

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI



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NYERI

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**OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WATER, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES**

**TENDER DOCUMENT
FOR
PROCUREMENT OF GOODS**

**PROPOSED BOUNDARY WALL AT THE NYERI SOLID
WASTE TRANSFER STATION**

Tender No CGN/WE&NR/63/2019-2020

Negotiation Number: 771666

CLOSING DATE: 06-02-2020

PROPOSED BOUNDARY WALL AT THE NYERI SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION

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FORM OF AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made on the _____ day of _____ 20 _____ between the **Nyeri County Government**, whose registered office is situated at **Nyeri Town** and of **P.O. Box 1112-10100 Nyeri** (hereinafter called “the Employer”) of the one part AND

_____ whose registered office is situated at and of _____
(hereinafter called “the Contractor”) of the other part.

WHEREAS THE Employer is desirous that the Contractor executes the construction of **Boundary Wall at the Nyeri Solid Waste Transfer Station** (hereinafter called “the Works”) located at **Nyeri Solid Waste Transfer Station** and the Employer has accepted the tender submitted by the Contractor for the execution and completion of the works and the remedying of any defects therein for the Contract Price of KShs. _____ [Amount in figures], Kenya Shillings _____
_____ [Amount in words].

NOW THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH as follows:

1. In this Agreement, words and expressions shall have the same meanings as are respectively assigned to them in the Conditions of Contract hereinafter referred to.
2. The following documents shall be deemed to form and shall be read and construed as part of this Agreement i.e.
 - (i) Letter of Acceptance
 - (ii) Form of Tender
 - (iii) Conditions of Contract Part I
 - (iv) Conditions of Contract Part II and Appendix to Conditions of Contract
 - (v) Specifications
 - (vi) Drawings
 - (vii) Priced Bills of Quantities

3. In consideration of the payments to be made by the Employer to the Contractor as hereinafter mentioned, the Contractor hereby covenants with the Employer to execute and complete the Works and remedy any defects therein in conformity in all respects with the provisions of the Contract.
4. The Employer hereby covenants to pay the Contractor in consideration of the execution and completion of the Works and the remedying of defects therein, the Contract Price or such other sum as may become payable under the provisions of the Contract at the times and in the manner prescribed by the Contract.

In WITNESS WHEREOF the parties thereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day and year first herein above written.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE EMPLOYER (AUTHORIZED OFFICER)

NAME _____

TITLE _____

BINDING SIGNATURE _____

Witnessed by

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

BINDING SIGNATURE _____

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE CONTRACTOR

NAME _____

TITLE _____

BINDING SIGNATURE _____

Witnessed by

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

BINDING SIGNATURE _____

INVITATION FOR TENDERS

Tender No: CGN/WE&NR/63/2019-2020

- 1.1 The County Government of Nyeri invites sealed tender for **Boundary Wall at the Nyeri Solid Waste Transfer Station**
- 1.2 **Interested eligible candidates may obtain further information tender documents at the County Procurement Office, ground floor, Nyeri County Government Offices during normal working hours i.e. 8am-5pm**
- 1.3 A complete set of tender documents may be obtained by interested candidates by downloading at the **Nyeri County Government website free of charge**
- 1.4 Prices quoted should be net inclusive of all taxes and must be in Kenya Shillings and shall remain valid for **One Hundred and Twenty (120) days** from the closing date of tender.
- 1.5 Completed tender documents are to be enclosed in plain sealed envelopes (**original and copy**) marked with tender name and reference number and deposited in the Tender Box at **Nyeri County Government Offices** or to be sent to **the County Secretary, Nyeri County Government P.O. Box 1112-10100 Nyeri** so as to be received on or before **6TH FEBRUARY, 2020 at 11.00am**
- 1.6 Tenders will be opened immediately thereafter at the **Nyeri County Government Boardroom** in the presence of the candidates or their representatives who choose to attend.
- 1.7 There shall be a mandatory pre-tender site visit on Friday, 30-01-2020.
bidders shall assemble at COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI, DEPARTMENT OF WATER OFFICES- MAJI HOUSE [TANA WATER WORKS AGENCY BUILDING].

Chief Officer

Department of Water, Environment, Natural Resources and Sanitation

NYERI

INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

1. General/Eligibility/Qualifications/Joint venture/Cost of tendering

- 1.1 The Nyeri County Government invites tenders for Works Contract as described in the tender documents. The successful tenderer will be expected to complete the Works by the Intended Completion Date specified in the tender documents.
- 1.2 Tenderers shall provide a statement that the tenderer (including all members of a joint venture and subcontractors) is not associated, or has not been associated in the past, directly or indirectly in the preparation of the design, specifications, and other documents for this project.
- 1.3 Tenderers shall include the following information and documents with their tenders, unless otherwise stated:
 - (a) copies of original documents defining the constitution or legal status, place of registration, and principal place of business; written power of attorney of the signatory of the tender to commit the tenderer;
 - (b) total monetary value of construction work performed for each of the last five years;
 - (c) experience in works of a similar nature and size for each of the last five years, and details of work under way or contractually committed; and names and addresses of clients who may be contacted for further information on these contracts;
 - (d) major items of construction equipment proposed to carry out the Contract and an undertaking that they will be available for the Contract.
 - (e) qualifications and experience of key site management and technical personnel proposed for the Contract and an undertaking that they shall be available for the Contract.
 - (f) reports on the financial standing of the tenderer, such as profit and loss statements and auditor's reports for the past three years.
 - (g) evidence of adequacy of working capital for this Contract (access to line(s) of credit and availability of other financial resources).
 - (h) authority to seek references from the tenderer's bankers;
 - (i) information regarding any litigation, current or during the last five years, in which the tenderer is involved, the parties concerned and disputed amount; and
 - (j) proposals for subcontracting components of the Works amounting to more than 10 percent of the Contract Price.
- 1.4 Tenders submitted by a joint venture of two or more firms as partners shall comply with the following requirements, unless otherwise stated:
 - (a) the tender shall include all the information listed in clause 1.5 above for each joint venture partner;
 - (b) the tender shall be signed so as to be legally binding on all partners;
 - (c) all partners shall be jointly and severally liable for the execution of the Contract in accordance with the Contract terms;

- (d) one of the partners will be nominated as being in charge, authorized to incur liabilities, and receive instructions for and on behalf of all partners of the joint venture; and
 - (e) the execution of the entire Contract, including payment, shall be done exclusively with the partner in charge.
 - (f) The figures for each of the partners of a joint venture shall be added together to determine the tenderer's compliance with the minimum qualifying criteria; however, for a joint venture to qualify, each of its partners must meet at least 25 percent of minimum criteria for an individual tenderer, and the partner in charge at least 40 percent of those minimum criteria. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in rejection of the joint venture's tender. Subcontractors' experience and resources will not be taken into account in determining the tenderer's compliance with the qualifying criteria, unless otherwise stated.
- 1.5 Each tenderer shall submit only one tender, either individually or as a partner in a joint venture. A tenderer who submits or participates in more than one tender (other than as a subcontractor or in cases of alternatives that have been permitted or requested) will cause all the proposals with the tenderer's participation to be disqualified.
- 1.6 The tenderer shall bear all costs associated with the preparation and submission of his tender, and Nyeri County Government will in no case be responsible or liable for those costs
- 1.7 The tenderer, at the tenderer's own responsibility and risk, is encouraged to visit and examine the Site of the Works and its surroundings, and obtain all information that may be necessary for preparing the tender and entering into a contract for construction of the Works. The costs of visiting the Site shall be at the tenderer's own expense.
- 1.8 The procuring entity's employees, committee members, board members and their relative (spouse and children) are not eligible to participate in the tender.
- 1.9 The procuring entity shall allow the tenderer to review the tender document free of charge before purchase.

2. Tender Documents

- 2.1 The complete set of tender documents comprises the documents listed below and any addenda issued in accordance with Clause 2.4.
- (a) These Instructions to Tenderers
 - (b) Appendix to instructions to Tenderers and evaluation criteria
 - (c) Form of Tender and Confidential Business Questionnaire
 - (d) Conditions of Contract
 - (e) Appendix to Conditions of Contract
 - (f) Specifications
 - (g) Bills of Quantities
- 2.2 The tenderer shall examine all Instructions, Forms to be filled and Specifications in the tender documents. Failure to furnish all information required by the tender documents, or submission of a tender not substantially responsive to the tendering documents in every respect will be at the tenderer's risk and may result in rejection of his tender.
- 2.3 A prospective tenderer making an inquiry relating to the tender documents may notify the Nyeri County Government in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile at the address indicated in the letter of invitation to tender. Nyeri County Government will only respond to requests for clarification

received earlier than seven days prior to the deadline for submission of tenders. Copies of the response will be forwarded to all persons issued with tendering documents, including a description of the inquiry, but without identifying its source.

- 2.4 Before the deadline for submission of tenders, Nyeri County Government may modify the tendering documents by issuing addenda. Any addendum thus issued shall be part of the tendering documents and shall be communicated in writing or by cable, telex or facsimile to all tenderers. Prospective tenderers shall acknowledge receipt of each addendum in writing.

3. Preparation of Tenders

- 3.1 All documents relating to the tender and any correspondence shall be in English language.
- 3.2 The tender submitted by the tenderer shall comprise the following:
- (a) These Instructions to Tenderers
 - (b) Tender Security
 - (c) Form of Tender and Confidential Business Questionnaire
 - (d) Conditions of Contract, and Appendix to Conditions of Contract
 - (e) Specifications
 - (f) Qualification Information and Documents required under the evaluation criteria
 - (g) Priced Bill of Quantities;
 - (h) Any other materials required to be completed and submitted by the tenderers
- 3.3 The tenderer shall fill in rates and prices for all items of the Works described in the Bill of Quantities. Items for which no rate or price is entered by the tenderer will not be paid for when executed and shall be deemed covered by the other rates and prices in the Bill of Quantities. All duties, taxes, and other levies payable by the Contractor under the Contract, or for any other cause relevant to the Contract, as of 30 days prior to the deadline for submission of tenders, shall be included in the tender price submitted by the tenderer.
- 3.4 The rates and prices quoted by the tenderer shall only be subject to adjustment during the performance of the Contract if provided for in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract and provisions made in the Conditions of Contract.
- 3.5 The unit rates and prices shall be in Kenya Shillings.
- 3.6 Tenders shall remain valid for a period of sixty (120) days from the date of submission. However, in exceptional circumstances, the tenderers may be requested to extend the period of validity for a specified additional period. The request and the tenderers' responses shall be made in writing. A tenderer may refuse the request without forfeiting the Tender Security. A tenderer agreeing to the request will not be required or permitted to otherwise modify the tender, but will be required to extend the validity of Tender Security for the period of the extension, and in compliance with Clause 3.7 - 3.11 in all respects.
- 3.7 The tenderer shall furnish, as part of the tender, a Tender Security in the amount and form specified in the tender notice.
- 3.8 The format of the Tender Security should be in accordance with the form of Tender Security provided as part of the tender document or in any other acceptable form. Tender Security shall be valid for 30 days beyond the validity of the tender.

