provide all necessary testing instruments.

e. All items incidental to and or required for the proper completion such as painting of boxes, conduits and the likes.

f. Coordination with other companies/offices including handling of all material related to material testing and application of electrical permits at the expense of the Contractor.

g. Preparation of necessary shop drawings required for the proper execution of the works subject to the approval of the Engineer.

SUBMITTALS

Obtain approval before procurement, fabrication or delivery of items to the job site. Partial submittals will not be entertained and will be returned without review. Submittals shall include the manufacturer's name, trade name, place of manufacturer, catalogue model of number, nameplate data, size, layout dimensions, capacity, project specification and paragraph reference and technical society publication references, and other information necessary to establish contract compliance with each item to be furnished.

a. Shop Drawings

In addition to the requirements of the contract clauses, shop drawings shall meet the following requirements:

1. Drawings shall be a minimum of 210 mm x 297 mm in size or in size A3 size, except as specified otherwise.

2. Drawings shall include wiring diagrams and installation details indicating the proposed location layout and arrangement, control panels, accessories, and other items that must be shown to ensure a coordinated installation.

3. Wiring diagrams shall identify circuit termination and the internal wiring for each item of equipment and its interconnection.

4. Drawings shall indicate adequate clearances for operation, maintenance and replacement of equipment devices. If the layout is disapproved, revise the layout and resubmit.

b. Manufacturer's Data

Submittals for each manufactured item shall include manufacturer's descriptive literature, equipment drawings, diagrams, performance and characteristic curves and catalog cuts. Each submittal has the manufacturer's name, trade name, catalogue model or number, name plate data, size, layout dimensions, capacity, specification references and all other information necessary to establish contract compliance.

c. Standard Compliance

When material or equipment must conform to the standards of organizations such as American National Standard Institute (ANSI), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL), proof of such conformance shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval.

If an organization uses a label or listing to indicate compliance with a particular standard, the label or listing will be acceptable evidence, unless otherwise specified in the individual sections. In lieu of the label or listing, the Contractor shall submit a certificate from an independent testing organization, which is competent to perform acceptable tests and is approved by the Engineer. The certificate shall state that the item has been tested in accordance with specified organization's test methods and that the item conforms to the specified organization's standard. For materials and equipment whose compliance with organizational standards or specifications is not regulated by an organization using its own listing or label as proof of compliance, a certificate of compliance from the manufacturer shall be submitted for approval.

The certificate shall identify the manufacturer, the product and the referenced standard and shall simply state that the manufacturer certifies that the product conforms to all requirements of the project specification and of the referenced standards listed.

DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Equipment and materials should be properly stored and adequately protected and carefully handled to prevent damage before and during installation. Equipment and materials shall be handled, stored and protected in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and as approved by the Engineer. Electrical conduits shall be stored to provide protection from the weather and accidental damage. Cables shall be sealed, stored and handled carefully to avoid damage to the outer covering or insulation and damage from moisture and weather. Damaged or defective items shall be replaced with new items at no cost to the Owner.

CATALOGUED PRODUCTS

Materials and equipment shall be catalogued by products of manufacturers regularly engaged in production of such materials or equipment and shall be at manufacturer's latest standard design that complies with the specification requirements. When two or more units of the same type, class and size of equipment are required, these units shall be products of a single manufacturer; however, the component parts of the system need not be the products of the same manufacturer. Each major component of equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address and the model of the serial number on a nameplate securely affixed in a conspicuous place; the name plate of the distributing agent will not be acceptable.

MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS

Where installation procedures or any parts thereof are required to be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, furnish printed copies of the recommendation prior to installation. Installation of the items shall not proceed until recommendations are received. Failure to furnish recommendations shall be cause for rejection of the equipment or materials.

WORKMANSHIP

The work throughout shall be executed in the best and most thorough manner under the direction of the Contractor and to the satisfaction of the Owner and Engineers, who will jointly interpret the meaning of the drawings and specifications and shall have the authority to reject any work materials which, in their judgment, are not in full accordance therewith

The Contractor shall have on file, for ready access and reference, a set of drawings indicating all work as actually installed incorporating in the same all changes and additions. Upon the termination of the Contract, he shall prepare a set of tracings indicating thereon the Electrical Work as actually and finally installed. These drawings shall be turned over to the Engineers.

The Contractor shall be responsible for keeping stocks of material and equipment stored at the premise in a neat and orderly manner. The exposed surfaces of wirings, conduiting system or equipment which have become covered with dirt, plaster or other material during handling and construction shall be thoroughly cleaned by Contractor before such surfaces are prepared for final finish, painting or concealment within the building structure.

The Contractor shall employ skilled craftsmen experienced in installation of the types of electrical materials and equipment specified. Use specialized installation tools and equipment as applicable. Produce acceptance installation free of defects.