- 3.9 Any tender not accompanied by an acceptable Tender Security shall be rejected. The Tender Security of a joint venture must define as “Tenderer” all joint venture partners and list them in the following manner: a joint venture consisting of”.....”,”.....”,and “.....”.
- 3.10 The Tender Securities of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned within 28 days of the end of the tender validity period specified in Clause 3.6.
- 3.11 The Tender Security of the successful tenderer will be discharged when the tenderer has signed the Contract Agreement and furnished the required Performance Security.
- 3.12 The Tender Security may be forfeited
- (a) if the tenderer withdraws the tender after tender opening during the period of tender validity;
 - (b) if the tenderer does not confirm their tender price in case of an arithmetic error;
 - (c) in the case of a successful tenderer, if the tenderer fails within the specified time limit to sign the Agreement, or furnish the required Performance Security.
- 3.13 Tenderers shall submit offers that comply with the requirements of the tendering documents, including the basic technical design as indicated in the Drawings and Specifications. Alternatives will not be considered, unless specifically allowed in the invitation to tender. If so allowed, tenderers wishing to offer technical alternatives to the requirements of the tendering documents must also submit a tender that complies with the requirements of the tendering documents, including the basic technical design as indicated in the Drawings and Specifications. In addition to submitting the basic tender, the tenderer shall provide all information necessary for a complete evaluation of the alternative, including design calculations, technical specifications, breakdown of prices, proposed construction methods and other relevant details. Only the technical alternatives, if any, of the lowest evaluated tender conforming to the basic technical requirements shall be considered.
- 3.14 The tenderer shall prepare one original of the documents comprising the tender documents as described in Clause 3.2 of these Instructions to Tenderers, bound with the volume containing the Form of Tender, and clearly marked “ORIGINAL”. In addition, the tenderer shall submit copies of the tender, in the number specified in the invitation to tender, and clearly marked as “COPIES”. In the event of discrepancy between them, the original shall prevail.
- 3.15 The original and all copies of the tender shall be typed or written in indelible ink and shall be signed by a person or persons duly authorised to sign on behalf of the tenderer, pursuant to Clause 1.5 (a) or 1.6 (b), as the case may be. All pages of the tender where alterations or additions have been made shall be initialled by the person or persons signing the tender.
- 3.16 Clarification of tenders shall be requested by the tenderer not later than 7 days prior to the deadline for submission of tenders.
- 3.17 The procuring entity shall reply to any clarifications sought by the tenderer within 3 days of receiving the request to enable the tenderer to make timely submission of its tender.

4. Submission of Tenders

- 4.1 The tenderer shall seal the **original** and a **copy** of the tender in two inner envelopes and one outer envelope, duly marking the inner envelopes as “**ORIGINAL**” and “**COPY**” as appropriate. The inner and outer envelopes shall:

- (a) be addressed to the Nyeri County Government at the address provided in the invitation to tender;
 - (b) bear the name and identification number of the Contract as defined in the invitation to tender; and
 - (c) provide a warning not to open before the specified time and date for tender opening.
- 4.2 Tenders shall be delivered not later than the time and date specified in the invitation to tender. However, the deadline may be extended by issuing an amendment in which case all rights and obligations of the Employer and the tenderers previously subject to the original deadline will then be subject to the new deadline.
- 4.3 Any tender received after the deadline prescribed in clause 4.2 will be returned to the tenderer un-opened.
- 4.4 Tenderers may modify or withdraw their tenders by giving notice in writing before the deadline prescribed in clause 4.2. Each tenderer's modification or withdrawal notice shall be prepared, sealed, marked, and delivered in accordance with clause 3.13 and 4.1, with the outer and inner envelopes additionally marked "**MODIFICATION**" and "**WITHDRAWAL**", as appropriate. No tender may be modified after the deadline for submission of tenders.
- 4.5 Withdrawal of a tender between the deadline for submission of tenders and the expiration of the period of tender validity specified in the invitation to tender or as extended pursuant to Clause 3.6 may result in the forfeiture of the Tender Security pursuant to Clause 3.11.
- 4.6 Tenderers may only offer discounts to, or otherwise modify the prices of their tenders by submitting tender modifications in accordance with Clause 4.4 or be included in the original tender submission.

5. Tender Opening and Evaluation

- 5.1 The tenders will be opened by the Employer, including modifications made pursuant to Clause 4.4, in the presence of the tenderers' representatives who choose to attend at the time and in the place specified in the invitation to tender. Envelopes marked "**WITHDRAWAL**" shall be opened and read out first. Tenderers' and Employer's representatives who are present during the opening shall sign a register evidencing their attendance.
- 5.2 The tenderers' names, the tender prices, the total amount of each tender and of any alternative tender (if alternatives have been requested or permitted), any discounts, tender modifications and withdrawals, the presence or absence of Tender Security, and such other details as may be considered appropriate, will be announced by the Employer at the opening.
- 5.3 Information relating to the examination, clarification, evaluation, and comparison of tenders and recommendations for the award of Contract shall not be disclosed to tenderers or any other persons not officially concerned with such process until the award to the successful tenderer has been announced. Any effort by a tenderer to influence the Nyeri County Government officials, processing of tenders or award decisions may result in the rejection of his tender.
- 5.4 To assist in the examination, evaluation, and comparison of tenders, Nyeri County Government, at its discretion, may ask any tenderer for clarification of the tender, including breakdowns of unit rates. The request for clarification and the response shall be in writing or by email but no change in the price or substance of the tender shall be sought, offered, or permitted except as required to confirm the correction of arithmetic errors discovered in the evaluation of the tenders in accordance with Clause 5.7.

- 5.5 Prior to the detailed evaluation of tenders, Nyeri County Government will determine whether each tender (a) meets the eligibility criteria; (b) has been properly signed; (c) is accompanied by the required securities; and (d) is substantially responsive to the requirements of the tendering documents. A substantially responsive tender is one which conforms to all the terms, conditions and specifications of the tendering requirements without material deviation or reservation. A material deviation or reservation is one (a) which affects in any substantial way the scope, quality, or performance of the works; (b) which limits in any substantial way, inconsistent with the tendering documents, the Employer's rights or the tenderer's obligations under the Contract; or (c) whose rectification would affect unfairly the competitive position of other tenderers presenting substantially responsive tenders.
- 5.6 If a tender is not substantially responsive, it will be rejected, and may not subsequently be made responsive by correction or withdrawal of the nonconforming deviation or reservation.
- 5.7 Tenders determined to be substantially responsive will be checked for any arithmetic errors. Errors will be corrected as follows:
- (a) where there is a discrepancy between the amount in figures and the amount in words, the amount in words will prevail; and
 - (b) where there is a discrepancy between the unit rate and the line item total resulting from multiplying the unit rate by the quantity, the unit rate as quoted will prevail, unless in the opinion of the Employer, there is an obvious typographical error, in which case the adjustment will be made to the entry containing that error.
 - (c) In the event of a discrepancy between the tender amount as stated in the Form of Tender and the corrected tender figure in the main summary of the Bill of Quantities, the amount as stated in the Form of Tender shall prevail.
 - (d) The Error Correction Factor shall be computed by expressing the difference between the tender amount and the corrected tender sum as a percentage of the corrected Builder's Work (i.e. Corrected tender sum less P.C. and Provisional Sums)
 - (e) The Error Correction Factor shall be applied to all Builder's Work (as a rebate or addition as the case may be) for the purposes of valuations for Interim Certificates and valuation of variations.
 - (f) the amount stated in the tender will be adjusted in accordance with the above procedure for the correction of errors and, with concurrence of the tenderer, shall be considered as binding upon the tenderer. If the tenderer does not accept the corrected amount, the tender may be rejected and the Tender Security may be forfeited in accordance with clause 3.11.
- 5.8 The Employer will evaluate and compare only the tenders determined to be substantially responsive in accordance with Clause 5.5.
- 5.9 In evaluating the tenders, the Employer will determine for each tender the evaluated tender price by adjusting the tender price as follows:
- (a) making any correction for errors pursuant to clause 5.7;
 - (b) excluding prime cost and provisional sums in the Bill of Quantities, but including dayworks where priced competitively.
 - (c) making an appropriate adjustment for any other acceptable variations, deviations, or alternative offers submitted in accordance with clause 3.12; and

- (d) making appropriate adjustments to reflect discounts or other price modifications offered in accordance with clause 4.6
- 5.10 The Nyeri County Government reserves the right to accept or reject any variation, deviation, or alternative offer. Variations, deviations, and alternative offers and other factors which are in excess of the requirements of the tender documents or otherwise result in unsolicited benefits for the Employer will not be taken into account in tender evaluation.
- 5.11 The tenderer shall not influence the Employer on any matter relating to his tender from the time of the tender opening to the time the Contract is awarded. Any effort by the Tenderer to influence the Employer or his employees in his decision on tender evaluation, tender comparison or Contract award may result in the rejection of the tender.
- 5.12 Firms incorporated in Kenya where indigenous Kenyans own 51% or more of the share capital shall be allowed a 10% preferential bias provided that they do not sub-contract work valued at more than 50% of the Contract Price excluding Provisional Sums to a non-indigenous sub-contractor.

6. Award of Contract

- 6.1 Subject to Clause 6.2, the award of the Contract will be made to the tenderer whose tender has been determined to be substantially responsive and who has offered the lowest evaluated tender price, provided that such tenderer has been determined to be (a) eligible in accordance with the all the tender requirements.
- 6.2 Notwithstanding clause 6.1 above, Nyeri County Government reserves the right to accept or reject any tender, and to cancel the tendering process and reject all tenders, at any time prior to the award of Contract, without thereby incurring any liability to the affected tenderer or tenderers or any obligation to inform the affected tenderer or tenderers of the grounds for the action.
- 6.3 The tenderer whose tender has been accepted will be notified of the award prior to expiration of the tender validity period in writing. This notification (hereinafter and in all Contract documents called the "Letter of Acceptance") will state the sum (hereinafter and in all Contract documents called the "Contract Price") that the Nyeri County Government will pay the Contractor in consideration of the execution, completion, and maintenance of the Works by the Contractor as prescribed by the Contract. At the same time the other tenderers shall be informed that their tenders have not been successful.
- 6.4 The contract shall be formed on the parties signing a contract. Within 14 days of receipt the contract, successful tenderer will sign the contract agreement and return it to Nyeri County Government
- 6.5 Within 21 days after receipt of the Letter of Acceptance, the successful tenderer shall deliver to the Employer a Performance Security in the amount stipulated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract and in the form stipulated in the Tender documents. The Performance Security shall be in the amount and specified form
- 6.6 Failure of the successful tenderer to comply with the requirements of clause 6.5 shall constitute sufficient grounds for cancellation of the award and forfeiture of the Tender Security.

- 6.7 Upon the furnishing by the successful tenderer of the Performance Security, the Employer will promptly notify the other tenderers that their tenders have been unsuccessful.
- 6.8 Preference where allowed in the evaluation of tenders shall not be allowed for contracts not exceeding one year (12 months)
- 6.9 The tender evaluation committee shall evaluate the tender within 30 days of the validity period from the date of opening the tender.
- 6.10 The parties to the contract shall have it signed within 30 days from the date of notification of contract award unless there is an administrative review request.
- 6.11 The procuring entity may at any time terminate procurement proceedings before contract award and shall not be liable to any person for the termination.
- 6.12 The procuring entity shall give prompt notice of the termination to the tenderers and on request give its reasons for termination within 14 days of receiving the request from any tenderer.
- 6.13 A tenderer who gives false information in the tender document about its qualification or who refuses to enter into a contract after notification of contract award shall be considered for debarment from participating in future public procurement.

7. Corrupt and Fraudulent practices

- 7.1 The procuring entity requires that tenderers observe the highest standards of ethics during procurement process and execution of contracts. A tenderer shall sign a declaration that he has not and will not be involved in corrupt and fraudulent practices.

APPENDIX TO INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

The following information shall complement or amend the Provisions of the instructions to tenderers. Wherever there is a conflict between the provisions of the instructions to tenderers and the provisions of the appendix, the provisions of the appendix herein shall prevail over those of the instructions to tenderers.

1. SPECIAL NOTES

The contractor is required to check the number of pages of these Bills of Quantities and should he find any missing or in duplicate, or figures indistinct, he must inform the **Nyeri County Government** at once and have the same rectified.

Should the contractor be in doubt about the precise meaning of any item or figure for any reason any whatsoever, he must inform the **Nyeri County Government** in order that the correct meaning may be decided before the date of submission of tenders.

No liability will be admitted nor claim allowed in respect of the errors in the contractor's tender due to mistakes in the specification that should have been rectified in the manner described above.

TENDERS EVALUATION CRITERIA

A three-stage procedure will be adopted in evaluating the tenders

1. Preliminary evaluation
2. Technical evaluation
3. Financial evaluation

STAGE 1 – MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

Tenderers shall meet the following **mandatory requirements** to pass the preliminary evaluation. Must provide:-

- 1) Duly filled, signed and stamped Form of Tender
- 2) Duly filled, signed and stamped Confidential Business Questionnaire
- 3) Tender security for the prescribed amount which must remain valid for 30 days after expiry of the tender validity period in the form a bank guarantee or from an approved insurance company
- 4) Valid copy of certificate of Incorporation/Registration
- 5) Valid copy of Tax Compliance Certificate
- 6) Valid copy of National Construction Authority (NCA) Registration Certificate (**NCA 6 and above**)
- 7) Valid copy of current National Construction Authority (NCA) Annual Licence for **2019/2020**
- 8) Pre-tender site visit certificate duly signed by the client's representative

- 9) Copies of company/business audited accounts for the last three years **(2017 , 2018 & 2019)** signed by registered/certified public accountant
- 10) Original Bank statements for the last one year **certified** by the respective bank(s)
- 11) Letter from a reputable bank operating in Kenya under license from the Central Bank of Kenya, confirming the tenderer's credit worthiness
- 12) Valid Copy of CR 12 issued within the last six months
- 13) Current business permit/license
- 14) Two copies of tender document (original and copy)
- 15} BID BOND OF KSHS. **368,590** FROM A REPUTABLE BANK

Failure to meet the preliminary mandatory requirements will lead to automatic disqualification

STAGE 2. TECHNICAL EVALUATION

	Evaluation Criterion	%	Score %
1	Number of years in operation a) Less than 1 year b) 1-3 years c) 4-5 years d) 6-10 years e) Over 10 years	5	
		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	
		5	
2	Work Experience. Provide project completion certificates, signed by a project manager, as evidence of completed building projects of over KShs.15 million a) 1 project b) 2-3 projects b) 4-5 projects d) >6 projects	35	
		10	
		15	
		25	
		35	
3	Director of the firm (<i>Provide CVs and academic certificates</i>) a) Holder of degree in a construction course b) Holder of diploma in a construction course c) Holder of certificate in a construction course d) Holder of trade test certificate in construction e) No relevant training	8	
		8	
		6	
		4	
		2	
		0	
4	At least 1No. degree/diploma holder of key personnel in relevant field (<i>Provide CVs and academic certificates</i>) a) With over 10 years relevant experience b) With over 5 years relevant experience c) With under 5 years relevant experience	8	
		8	
		6	
		4	
5	At least 1 No certificate holder of key personnel in relevant field (<i>Provide CVs and academic certificates</i>) a) With over 10 years relevant experience b) With over 5 years relevant experience	4	
		4	
		2	
6	Plant and Equipment (<i>Provide proof of ownership or lease agreements</i>) a) Only leases plant and equipment (max 5 marks) b) Owns relevant means of transport (vehicles and trucks) b) Owns means of transport plus other relevant equipment	15	
		5	
		10	
		15	

Only tenders with a technical score of 70% and above out of 100% shall be considered technically responsive to qualify for financial evaluation.

	Financial Capacity (<i>Audited Financial Reports (last three (3) Years)</i>)	25	
	a) Average annual turn-over equal to or greater than the cost of the project	25	
	b) Average annual turn-over above 50% but below 100% of the cost of the project	15	
	c) Average annual turn-over below 50% of the cost of the project	10	
	TOTAL	100	

STAGE 3- FINANCIAL EVALUATION

Tenders shall be checked for arithmetic errors. The lowest evaluated tender to be considered for award must be economically responsive i.e. unit rates in the bill of quantities must realistically be within market rates and the tender sum be within the budget.

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CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. Definitions

- 1.1 In this Contract, except where context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be interpreted as indicated;

“Bill of Quantities” means the priced and completed Bill of Quantities forming part of the tender.

“Compensation Events” are those defined in Clause 24 hereunder.

“The Completion Date” means the date of completion of the Works as certified by the Project Manager, in accordance with Clause 31.

“The Contract” means the agreement entered into between the Employer and the Contractor as recorded in the Agreement Form and signed by the parties including all attachments and appendices thereto and all documents incorporated by reference therein to execute, complete, and maintain the Works,

“The Contractor” refers to the person or corporate body whose tender to carry out the Works has been accepted by the Employer.

“The Contractor’s Tender” is the completed tendering document submitted by the Contractor to the Employer.

“The Contract Price” is the price stated in the Letter of Acceptance and thereafter as adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the Contract.

“Days” are calendar days; **“Months”** are calendar months.

“A Defect” is any part of the Works not completed in accordance with the Contract.

“The Defects Liability Certificate” is the certificate issued by Project Manager upon correction of defects by the Contractor.

“The Defects Liability Period” is the period named in the Contract Data and calculated from the Completion Date.

“Drawings” include calculations and other information provided or approved by the Project Manager for the execution of the Contract.

“Dayworks” are Work inputs subject to payment on a time basis for labour and the associated materials and plant.

“Employer”, or the **“Procuring entity”** as defined in the Public Procurement Regulations (i.e. Central or Local Government administration, Universities, Public Institutions and Corporations, etc) is the party who employs the Contractor to carry out the Works.

“Equipment” is the Contractor’s machinery and vehicles brought temporarily to the Site for the execution of the Works.

“The Intended Completion Date” is the date on which it is intended that the Contractor shall complete the Works. The Intended Completion Date may be revised only by the Project Manager by issuing an extension of time or an acceleration order.

“Materials” are all supplies, including consumables, used by the Contractor for incorporation in the Works.

“Plant” is any integral part of the Works that shall have a mechanical, electrical, chemical, or biological function.

“Project Manager” is the person named in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract (or any other competent person appointed by the Employer and notified to the Contractor, to act in replacement of the Project Manager) who is responsible for supervising the execution of the Works and administering the Contract.

“Site” is the area defined as such in the Appendix to Condition of Contract.

“Site Investigation Reports” are those reports that may be included in the tendering documents which are factual and interpretative about the surface and subsurface conditions at the Site.

“Specifications” means the Specifications of the Works included in the Contract and any modification or addition made or approved by the Project Manager.

“Start Date” is the latest date when the Contractor shall commence execution of the Works. It does not necessarily coincide with the Site possession date(s).

“A Subcontractor” is a person or corporate body who has a Contract with the Contractor to carry out a part of the Work in the Contract, which includes Work on the Site.

“Temporary works” are works designed, constructed, installed, and removed by the Contractor which are needed for construction or installation of the Works.

“A Variation” is an instruction given by the Project Manager which varies the Works.

“The Works” are what the Contract requires the Contractor to construct, install, and turnover to the Employer, as defined in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.

2. Interpretation

- 2.1 In interpreting these Conditions of Contract, singular also means plural, male also means female or neuter, and the other way around. Headings have no significance. Words have their normal meaning in English Language unless specifically defined. The Project Manager will provide instructions clarifying queries about these Conditions of Contract.
- 2.2 If sectional completion is specified in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract, reference in the Conditions of Contract to the Works, the Completion Date and the Intended Completion Date apply to any section of the Works (other than references to the Intended Completion Date for the whole of the Works).
- 2.3 The following documents shall constitute the Contract documents and shall be interpreted in the following order of priority;
 - (a) Agreement,
 - (b) Letter of Acceptance,
 - (c) Contractor’s Tender,
 - (d) Appendix to Conditions of Contract,

- (e) Conditions of Contract,
- (f) Specifications,
- (g) Drawings,
- (h) Bill of Quantities,
- (i) Any other documents listed in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract as forming part of the Contract.

Immediately after the execution of the Contract, the Project Manager shall furnish both the Employer and the Contractor with two copies each of all the Contract documents. Further, as and when necessary the Project Manager shall furnish the Contractor [always with a copy to the Employer] with three [3] copies of such further drawings or details or descriptive schedules as are reasonably necessary either to explain or amplify the Contract drawings or to enable the Contractor to carry out and complete the Works in accordance with these Conditions.

3. Language and Law

Language of the Contract and the law governing the Contract shall be English language and the Laws of Kenya respectively unless otherwise stated.

4 Project Manager's Decisions

Except where otherwise specifically stated, the Project Manager will decide contractual matters between the Employer and the Contractor in the role representing the Employer.

5 Delegation

The Project Manager may delegate any of his duties and responsibilities to others after notifying the Contractor.

6 Communications

Communication between parties shall be effective only when in writing. A notice shall be effective only when it is delivered.

7 Subcontracting

The Contractor may subcontract with the approval of the Project Manager, but may not assign the Contract without the approval of the Employer in writing. Subcontracting shall not alter the Contractor's obligations.

8 Other Contractors

The Contractor shall cooperate and share the Site with other contractors, public authorities, utilities etc. as listed in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract and also with the Employer, as per the directions of the Project Manager. The Contractor shall also provide facilities and services for them. The Employer may modify the said List of Other Contractors etc., and shall notify the Contractor of any such modification.

9 Personnel

The Contractor shall employ the key personnel named in the Qualification Information, to carry out the functions stated in the said Information or other personnel approved by the Project Manager. The Project Manager will approve any proposed replacement of key personnel only if their relevant qualifications and abilities are substantially equal to or better than those of the personnel listed in the Qualification

Information. If the Project Manager asks the Contractor to remove a person who is a member of the Contractor's staff or work force, stating the reasons, the Contractor shall ensure that the person leaves the Site within seven days and has no further connection with the Work in the Contract.

10 Works

The Contractor shall construct and install the Works in accordance with the Specifications and Drawings. The Works may commence on the Start Date and shall be carried out in accordance with the Program submitted by the Contractor, as updated with the approval of the Project Manager, and complete them by the Intended Completion Date.

11 Safety and Temporary Works

11.1 The Contractor shall be responsible for the design of temporary works. However before erecting the same, he shall submit his designs including specifications and drawings to the Project Manager and to any other relevant third parties for their approval. No erection of temporary works shall be done until such approvals are obtained.

11.2 The Project Manager's approval shall not alter the Contractor's responsibility for design of the Temporary works and all drawings prepared by the Contractor for the execution of the temporary or permanent Works, shall be subject to prior approval by the Project Manager before they can be used.

11.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for the safety of all activities on the Site.

12. Discoveries

Anything of historical or other interest or of significant value unexpectedly discovered on Site shall be the property of the Employer. The Contractor shall notify the Project Manager of such discoveries and carry out the Project Manager's instructions for dealing with them.

13. Work Program

Within the time stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract, the Contractor shall submit to the Project Manager for approval a program showing the general methods, arrangements, order, and timing for all the activities in the Works. An update of the program shall be a program showing the actual progress achieved on each activity and the effect of the progress achieved on the timing of the remaining Work, including any changes to the sequence of the activities. The Contractor shall submit to the Project Manager for approval an updated program at intervals no longer than the period stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract. If the Contractor does not submit an updated program within this period, the Project Manager may withhold the amount stated in the said Appendix from the next payment certificate and continue to withhold this amount until the next payment after the date on which the overdue program has been submitted. The Project Manager's approval of the program shall not alter the Contractor's obligations. The Contractor may revise the program and submit it to the Project Manager again at any time. A revised program shall show the effect of Variations and Compensation Events.

14. Possession of Site

The Employer shall give possession of all parts of the Site to the Contractor. If possession of a part is not given by the date stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract, the Employer will be deemed to have delayed the start of the relevant activities, and this will be a Compensation Event.

15. Access to Site

- 15.1 The Contractor shall allow the Project Manager and any other person authorized by the Project Manager, access to the Site and to any place where work in connection with the Contract is being carried out or is intended to be carried out.