MATERIALS / TESTS

All materials to be installed shall be brand new and shall conform to specifications except as otherwise noted on the drawings. All materials where not specified shall be of the best of their respective kind. Samples of said material including its manufacturer's data shall be submitted for approval. Necessary tests on the installations shall be made by the Contractor in the presence of the Engineer. These tests shall include but are not limited to ground test, performance test, phase sequence test, etc. Records of approved tests result shall be relayed to the Engineer in writing. This Contractor shall within ten (10) days after the award of the contract, submit a list of materials he proposes to use. All materials installed without prior approval shall be at the risk of the Contractor.

COORDINATION / GUARANTEES / SUSPENSION OR DELAY

The Contractor shall be familiar with the specifications of the other trades and coordinate with them thoroughly so that he can arrange his work and dispose his materials without interfering the work of other Contractors. The Contractor shall guarantee that the electrical systems shall be free from all defects of workmanship and of materials, and that it will remain so for a period of one year from the date of acceptance by the Engineer. Any remedy to correct defects deemed to be caused by such shall be made at the expense of the Contractor.

The Contractor shall not suspend or delay the work without justifiable cause. Subsequent delays shall be deemed as sufficient cause for penalties or termination of contract in which the Engineer shall have the right to take over the work and all materials on the site and make arrangements necessary to complete the work. It shall be the sole responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the Electrical sub-contractor conducts coordination of his activities to other trades.

SLEEVES / INSERTS / CUTTING / PATCHING

The Contractor shall provide all openings, sleeves, also inserts in walls, floors, and beams as required for his work. All unused openings should be grouted in. The Contractor shall do all patching requirements necessary, and these shall be done to exactly match the surrounding area without the evidence of alteration or patching.

TEMPORARY LIGHT AND POWER

The Contractor shall make all arrangements and pay for the provisions of the necessary electrical power of the type and capacity required for the performance of the work of all trades engaged in the construction of the building.

CODES, INSPECTION, PERMITS AND FEES

The work under this contract is to be installed according to the requirements of the latest edition of the Philippine Electrical Code, the rules and regulations of the local authorities of Port of Pio Duran, Albay and the requirements of local Power Company of Albay Electric Cooperative, Inc. (ALECO)

All necessary permits and electrical fees required for this work shall be obtained by and at the expense of the Contractor. The contractor shall furnish the Engineers and the Owner final Certificate of Final Electrical Inspection (CFEI) and approval from the proper government authorities after completion of the work. The Contractor shall prepare all as-built and all forms and documents required by the approving authorities.

Power service application including drawings for the work shall be obtained by and at the expense of the Contractor. The Contractor shall comply with all requirements of the utility company regarding service applications.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The electrical characteristics for this project shall be 230V, single phase (1Ø) wire, and 60Hz or as per system requirements as shown in the plan.

CLEANING UP

The Contractor shall remove all dirt, debris, and rubbish and waste materials caused by him in the process of his work. He shall also remove all tools, temporary power installation, scaffolding and surplus materials after completion and acceptance of work.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

NAMEPLATES

Provide laminated plastic nameplates for each panel board, switch, and device. Each nameplate inscription shall identify the function and when applicable, the position. Nameplate shall be melamine plastic, 3.2mm thick, white with black center core. Surface shall be matte finish. Corners shall be square. Accurately align lettering and engrave into the black core. Minimum size of nameplates shall be 25mm x 38mm. Lettering shall be a minimum of 6mm, high normal block style.

EXECUTION

NAMEPLATE MOUNTING

Provide number, location, and letter designation of nameplates as indicated. Fasten nameplates to the device with a minimum of two sheet-metal screws or two rivets.

INTERIOR WIRING SYSTEMS

SUBMITTALS

a. Shop Drawings: Submit for the following:

1. Location of panel boards and circuit breaker
2. Conduit support / hanger's installation drawing

b. Manufacturer's data: Submit for the following:

1. Circuit Breakers
2. Switches
3. Conduit and fittings (each type)
4. Device Plates
5. Insulated conductors
6. Utility / Junction boxes
7. 3 Prong duplex Convenience Outlet with grounding
8. Weatherproof Convenience Outlet

PRODUCTS

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

a. Conduit shall be polyvinyl-chloride conduit (PVC), where specified, shall be heavy wall, high impact resistant Schedule 40, with factory made bends, couplings and fittings. PVC cement for joints shall be of the same brand as for the PVC pipe.

b. No conduits shall be used in any system smaller than 20mm (1/2") diameter electric trade size, nor shall have more than four (4) 90-degree bends in any one run and where necessary, pull boxes shall be provided as directed.

c. No wire shall be pulled into any conduit until the conduit system is completed in all details, in the case of concealed work until all rough plastering masonry has been completed, and in the case of exposed work until the conduit work has been completed in every detail.

d. The ends of all conduits shall have been tightly plugged to exclude plaster, dust and moisture while the construction of the building is in progress. All conduits shall be reamed to remove all burrs.