16. Instructions

- 16.1 The Contractor shall carry out all instructions of the Project Manager which are in accordance with the Contract.

17. Extension or Acceleration of Completion Date

- 17.1 The Project Manager shall extend the Intended Completion Date if a Compensation Event occurs or a variation is issued which makes it impossible for completion to be achieved by the Intended Completion Date without the Contractor taking steps to accelerate the remaining Work, which would cause the Contractor to incur additional cost. The Project Manager shall decide whether and by how much to extend the Intended Completion Date within 21 days of the Contractor asking the Project Manager in writing for a decision upon the effect of a Compensation Event or variation and submitting full supporting information. If the Contractor has failed to give early warning of a delay or has failed to cooperate in dealing with a delay, the delay caused by such failure shall not be considered in assessing the new (extended) Completion Date.
- 17.2 No bonus for early completion of the Works shall be paid to the Contractor by the Employer.

18. Management Meetings

- 18.1 A Contract management meeting shall be held monthly and attended by the Project Manager and the Contractor. Its business shall be to review the plans for the remaining Work and to deal with matters raised in accordance with the early warning procedure. The Project Manager shall record the minutes of management meetings and provide copies of the same to those attending the meeting and the Employer. The responsibility of the parties for actions to be taken shall be decided by the Project Manager either at the management meeting or after the management meeting and stated in writing to all who attended the meeting.

19. Early Warning

- 19.1 The Contractor shall warn the Project Manager at the earliest opportunity of specific likely future events or circumstances that may adversely affect the quality of the Work, increase the Contract Price or delay the execution of the Works. The Project Manager may require the Contractor to provide an estimate of the expected effect of the future event or circumstance on the Contract Price and Completion Date. The estimate shall be provided by the Contractor as soon as reasonably possible.
- 19.2 The Contractor shall cooperate with the Project Manager in making and considering proposals on how the effect of such an event or circumstance can be avoided or reduced by anyone involved in the Work and in carrying out any resulting instructions of the Project Manager.

20. Defects

- 20.1 The Project Manager shall inspect the Contractor's work and notify the Contractor of any defects that are found. Such inspection shall not affect the Contractor's responsibilities. The Project Manager may instruct the Contractor to search for a defect and to uncover and test any Work that

the Project Manager considers may have a defect. Should the defect be found, the cost of uncovering and making good shall be borne by the Contractor, However, if there is no defect found, the cost of uncovering and making good shall be treated as a variation and added to the Contract Price.

- 20.2 The Project Manager shall give notice to the Contractor of any defects before the end of the Defects Liability Period, which begins at Completion, and is defined in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract. The Defects Liability Period shall be extended for as long as defects remain to be corrected.
- 20.3 Every time notice of a defect is given, the Contractor shall correct the notified defect within the length of time specified by the Project Manager's notice. If the Contractor has not corrected a defect within the time specified in the Project Manager's notice, the Project Manager will assess the cost of having the defect corrected by other parties and such cost shall be treated as a variation and be deducted from the Contract Price.

21. Bills of Quantities

- 21.1 The Bills of Quantities shall contain items for the construction, installation, testing and commissioning of the Work to be done by the Contractor. The Contractor will be paid for the quantity of the Work done at the rate in the Bills of Quantities for each item.
- 21.2 If the final quantity of the Work done differs from the quantity in the Bills of Quantities for the particular item by more than 25 percent and provided the change exceeds 1 percent of the Initial Contract price, the Project Manager shall adjust the rate to allow for the change.
- 21.3 If requested by the Project Manager, the Contractor shall provide the Project Manager with a detailed cost breakdown of any rate in the Bills of Quantities.

22. Variations

- 22.1 All variations shall be included in updated programs produced by the Contractor.
- 22.2 The Contractor shall provide the Project Manager with a quotation for carrying out the variations when requested to do so. The Project Manager shall assess the quotation, which shall be given within seven days of the request or within any longer period as may be stated by the Project Manager and before the Variation is ordered.
- 22.3 If the work in the variation corresponds with an item description in the Bills of Quantities and if in the opinion of the Project Manager, the quantity of work is not above the limit stated in Clause 21.2 or the timing of its execution does not cause the cost per unit of quantity to change, the rate in the Bills of Quantities shall be used to calculate the value of the variation. If the cost per unit of quantity changes, or if the nature or timing of the work in the variation does not correspond with items in the Bills of Quantities, the quotation by the Contractor shall be in the form of new rates for the relevant items of Work.
- 22.4 If the Contractor's quotation is unreasonable, the Project Manager may order the variation and make a change to the Contract price, which shall be based on the Project Manager's own forecast of the effects of the variation on the Contractor's costs.

- 22.5 If the Project Manager decides that the urgency of varying the Work would prevent a quotation being given and considered without delaying the Work, no quotation shall be given and the variation shall be treated as a Compensation Event.
- 22.6 The Contractor shall not be entitled to additional payment for costs that could have been avoided by giving early warning.
- 22.7 When the Program is updated, the Contractor shall provide the Project Manager with an updated cash flow forecast.

23. Payment Certificates, Currency of Payments and Advance Payments

- 23.1 The Contractor shall submit to the Project Manager monthly applications for payment giving sufficient details of the Work done and materials on Site and the amounts which the Contractor considers himself to be entitled to. The Project Manager shall check the monthly application and certify the amount to be paid to the Contractor within 14 days. The value of Work executed and payable shall be determined by the Project Manager.
- 23.2 The value of Work executed shall comprise the value of the quantities of the items in the Bills of Quantities completed, materials delivered on Site, variations and compensation events. Such materials shall become the property of the Employer once the Employer has paid the Contractor for their value. Thereafter, they shall not be removed from Site without the Project Manager's instructions except for use upon the Works.
- 23.3 Payments shall be adjusted for deductions for retention. The Employer shall pay the Contractor the amounts certified by the Project Manager within 30 days of the date of issue of each certificate. If the Employer makes a late payment, the Contractor shall be paid simple interest on the late payment in the next payment. Interest shall be calculated on the basis of number of days delayed at a rate three percentage points above the Central Bank of Kenya's average rate for base lending prevailing as of the first day the payment becomes overdue.
- 23.4 If an amount certified is increased in a later certificate or as a result of an award by an Arbitrator, the Contractor shall be paid interest upon the delayed payment as set out in this clause. Interest shall be calculated from the date upon which the increased amount would have been certified in the absence of dispute.
- 23.5 Items of the Works for which no rate or price has been entered in will not be paid for by the Employer and shall be deemed covered by other rates and prices in the Contract.
- 23.6 The Contract Price shall be stated in Kenya Shillings. All payments to the Contractor shall be made in Kenya Shillings and foreign currency in the proportion indicated in the tender, or agreed prior to the execution of the Contract Agreement and indicated therein. The rate of exchange for the calculation of the amount of foreign currency payment shall be the rate of exchange indicated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract. If the Contractor indicated foreign currencies for payment other than the currencies of the countries of origin of related goods and services the Employer reserves the right to pay the equivalent at the time of payment in the currencies of the countries of such goods and services. The Employer and the Project Manager shall be notified promptly by the Contractor of any changes in the expected foreign currency requirements of the Contractor during the execution of the Works as indicated in the Schedule of Foreign Currency Requirements and the
- 23.7 Foreign and local currency portions of the balance of the Contract Price shall then be amended by agreement between Employer and the Contractor in order to reflect appropriately such changes.

23.7 In the event that an advance payment is granted, the following shall apply:-

- a) On signature of the Contract, the Contractor shall at his request, and without furnishing proof of expenditure, be entitled to an advance of 10% (ten percent) of the original amount of the Contract. The advance shall not be subject to retention money.
- b) No advance payment may be made before the Contractor has submitted proof of the establishment of deposit or a directly liable guarantee satisfactory to the Employer in the amount of the advance payment. The guarantee shall be in the same currency as the advance.
- c) Reimbursement of the lump sum advance shall be made by deductions from the Interim payments and where applicable from the balance owing to the Contractor. Reimbursement shall begin when the amount of the sums due under the Contract reaches 20% of the original amount of the Contract. It shall have been completed by the time 80% of this amount is reached.

The amount to be repaid by way of successive deductions shall be calculated by means of the formula:

$$R = \frac{A(x^1 - x^{11})}{80 - 20}$$

Where:

R = the amount to be reimbursed

A = the amount of the advance which has been granted

X¹ = the amount of proposed cumulative payments as a percentage of the original amount of the Contract. This figure will exceed 20% but not exceed 80%.

X¹¹ = the amount of the previous cumulative payments as a percentage of the original amount of the Contract. This figure will be below 80% but not less than 20%.

- d) With each reimbursement the counterpart of the directly liable guarantee may be reduced accordingly.

24. Compensation Events

24.1 The following issues shall constitute Compensation Events:

- (a) The Employer does not give access to a part of the Site by the Site Possession Date stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.
- (b) The Employer modifies the List of Other Contractors, etc., in a way that affects the Work of the Contractor under the Contract.
- (c) The Project Manager orders a delay or does not issue drawings, specifications or instructions required for execution of the Works on time.

- (d) The Project Manager instructs the Contractor to uncover or to carry out additional tests upon the Work, which is then found to have no defects.
 - (e) The Project Manager unreasonably does not approve a subcontract to be let.
 - (f) Ground conditions are substantially more adverse than could reasonably have been assumed before issuance of the Letter of Acceptance from the information issued to tenderers (including the Site investigation reports), from information available publicly and from a visual inspection of the Site.
 - (g) The Project Manager gives an instruction for dealing with an unforeseen condition, caused by the Employer or additional work required for safety or other reasons.
 - (h) Other contractors, public authorities, utilities, or the Employer does not work within the dates and other constraints stated in the Contract, and they cause delay or extra cost to the Contractor.
 - (i) The effects on the Contractor of any of the Employer's risks.
 - (j) The Project Manager unreasonably delays issuing a Certificate of Completion.
 - (k) Other compensation events described in the Contract or determined by the Project Manager shall apply.
- 24.2 If a compensation event would cause additional cost or would prevent the Work being completed before the Intended Completion Date, the Contract Price shall be increased and/or the Intended Completion Date shall be extended. The Project Manager shall decide whether and by how much the Contract Price shall be increased and whether and by how much the Intended Completion Date shall be extended.
- 24.3 As soon as information demonstrating the effect of each compensation event upon the Contractor's forecast cost has been provided by the Contractor, it shall be assessed by the Project Manager, and the Contract Price shall be adjusted accordingly. If the Contractor's forecast is deemed unreasonable, the Project Manager shall adjust the Contract Price based on the Project Manager's own forecast. The Project Manager will assume that the Contractor will react competently and promptly to the event.
- 24.4 The Contractor shall not be entitled to compensation to the extent that the Employer's interests are adversely affected by the Contractor not having given early warning or not having co-operated with the Project Manager.
- 24.5 Prices shall be adjusted for fluctuations in the cost of inputs only if provided for in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.
- 24.6 The Contractor shall give written notice to the Project Manager of his intention to make a claim within thirty days after the event giving rise to the claim has first arisen. The claim shall be submitted within thirty days thereafter.

Provided always that should the event giving rise to the claim of continuing effect, the Contractor shall submit an interim claim within the said thirty days and a final claim within thirty days of the end of the event giving rise to the claim.

25. Price Adjustment

- 25.1 The Project Manager shall adjust the Contract Price if taxes, duties and other levies are changed between the date 30 days before the submission of tenders for the Contract and the date of Completion. The adjustment shall be the change in the amount of tax payable by the Contractor.
- 25.2 The Contract Price shall be deemed to be based on exchange rates current at the date of tender submission in calculating the cost to the Contractor of materials to be specifically imported (by express provisions in the Contract Bills of Quantities or Specifications) for permanent incorporation in the Works. Unless otherwise stated in the Contract, if at any time during the period of the Contract exchange rates shall be varied and this shall affect the cost to the Contractor of such materials, then the Project Manager shall assess the net difference in the cost of such materials. Any amount from time to time so assessed shall be added to or deducted from the Contract Price, as the case may be.
- 25.3 Unless otherwise stated in the Contract, the Contract Price shall be deemed to have been calculated in the manner set out below and in sub-clauses 25.4 and 25.5 and shall be subject to adjustment in the events specified there under;
- 25.4
- (i) The prices contained in the Contract Bills of Quantities shall be deemed to be based upon the rates of wages and other emoluments and expenses as determined by the Joint Building Council of Kenya (J.B.C.) and set out in the schedule of basic rates issued 30 days before the date for submission of tenders. A copy of the schedule used by the Contractor in his pricing shall be attached in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.
 - (ii) Upon J.B.C. determining that any of the said rates of wages or other emoluments and expenses are increased or decreased, then the Contract Price shall be increased or decreased by the amount assessed by the Project Manager based upon the difference, expressed as a percentage, between the rate set out in the schedule of basic rates issued 30 days before the date for submission of tenders and the rate published by the J.B.C. and applied to the quantum of labour incorporated within the amount of Work remaining to be executed at the date of publication of such increase or decrease.
 - (iii) No adjustment shall be made in respect of changes in the rates of wages and other emoluments and expenses which occur after the date of Completion except during such other period as may be granted as an extension of time under clause 17.0 of these Conditions.
- 25.5 The prices contained in the Contract Bills of Quantities shall be deemed to be based upon the basic prices of materials to be permanently incorporated in the Works as determined by the J.B.C. and set out in the schedule of basic rates issued 30 days before the date for submission of tenders. A copy of the schedule used by the Contractor in his pricing shall be attached in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.
- 25.6 Upon the J.B.C. determining that any of the said basic prices are increased or decreased then the Contract Price shall be increased or decreased by the amount to be assessed by the Project Manager based upon the difference between the price set out in the schedule of basic rates issued 30 days before the date for submission of tenders and the rate published by the J.B.C. and applied to the quantum of the relevant materials which have not been taken into account in arriving at the

amount of any interim certificate under clause 23 of these Conditions issued before the date of publication of such increase or decrease.

- 25.7 No adjustment shall be made in respect of changes in basic prices of materials which occur after the date for Completion except during such other period as may be granted as an extension of time under clause 17.0 of these Conditions.
- 25.8 The provisions of sub-clause 25.1 to 25.2 herein shall not apply in respect of any materials included in the schedule of basic rates.

26. Retention

- 26.1 The Employer shall retain from each payment due to the Contractor the proportion stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract until Completion of the whole of the Works. On Completion of the whole of the Works, half the total amount retained shall be repaid to the Contractor and the remaining half when the Defects Liability Period has passed and the Project Manager has certified that all defects notified to the Contractor before the end of this period have been corrected.

27. Liquidated Damages

- 27.1 The Contractor shall pay liquidated damages to the Employer at the rate stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract for each day that the actual Completion Date is later than the Intended Completion Date. The Employer may deduct liquidated damages from payments due to the Contractor. Payment of liquidated damages shall not alter the Contractor's liabilities.
- 27.2 If the Intended Completion Date is extended after liquidated damages have been paid, the Project Manager shall correct any overpayment of liquidated damages by the Contractor by adjusting the next payment certificate. The Contractor shall be paid interest on the overpayment, calculated from the date of payment to the date of repayment, at the rate specified in Clause 23.30

28. Securities

- 28.1 The Performance Security shall be provided to the Employer no later than the date specified in the Letter of Acceptance and shall be issued in an amount and form and by a reputable bank acceptable to the Employer, and denominated in Kenya Shillings. The Performance Security shall be valid until a date 30 days beyond the date of issue of the Certificate of Completion.

29. Dayworks

- 29.1 If applicable, the Dayworks rates in the Contractor's tender shall be used for small additional amounts of Work only when the Project Manager has given written instructions in advance for additional work to be paid for in that way.
- 29.2 All work to be paid for as Dayworks shall be recorded by the Contractor on Forms approved by the Project Manager. Each completed form shall be verified and signed by the Project Manager within two days of the Work being done.
- 29.3 The Contractor shall be paid for Dayworks subject to obtaining signed Dayworks forms.

30. Liability and Insurance

- 30.1 From the Start Date until the Defects Correction Certificate has been issued, the following are the Employer's risks:

- (a) The risk of personal injury, death or loss of or damage to property (excluding the Works, Plant, Materials and Equipment), which are due to;
 - (i) use or occupation of the Site by the Works or for the purpose of the Works, which is the unavoidable result of the Works, or
 - (ii) negligence, breach of statutory duty or interference with any legal right by the Employer or by any person employed by or contracted to him except the Contractor.
 - (b) The risk of damage to the Works, Plant, Materials, and Equipment to the extent that it is due to a fault of the Employer or in Employer's design, or due to war or radioactive contamination directly affecting the place where the Works are being executed.
- 30.2 From the Completion Date until the Defects Correction Certificate has been issued, the risk of loss of or damage to the Works, Plant, and Materials is the Employer's risk except loss or damage due to;
 - (a) a defect which existed on or before the Completion Date.
 - (b) an event occurring before the Completion Date, which was not itself the Employer's risk
 - (c) the activities of the Contractor on the Site after the Completion Date.
- 30.3 From the Start Date until the Defects Correction Certificate has been issued, the risks of personal injury, death and loss of or damage to property (including, without limitation, the Works, Plant, Materials, and Equipment) which are not Employer's risk are Contractor's risks.

The Contractor shall provide, in the joint names of the Employer and the Contractor, insurance cover from the Start Date to the end of the Defects Liability Period, in the amounts stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract for the following events;

 - (a) loss of or damage to the Works, Plant, and Materials;
 - (b) loss of or damage to Equipment;
 - (c) loss of or damage to property (except the Works, Plant, Materials, and Equipment) in connection with the Contract, and
 - (d) personal injury or death.
- 30.4 Policies and certificates for insurance shall be delivered by the Contractor to the Project Manager for the Project Manager's approval before the Start Date.
- 30.5 All such insurance shall provide for compensation required to rectify the loss or damage incurred.
- 30.6 If the Contractor does not provide any of the policies and certificates required, the Employer may effect the insurance which the Contractor should have provided and recover the premiums from payments otherwise due to the Contractor or, if no payment is due, the payment of the premiums shall be a debt due.
- 30.7 Alterations to the terms of an insurance shall not be made without the approval of the Project Manager. Both parties shall comply with any conditions of insurance policies.

31. Completion and taking over

- 31.1 Upon deciding that the Works are complete, the Contractor shall issue a written request to the Project Manager to issue a Certificate of Completion of the Works. The Employer shall take over the Site and the Works within seven [7] days of the Project Manager's issuing a Certificate of Completion.

32. Final Account

- 32.1 The Contractor shall issue the Project Manager with a detailed account of the total amount that the Contractor considers payable to him by the Employer under the Contract before the end of the Defects Liability Period. The Project Manager shall issue a Defects Liability Certificate and certify any final payment that is due to the Contractor within 30 days of receiving the Contractor's account if it is correct and complete. If it is not, the Project Manager shall issue within 30 days a schedule that states the scope of the corrections or additions that are necessary. If the final account is still unsatisfactory after it has been resubmitted, the Project Manager shall decide on the amount payable to the Contractor and issue a Payment Certificate. The Employer shall pay the Contractor the amount due in the Final Certificate within 60 days.

33. Termination

- 33.1 The Employer or the Contractor may terminate the Contract if the other party causes a fundamental breach of the Contract. These fundamental breaches of Contract shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following;
- (a) the Contractor stops work for 30 days when no stoppage of work is shown on the current program and the stoppage has not been authorized by the Project Manager;
 - (b) the Project Manager instructs the Contractor to delay the progress of the Works, and the instruction is not withdrawn within 30 days;
 - (c) the Contractor is declared bankrupt or goes into liquidation other than for a reconstruction or amalgamation;
 - (d) a payment certified by the Project Manager is not paid by the Employer to the Contractor within 30 days (for Interim Certificate) or 60 days (for Final Certificate) of issue.
 - (e) the Project Manager gives notice that failure to correct a particular defect is a fundamental breach of Contract and the Contractor fails to correct it within a reasonable period of time determined by the Project Manager;
 - (f) the Contractor does not maintain a security, which is required.
- 33.2 When either party to the Contract gives notice of a breach of Contract to the Project Manager for a cause other than those listed under Clause 33.1 above, the Project Manager shall decide whether the breach is fundamental or not.
- 33.3 Notwithstanding the above, the Employer may terminate the Contract for convenience.
- 33.4 If the Contract is terminated, the Contractor shall stop work immediately, make the Site safe and secure, and leave the Site as soon as reasonably possible. The Project Manager shall immediately thereafter arrange for a meeting for the purpose of taking record of the Works executed and materials, goods, equipment and temporary buildings on Site.

34. Payment Upon Termination

- 34.1 If the Contract is terminated because of a fundamental breach of Contract by the Contractor, the Project Manager shall issue a certificate for the value of the Work done and materials ordered and delivered to Site up to the date of the issue of the certificate. Additional liquidated damages shall not apply. If the total amount due to the Employer exceeds any payment due to the Contractor, the difference shall be a debt payable by the Contractor.
- 34.2 If the Contract is terminated for the Employer's convenience or because of a fundamental breach of Contract by the Employer, the Project Manager shall issue a certificate for the value of the Work done, materials ordered, the reasonable cost of removal of equipment, repatriation of the Contractor's personnel employed solely on the Works, and the Contractor's costs of protecting and securing the Works.
- 34.3 The Employer may employ and pay other persons to carry out and complete the Works and to rectify any defects and may enter upon the Works and use all materials on the Site, plant, equipment and temporary works.
- 34.4 The Contractor shall, during the execution or after the completion of the Works under this clause remove from the Site as and when required, within such reasonable time as the Project Manager may in writing specify, any temporary buildings, plant, machinery, appliances, goods or materials belonging to or hired by him, and in default the Employer may (without being responsible for any loss or damage) remove and sell any such property of the Contractor, holding the proceeds less all costs incurred to the credit of the Contractor.
Until after completion of the Works under this clause the Employer shall not be bound by any other provision of this Contract to make any payment to the Contractor, but upon such completion as aforesaid and the verification within a reasonable time of the accounts therefore the Project Manager shall certify the amount of expenses properly incurred by the Employer and, if such amount added to the money paid to the Contractor before such determination exceeds the total amount which would have been payable on due completion in accordance with this Contract the difference shall be a debt payable to the Employer by the Contractor; and if the said amount added to the said money be less than the said total amount, the difference shall be a debt payable by the Employer to the Contractor.

35. Release from Performance

- 35.1 If the Contract is frustrated by the outbreak of war or by any other event entirely outside the control of either the Employer or the Contractor, the Project Manager shall certify that the Contract has been frustrated. The Contractor shall make the Site safe and stop Work as quickly as possible after receiving this certificate and shall be paid for all Work carried out before receiving it.

36. Corrupt gifts and payments of commission

The Contractor shall not;

- (a) Offer or give or agree to give to any person in the service of the

Employer any gift or consideration of any kind as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do or for having done or forborne to do any act in relation to the obtaining or execution of this or any other Contract for the Employer or for showing or forbearing to show favour or disfavour to any person in relation to this or any other contract for the Employer.

- (b) Enter into this or any other contract with the Employer in connection with which commission has been paid or agreed to be paid by him or on his behalf or to his knowledge, unless before the Contract is made particulars of any such commission and of the terms and conditions of any agreement for the payment thereof have been disclosed in writing to the Employer.

Any breach of this Condition by the Contractor or by anyone employed by him or acting on his behalf (whether with or without the knowledge of the Contractor) shall be an offence under the provisions of the Public Procurement Regulations issued under The Exchequer and Audit Act Cap 412 of the Laws of Kenya.

37. Settlement Of Disputes

- 37.1 In case any dispute or difference shall arise between the Employer or the Project Manager on his behalf and the Contractor, either during the progress or after the completion or termination of the Works, such dispute shall be notified in writing by either party to the other with a request to submit it to arbitration and to concur in the appointment of an Arbitrator within thirty days of the notice. The dispute shall be referred to the arbitration and final decision of a person to be agreed between the parties. Failing agreement to concur in the appointment of an Arbitrator, the Arbitrator shall be appointed by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of any of the following professional institutions;
- (i) Architectural Association of Kenya
 - (ii) Institute of Quantity Surveyors of Kenya
 - (iii) Association of Consulting Engineers of Kenya
 - (iv) Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (Kenya Branch)
 - (v) Institution of Engineers of Kenya

On the request of the applying party. The institution written to first by the aggrieved party shall take precedence over all other institutions.

- 37.2 The arbitration may be on the construction of this Contract or on any matter or thing of whatsoever nature arising thereunder or in connection therewith, including any matter or thing left by this Contract to the discretion of the Project Manager, or the withholding by the Project Manager of any certificate to which the Contractor may claim to be entitled to or the measurement and valuation referred to in clause 23.0 of these conditions, or the rights and liabilities of the parties subsequent to the termination of Contract.
- 37.3 Provided that no arbitration proceedings shall be commenced on any dispute or difference where notice of a dispute or difference has not been given by the applying party within ninety days of the occurrence or discovery of the matter or issue giving rise to the dispute.
- 37.4 Notwithstanding the issue of a notice as stated above, the arbitration of such a dispute or difference shall not commence unless an attempt has in the first instance been made by the parties to settle such dispute or difference amicably with or without the assistance of third parties. Proof of such attempt shall be required.
- 37.5 Notwithstanding anything stated herein the following matters may be referred to arbitration before the practical completion of the Works or abandonment of the Works or termination of the Contract by either party:

- 37.5.1 The appointment of a replacement Project Manager upon the said person ceasing to act.
- 37.5.2 Whether or not the issue of an instruction by the Project Manager is empowered by these Conditions.
- 37.5.3 Whether or not a certificate has been improperly withheld or is not in accordance with these Conditions.
- 37.5.4 Any dispute or difference arising in respect of war risks or war damage.
- 37.6 All other matters shall only be referred to arbitration after the completion or alleged completion of the Works or termination or alleged termination of the Contract, unless the Employer and the Contractor agree otherwise in writing.
- 37.7 The Arbitrator shall, without prejudice to the generality of his powers, have powers to direct such measurements, computations, tests or valuations as may in his opinion be desirable in order to determine the rights of the parties and assess and award any sums which ought to have been the subject of or included in any certificate.
- 37.8 The Arbitrator shall, without prejudice to the generality of his powers,

have powers to open up, review and revise any certificate, opinion, decision, requirement or notice and to determine all matters in dispute which shall be submitted to him in the same manner as if no such certificate, opinion, decision requirement or notice had been given.
- 37.9 The award of such Arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties.

APPENDIX TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

- 1) The employer is: **The County Government of Nyeri**
- 2) The employer's representative is: - **Chief Officer - Department of Water Environment and Sanitation**
- 3) The project manager will be the **Chief Officer, Department of Roads Infrastructure and Public Works** or another appointed officer of Nyeri County Government
- 4) The site is located in within **Nyeri Solid Waste Management Plant in Nyeri Town**
- 5) The performance security shall be **5.0%** of the Contract Price in form of **a bank guarantee or in the form of an insurance policy from an approved insurance company**
- 6) Advance payment **shall not be granted**
- 7) The Price Adjustment clause is **cancelled - it shall not apply**
- 8) The commencement date shall be **as agreed with the Project Manager**
- 9) The Contract period for the project will be 24 weeks
- 10) The percentage of certified value retained in payment certificates is **10%**
- 11) The limit of retention is **10%** of the contract sum
- 12) The liquidated and Ascertained Damages for the whole of the works a **KShs. 20,000.00** per week
- 13) The Defects Liability Period is **180 days** (six months after practical completion period)
- 14) The period of final measurement (final account) is 3 months after practical completion
- 15) The minimum insurance cover shall be **(All Contractors Risk Policy covering the whole contract)**
 - a. Loss of or damage to the Works, Plant, and Materials;
 - b. Loss of or damage to Equipment;
 - c. loss of or damage to property (except the Works, Plant, Materials, and Equipment) in connection with the Contract, and
 - d. Personal injury or death.
 - e.
- 16) **Contractor's site agent**

The Contractor shall constantly keep on the works a literate English speaking Agent or Representative, competent and experienced in the kind of work involved who shall give his whole experience in the kind of work involved and shall give his whole time to the superintendence of the works. Such Agent or Representative shall receive on behalf of the Contractor all directions and instructions from the Project Manager and such directions shall be deemed to have been given to the Contractor in accordance with the Conditions of Contract.

FORM OF TENDER

TO: _____ (Name of Employer)
_____ (Name of Contract)

Dear Sir/Madam,

1. In accordance with the Conditions of Contract, Specifications, Drawings and Bills of Quantities for the execution of the above named Works, we, the undersigned offer to construct, install and complete such Works and remedy any defects therein for the sum of _____ **(Amount in figures)** Kenya Shillings

_____ **(Amount in words)**
2. We undertake, if our tender is accepted, to commence the Works as soon as is reasonably possible after the receipt of the Project Manager's notice to commence, and to complete the whole of the Works comprised in the Contract within the time stated in the Appendix to Conditions of Contract.
3. We agree to abide by this tender until _____ **(Insert date)**, and it shall remain binding upon us and may be accepted at any time before that date.
4. Unless and until a formal Agreement is prepared and executed this tender together with your written acceptance thereof, shall constitute a binding Contract between us.
5. We understand that you are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender you may receive.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20_____

Signature _____ In the capacity of _____

Duly authorized to sign tenders for and on behalf of:-

_____ (Name)

_____ (Address)

Witness; Name _____

Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS QUESTIONNAIRE

You are requested to give the particulars indicated in Part 1 and either Part 2 (a), 2 (b) or 2 (c) and 2 (d) whichever applies to your type of business.

You are advised that it is a serious offence to give false information on this Form.

Part 1 – General

Business Name

Location of business premises; Town.....

Plot No..... Street/Road

Postal Address..... Tel No.....

Nature of Business.....

Current Trade Licence No.....

Maximum value of business which you can handle at any time: KShs.....

Name of your bankers.....

Branch.....

Part 2 (a) – Sole Proprietor

Your name in full..... Age.....

Nationality..... Country of Origin.....

*Citizenship details

Part 2 (b) – Partnership

Give details of partners as follows:

	<i>Name in full</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Citizenship Details</i>	<i>Shares</i>
1				
2				
3				

Part 2(c) – Registered Company:

Private or public.....

State the nominal and issued capital of the Company-

Nominal Kshs.....

Issued Kshs.....

Give details of all directors as follows:

	<i>Name in full</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Citizenship Details*</i>	<i>Shares</i>
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1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				

Part 2(d) – Interest in the Firm:

Is there any person / persons in(Nyeri County Government) who has interest in this firm? Yes/No.....(Delete as necessary)

I certify that the information given above is correct.

.....		
(Title)	(Signature)	(Date)

- **Attach proof of citizenship**

CERTIFICATE OF MANDATORY TENDERER'S SITE VISIT

This is to certify that ,

(Name of Tenderer or his representative) of the firm of,

..... (Name of Firm Tendering)

Visited the site in connection with Tender for;

PROPOSED BOUNDARY WALL AT THE NYERI SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION

Having previously studied the Tender documents, I have visited the site and;

1. I have made myself familiar with all the local conditions likely to influence the works and cost thereof.
2. I further certify that I am satisfied with the description of the work and the explanations given by the Client's representative and that I understand perfectly the work to be done as specified and implied in the execution of the contract.

Signed.....

(Tenderer or his representative)

Witnessed.....

(Signature of Client's representative)

Date.....

NB:

The County Government of Nyeri shall not be held liable for tenderer's failure to verify the details of works to be undertaken respect to their final tender sum.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

GENERALLY

All work to be carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Public Works General Specifications for Building Works issued in 1976 or as qualified or amended.

MANUFACTURES' NAMES

A. MATERIAL GENERALLY

All materials used on the works shall be new and of the qualities and kinds specified herein and equal to approved samples. Deliveries shall be made sufficiently in advance to enable samples to be taken and tested if required. No materials shall be used until approved and all materials which are not approved or which are damaged, contaminated or have deteriorated in any way or do not comply in any way with the requirements of this specification shall be immediately removed from the site at the Contractor's expense.

B. MATERIALS FOR WHICH THERE IS A KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS SPECIFICATION

All materials used in the works for which a Kenya Bureau of Standard Specification has been published shall conform with the latest edition thereof in every way. The Architect reserves the right to demand that the Contractor shall obtain at his own expense a certificate in respect of any material to state that it is in accordance with the Kenya Bureau of Standard Specifications.

C. MATERIALS FOR WHICH THERE IS NO KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS SPECIFICATION

All materials used in the works for which no Kenya Bureau of Standard Specification has been published shall conform with the British Standard Specifications for such material. If there are no published standard as specified for any materials, the quality of such materials shall be generally of a Standard equal to those for which there is a Kenya Bureau of Standard or British Standard Specification.

D. ALTERNATIVES TO PROPRIETARY BRANDS

Where used, manufactures' names and catalogue references are given for guidance to quality and standards only, alternative manufacturer of equal quality will be accepted at the discretion of the **Project Manager**.

Where materials are specified by their proprietary names or where fittings are specified by catalogue numbers, or descriptions, the contractor may offer material or fittings of alternative manufacture which are of equal quality. Such alternatives must be approved before being used in the works and the Contractor shall allow for this, but prior to tendering he may submit to the Architect for approval the names of any suppliers or manufacturers whose products he intends to use, together with catalogue numbers and descriptions and/or samples but the decision of the Architect will be final.

E. SAMPLES

The Contractor shall furnish for approval, with reasonable promptness all samples of material and workmanship required by the Architect. The Architect shall check and approve such for conformance with the design concept of the works and for compliance with the information given in the Contract Documents. The work shall be in accordance with approved samples.

- (a) All material samples shall be delivered to the Architect's Office with all charges in

connection therewith paid by the Contractor.

- (b) Duplicate final approved samples, in addition to any required for the Contractor's use, shall be furnished to the Architect, one for office use and one for the site.

Samples shall be furnished so as not to delay fabrication, allowing the Architect reasonable time for consideration of the sample submitted.

- (d) Each sample shall be properly labelled with the name and quality of the material, manufacturer's name, name of project, the Contractor's name and the date of submission and the specification number to which the sample refers.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

A MEASUREMENT AND TESTING EQUIPMENT

The Contractor shall provide the following equipment for carrying out measuring and control tests on the site and maintain in full working order:

- (a) Straight edges 2 metres and 4 metres long for testing the accuracy of the finished concrete.
- (b) A glass graduated cylinder for use in the silt test of organic impurities in the sand.
- (c) Slump test apparatus
- (d) 150 mm steel cube moulds with base plates and tamping rod to BS 1881.
- (e) Two 30 metre steel tapes
- (f) One dumpy or quickset level and staff.
- (g) Micrometer.

B SAFETY

The Contractor shall practice high safety standards in execution of the works and shall comply with:

- (a) SHE laws that include but may not be limited to:
 - (i) Work Injury Benefit Act (WIBA) 2007
 - (ii) Occupational Safety and Health Act 2007
 - (iii) Environmental Management & Coordination Act 1999 and its subsidiary legislations
- (b) The building code/building bylaws
- (c) Any other laws, regulations or practices as may be required by the employer

PART TWO

DEMOLITIONS & ALTERATIONS SPECIFICATIONS

DEMOLITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

A. DEMOLITIONS

Demolitions, taking out and cutting away shall be carefully performed and every precaution shall be taken to ensure the safety of the work. If damage should occur in the carrying out the demolitions or alterations the contractor shall reinstate and make good the same at his own expense.

B. PROTECTION

Supply, erect and maintain during the cutting of openings etc., all necessary protection to the existing premises against damage by weather or other cases.

C. LAYING THE DUST

Allow for laying the dust as far as possible during the alteration by watering with a hose or other means

D. MAKING GOOD

All making good of blockwork, building up of opening etc., shall be solid blockwork unless otherwise described, in cement mortar (1:4) properly cut, toothed and bonded and pinned up to existing work and pointed where necessary.

E. CREDIT FOR MATERIALS

Unless otherwise specified materials arising from the demolitions and alterations will become the property of the contractor. If the Contractor wishes to allow a credit for any such materials the appropriate allowance should be included in the credit column of the Bills of Quantities. In the event that the Employer wishes to take possession of any such materials the contractor will only be entitled to receive compensation to the amount of credit indicated.

F. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The following definitions explain and simplify the terms indicated in the description of the works.

Removal shall include:

Dismantling/pulling down/taking out/taking up/stripping etc., at the site of the works, getting from the site of the works to the outside of building by whatever means is necessary and disposal.

Disposal shall include:

handling on site to store or to pick up point for loading into skips or lorries transporting away from site to yard, store or tip payment of all tip charges.

PART THREE

EXCAVATIONS & EARTHWORKS SPECIFICATIONS

EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORKS

A. CODES OF PRACTICE

The contractor shall comply with the following codes of practice:

Site Investigations C.P 2001

Earthworks C.P 2003

Foundations C.P 2004

Protection of building against water from the ground C.P 102

B. INSPECTION OF SITE

The contractor is deemed to have visited the site and to have ascertained the nature of the soil and sub-soils to be excavated.

No claim will be allowed on account of these being of a different nature from that for which he had allowed in his prices.

C. PROCEDURE

The excavations and fillings shall be carried out in such a manner and order as the Architect may direct.

D. EXISTING TREES SHRUBS AND GRUBBING UP ROOTS

(a) Directions

Cut down and remove shrubs and trees as directed. No shrubs, trees, plants etc., shall be removed except as directed by the

Architect and the contractor shall be held responsible for any damage caused by the building operations to those shrubs, trees etc., not so directed to be removed.

(b) Grubbing up roots

Grubbing up roots etc. shall include the following and disposal shall be described under the foregoing clause:

(1) Stumps and roots of large trees shall be completely removed.

(2) Stumps and roots of small trees, bushes or other vegetation shall be completely removed to a depth of at least 600mm below formation.

(3) Smaller stumps and roots of vegetation up to 25mm thick shall be completely removed to a depth of 230mm below formation.

(4) Fine roots shall be removed to as great depth as is practicable by hand.

Except where the area of grubbing is to be excavated, all resulting holes shall be filled up solid with approved material

compacted to the same relative density as the surrounding.

E. SITE CLEARANCE

All grass, vegetable matter etc., must be removed from or burned on site at the commencement of the contract over areas as directed by the Architect.

F. WHITE ANT-INSECTICIDE TREATMENT

The Contractor must destroy any white ant's nests found within the perimeter of the buildings and within a distance of 20 metres from the buildings externally and take out and destroy queen ants, impregnate holes and tunnels with approved insecticides and back-fill with hard materials well rammed and consolidated.

G. EXCAVATION

- (i) The excavations are to be executed to the widths shown on the Drawings, and to the depth below existing ground levels as directed by the Architect in order to obtain satisfactory foundations. If the contractor excavates to any widths or depths greater than those shown on the drawings or as instructed by the Architect he shall at his own expense fill in such widths or depths of excavation beyond that instructed or shown with concrete to the satisfaction to the Architect.
- (ii) Level and ram bottoms of all excavations to receive concrete, form steppings if necessary or directed to allow for sloping ground, and well water excavations before pouring concrete.
- (iii) The contractor shall report to the Architect when secure bottoms to the excavations have been obtained. Any concrete or other work executed before the excavations have been inspected and approved shall, if so directed, be removed and new work substituted after the excavations have been approved all at the contractor's expense.
- (iv) Excavations made below required levels shall be filled with mass concrete (1:4:8) at the contractor's expense.

H. ROCK

(a) Definition

Rock is defined as any material met within the excavations which is of such size or position that it can only be removed by means of wedges, compressed air plant, or other special plant and the Architect's opinion shall be final.

(b) Other materials to be taken with normal excavations

Excavations in any material such as compacted murrum, soft tuff, stiff clay or similar materials which in the opinion of the Architect can reasonably, be removed by pick, traxcavator or similar, means will be deemed to be included in the prices of normal excavation.

I. HARDCORE FILLING

Hardcore for filling under floors etc., shall be good hard stone, ballast or quarry waste (not magadi or similar soft stone) to the approval of the Architect broken to pass not greater than a 150mm ring or to be 75% of the finished thickness of the layers being compacted whichever is the lesser and graded to contain sufficient smaller pieces to fill all voids so that it can be thoroughly compacted. The filling is to be laid in layers each of a consolidated thickness not exceeding 225mm and well watered and compacted by hand or mechanical tampers. The top surface of the hardcore shall be levelled or graded to falls as required and bladed with a 75 mm layer of similar material finely crushed and well rolled and watered immediately before concrete is laid.

L. FILLING OBTAINED FROM THE EXCAVATIONS

Filling obtained from surplus excavated materials is to be free from all weeds, roots, vegetable or other unsuitable materials and is to be filled in layers each of not more than 225 mm finished thickness. Each layer to be well watered and consolidated before the subsequent layer is filled in.

M. MATERIALS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS

No sand, aggregate or other materials found in the excavations is to be used in the works without the written permission of the Architect.

N. INSECTICIDE / ANTI-TERMITE TREATMENT

The top surface of all filling shall be treated with an approved chemical treatment, applied in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions. The approved specialist treatment shall include a ten year guarantee against termites.

O. PROTECTION OF PIPES, CABLES ETC.

Before commencing works which include excavations or ground levelling by manual or mechanical excavation the contractor shall at his expense ascertain in writing from the Post Office, K.P. & L. Co. Ltd., Engineer's Department (water & sewers section) and all other public bodies, companies and persons who may be affected, the positions and depths of their respective ducts, cables mains or pipes and appurtenances. He shall thereupon search for and locate such services.

The contractor shall at his own expense effectually prop, protect, underpin, alter, divert, restore and make good as may be necessary all pipes, cables or ducts, poles or wires and their appurtenance disturbed or damaged during the progress of the works, or in consequence thereof.

Except that such services as required to be removed or altered by virtue of the layout of the permanent work and not the manner in which the work is carried out, shall be so removed or altered at the expense of the Employer. The contractor shall be liable for the cost of repairs to any services damaged as a result of carrying out the works and shall further be liable for any damage which may be shown during the period of maintenance, to have arisen through the execution of these works.

The rates for excavation, including excavation in rock, must include for trimming, levelling and preparing bottoms and all faces to receive concrete, etc., and for and extra excavation required for planking and strutting. Prices shall include for excavating in any material encountered unless specifically otherwise described, handling, etc., of extra bulk after excavating, or before consolidating, any extra excavation required for formwork or planking and strutting, circular work, grubbing up any old drains, roots, etc., that may be encountered, for trimming sides and levelling and ramming bottoms, forming steppings and trimming excavation or filling of embankments and batters as required.

In his price for the item, keep excavations free from all water, the contractor shall allow and make provision for keeping the whole of the work thoroughly drained and clear of water below the lowest level of any part of them so long as may be required and if considered necessary by the Architect, continuously day and night by petrol or hand pumps or other mechanical appliances, pipes, chutes, dams, manholes, sumps, diversions or any other means necessary for the purpose. Water pumped from the trenches shall be allowed to run down the road channels but shall be conveyed to the nearest surface water sewer, ditch or river through troughs, chutes or pipes.

P. RATES OF DISPOSAL

Rates of disposal of excavated material are to include for the selection of spoil as it arises and for all double handling and re-excavation from spoil heaps not specifically ordered by the Architect.

Q. POLYTHENE SHEETING

Polythene sheeting shall be 1000 gauge or as described obtained from an approved manufacturer. Joints in sheeting shall be treble folded with 150 mm fold and taped at 300 mm intervals with 50 mm wide black plastic adhesive tape as manufactured by sellotape limited. The sheeting shall not be laid loose with sufficient wrinkles to permit shrinkage up to 15%.

R. GRASSED AREAS

Areas to be grassed shall be cleared of all debris and roots and dug up to a depth of 300 mm. Where outcrops of rock or murram occur, these will be covered with suitable soil to a depth of 150 mm.

PART FOUR - CONCRETE WORK SPECIFICATIONS

CONCRETE WORK

A. BENDING SCHEDULES

The Engineer will issue bar bending schedules in accordance with BS 4466. The Contractor should check these against the drawings before any cutting bending or construction involving the schedule is started. Any discrepancy should be reported to the Engineer immediately for his clarification. The contractor shall be responsible for any delays or additional work caused solely by his failure to check the schedules.

B. APPROVALS

Well before construction commences the Contractor shall supply to the Engineer for his approval details of his proposed layouts of concreting plant and on site workshop; details of formwork systems and the construction devices, e.g., cranes, chutes, scaffolding, which he proposes to use for the structural work. The information is to be sufficiently detailed to enable the Engineer to approve or otherwise.

The Contractor should note that further approvals are required by the Specification before construction starts. The contractor is wholly responsible for obtaining these approvals and no claim for delays will be entertained due to the contractors failure to obtain such approvals in adequate time.

MATERIALS

C. CEMENT

Cement, unless otherwise specified, shall be ordinary Portland Cement complying with BS12. The contractor shall obtain a manufacturer's certificate of test in accordance with the appropriate standard for each consignment of cement delivered to the site and shall immediately forward copies of the same to the Engineer for his retention.

Notwithstanding the manufacturer's certificate the Engineer may require that any cement delivered to the site be sampled and tested. Any batch so tested which fails to comply with this specification will be rejected.

All cement shall be delivered to the site in the original sealed bags of the manufacturer or in approved bulk containers.

Cement, unless delivered in bulk, shall be stored in a weatherproof shed, the floor of which shall be raised at least 150 mm above the ground to allow free air circulation. Cement delivered in bulk shall be stored in a weatherproof silo. All cement shall at all times be protected from deterioration.

Each consignment of cement shall be kept separate, identified and used in order of delivery. No two types of cement shall be used in combination.

Any cement which upon inspection is considered by the Engineer to have deteriorated in any way will be rejected.

D. AGGREGATES OF CONCRETE

Aggregates for concrete shall, unless otherwise specified, be aggregates from natural sources complying with BS 882. Additionally, the flakiness index when determined by the sieve method described in BS 812 shall not exceed 35 for any size of concrete aggregate. Fine aggregate within or finer than zone 4 of BS 882 shall not be used.

When tested for soundness in accordance with ASTM Test C 88 -73 the loss of weight after 5 cycles shall not exceed 5 percent for any aggregate.

Aggregate which is potentially reactive when tested in accordance with ASTM Test C289-71 for the alkali aggregate reaction shall not be used. The standard for acceptance being that test shall plot to the left of the solid which is shown in figure 2 of the test standard.

Well before any concreting work, the Contractor shall forward to the Engineer for approval details of his proposed source of supply of aggregate giving the aggregate group classification and typical physical properties as required by BS 882.

The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a certificate for his retention showing that all aggregate regularly comply with the requirements of his Specification.

The Engineer may require that any aggregate be tested for soundness in accordance with ASTM Test C88 - 73 before giving approval to any proposed source of supply. The Engineer may require that any aggregate be tested for potential reactivity in accordance with ASTM Test C289-71.

Notwithstanding any certificate of compliance, the Engineer may at any time require that any aggregate delivered to the site be sampled and tested. Any aggregate so tested which fails to comply with this specification will be rejected.

Coarse aggregate shall be delivered ready screened or screened on site separate nominal single sizes within the limits given in BS 882.

Aggregates of different sizes of types shall be stored in different hoppers or different stockpiles or approved well drained paved areas which shall be separated from each other.

Stockpiles shall be protected against contamination from any source.

Any aggregate which has become contaminated or which does not conform with the above requirements may be rejected by the Engineer.

E. WATER FOR USE WITH CEMENT

Water for use in mixing with cement or for curing concrete shall be from any approved source, clean, fresh and free from organic and other deleterious matter.

The Engineer may require that any water be sampled and tested by the method given in BS 3148. Water failing the criteria given in the appendix to BS 3148 will be rejected.

Water for use in mixing with cement shall neither be hotter than 25 degrees centigrade (77 degrees fahrenheit) nor colder than 5 degrees centigrade (41 degrees Fahrenheit) at the time of mixing.

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F. STEEL ROD REINFORCEMENT

Steel rod reinforcement shall consist of:

- (a) Mild steel bar complying with BS 4449 or KS 02-22
- (b) Hot rolled high yield bars complying with BS 4449.
- (c) Cold worked high yield bars complying with BS 4461 as described in the drawing.

Where cold worked high yield bars are to be used these shall be thermal mechanically twisted and NOT square twisted bars formed by a torsion controlled process.

The contractor shall obtain a manufacturer's certificate of test in accordance with the appropriate standard for each steel batch relating to reinforcement delivered to site and shall immediately forward copies of the same to the Engineer for his retention.

Where hot rolled high yield deformed bar are to be used the results of bond tests to ASTM 234-71, using concrete of the same quality as that to be used in the works, shall be forwarded to the Engineer.

Notwithstanding the manufacturer's certificate, the Engineer may require that any reinforcement delivered to the site be sampled and tested. Any reinforcement so sampled and tested which fails to comply with this specification will be rejected.

All reinforcement shall be stored in clean conditions in an orderly manner to the satisfaction of the Engineer such that the batch to which each piece belongs can be readily identified.

G STEEL FABRIC REINFORCEMENT

Steel fabric reinforcement shall be electrically cross welded steel mesh reinforcement complying with BS 4483 and of the size and weight specified and made of wire to B.S. 4482.

H TYING WIRE

Tying wire for fixing reinforcement shall be either:

- (a) No. 16 gauge soft annealed iron wire, or
- (b) No. 18 gauge stainless steel wire.

I SPACERS

Spacers block required for ensuring that the reinforcement is correctly positioned shall be as small as possible consistent with their purpose, of a shape acceptance to the Engineer, and designed so that they will not overturn when the concrete is placed. Unless otherwise approved they shall be made of concrete with 10 mm maximum aggregate size and mix proportions to produce the same strength as the adjacent concrete.

Wire shall be cast in the block for the purpose of tying it to the reinforcement. Spacer block of concrete shall not be used until at least 7 days old.

J ADMIXTURES

No admixtures or cements containing additives shall be used in concrete unless specified or approved by the engineer. Such approval will not be given unless in the Engineer's opinion specific benefit to the density or quality of the concrete will result.

K WALL TIES

Wall Ties between concrete and adjoining block or block walling shall be "Abbey" slots and anchors as supplied by Abbey Building supplies Ltd or similar approved.

L JOINT FILLERS

Joint fillers unless otherwise stated shall be "flexcell" as manufactured by Expandite Ltd, or similar approved and placed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

M JOINT SEALANTS

Joint sealants shall be as described in the drawings and approved by the Engineer. Sealant shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

N HOLLOW CLAY POTS

Pots shall be burnt clay blocks conforming to BS 3921 or similar approved. They shall be true to shape and free from cracks or distortion.

O WATER STOPS

Water stops unless otherwise stated shall be. Sika waterbar. As manufactured by Sika International or similar approved and placed and jointed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

WORKMANSHIP

P FIXING STEEL REINFORCEMENT

Reinforcement shall be bent accurately in accordance with BS 4466 to the shape and dimensions shown in the schedules. All reinforcement shall be bent at temperatures in the range of 5 and 100 degrees centigrade.

Cold worked or any high yield bars shall not be straightened or bent again once having been bent. When it is necessary to bend mild steel reinforcement already cast in the concrete the internal diameter of such bends shall be not less than twice the diameter of the bar.

No welding of reinforcement shall be carried out without the approval of the Engineer. All reinforcement shall at the time of concreting be free from mud, oil mortar droppings, loose rust, paint grease, mill scale or other deleterious still "blue" from the mill shall not be used.

All reinforcement shall be fixed in the position shown on the Drawings by the adequate use of spacers, tying wires, chairs, stools etc., and shall be so maintained during the concreting operations.

Laps in reinforcement shall be where indicated on the Drawings or approved by the Engineer. Unless otherwise indicated the minimum lap length for rod reinforcement shall be 40 diameters and for mesh reinforcement two complete meshes.

A steel fixer shall be in attendance at all times when concreting is in progress to correct any errors, omissions or movement in the reinforcement.

In severe test conditions reinforcement shall be shaded from direct sunlight and hosed down with clean water prior to concreting to keep the reinforcement below 25 degrees centigrade (77 degrees Fahrenheit).

(a) Nominal Concrete Cover to Reinforcement

Unless otherwise directed the nominal concrete cover to steel reinforcing bars (including links and distribution) in any face shall be:-

Foundations against earth face	75mm
Foundation against blinding	50mm
Columns (main bars)	40mm
Slabs and stairs	20mm
Wall (main bars)	20mm

The tolerance on placing of bars achieve nominal cover ! 5mm

Q FORMWORK

Formwork shall include all temporary or permanent forms required for forming the concrete, together with all temporary construction required for their support.

All formwork shall be so constructed that there shall be no loss of material from the concrete. After hardening the concrete shall be in the position and of the shape, dimensions, and surface finish described in this specification or on the Drawings.

13

General Specifications

Where internal metal ties are permitted they or their removable parts shall be extracted without damage to the concrete and the remaining holes filled with mortar. No permanently embedded metal part shall have less cover than that indicated for adjacent steel reinforcement.

When holes are to be provided in formwork for weep holes and the like they shall be neatly trimmed to fit the pipe and caulked with the approved material to form a grout tight joint.

When concrete is to be deposited to a steeper slope than 15 degrees to the horizontal top forms shall be used to enable the concrete to be properly compacted. The Engineer may require details and/or calculations of any proposed formwork to be submitted for approval prior to work starting. Such approval if given shall not in any way relieve the contractor of his responsibilities for the safety or adequacy of such for its purposes.

The inside surfaces of forms, except for permanent formwork, or unless agreed by the Engineer, shall be coated with an approved material to prevent adhesion of the concrete. Such approved material shall be applied strictly and shall not come into contact with reinforcement or other cast-in items.

Immediately before concreting all forms shall be thoroughly cleaned out. In the case of deep sections an opening shall be left at the base to enable such cleaning to be adequately completed.

In the case of beams, slabs or like members the formwork shall be so arranged that the sides or edges may be removed without disturbance to the soffit or propping system. The erection, easing and striking of the formwork shall be done under the personal supervision of a competent foreman.

Formwork shall be struck at such a time and in such a manner as to cause no damage to the structure. The contractor shall inform the Engineer before he intends to strike any formwork. The time at which the formwork is struck shall be the contractor's responsibility but the minimum periods between the completion of any concreting bay and the removal of forms shall be as follows:

Vertical formwork	24 hours
Soffits to beams	21 days
Soffits to slabs	14 days
Cantilevers	28 days

The periods given above are based on the removal of all props and formwork using ordinary portland cement under average weather conditions or different cement may cause the above periods to be increased. Should the contractor wish to make use of reduced striking times then he must satisfy the engineer that the strength of the concrete at such time and the structural system is adequate to withstand the dead and imposed loads applied to it. Before making use of reduced striking times the Engineer's agreement must be obtained in writing.

Where the structure is of multi storey construction props with head trees and braces shall be provided to distribute the imposed load below the floor being cast. This will normally be 2 storey height below the floor being cast unless otherwise stated.

Where sawn formwork finish is specified or in all cases where no alternative finish is specified

the surface of the concrete shall be not worse than that obtained by the use of properly designed moulds of closed jointed sawn boards. Small surface blemishes caused by entrapped air will be permitted but the surface should be free of voids, honeycombs or other defects.

Where “fair faced” finish is specified the irregularities of the finish shall be no greater than those obtained from the use of wrought thickened square edge boards arranged in a uniform pattern. The concrete surface shall be smooth, free from fins, lippings, board marks or other irregularities, and even with sharp true rises. Only very minor blemishes or voids shall occur and there shall be no staining or discolouration.

R. CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION JOINTS

Construction joints will be permitted only at the positions shown on the Drawings and as instructed on the site by the engineer.

These joints will in general be spaced to allow a maximum plan area for any bay of 100 sq.m. of maximum length of 12 m in any one dimension.

Vertical construction joints shall be properly made to form a vertical grout tight joint. Where reinforcement passes through the face of the joint the stopping off board shall be drilled so that the bars pass through, or the board shall be made in sections with half round indentation in the joint faces for each bar. Under no circumstances shall concrete when being deposited be allowed to, tail off. Construction joints formed with expanded metal or similar will not be permitted for reinforced concrete work.

S. CONCRETE MIXES - DESIGN MIX

Mixes for each class of concrete specified or shown on the drawings shall be designed by the contractor to achieve the specified minimum cube strength combined with high density and adequate workability for the purpose. In order to allow for unavoidable variation the design strength should exceed the specified works cube strength by twice the expected standard deviation. In the absence of previous information a standard deviation of 7MN/M² should be assumed.

Details of any proposed mix design shall be forwarded to the Engineer not less than 60 days before that class of concrete is required to be used on the work for his approval in principle. The details shall include at least the following information:-

- (a) Source nature and grading of coarse and fine aggregate.
- (b) Source of cement
- (c) Nominal maximum size of aggregate
- (d) Cement content
- (e) Aggregate/Cement ratio
- (f) Water/Cement ratio
- (g) Design density
- (h) Design slump or compacting factor
- (i) Design strength

Classes of concrete will be referred to by the minimum 28 days work cube strength and the maximum size of aggregate. Classes of concrete shall meet the criteria shown in Table I. The maximum water/cement ratio is herein defined as the ratio of the weight of the “free” water to the weight of the cement. The “free” water is that quality of water available for cement. Any water required to be absorbed by aggregate is excluded.

The workability of the concrete shall be the minimum consistent with producing a dense, well compacted mass. Due regard shall be paid to size and shape of the section together with any congestion of reinforcement.

After the Engineer has approved a design mix in principle the contractor shall prepare a trial mix on site using the plant and materials intended for the works. Each batch of concrete shall be

sampled and the following prepared, in accordance with BS1881:

- (a) Nine 150 mm cubes, three for test at 7 days, three for test at 14 days and three for test at 28 days; and
- (b) Three slump tests or where the design slump is less than 25 mm then
- (c) Three compacting factor tests.

No structural concrete shall be placed in the works until the Engineer has approved the preliminary tests. Thereafter, the approved mix proportions shall be adhered to throughout the work and may only be varied with the prior approval of the Engineer.

T. CONCRETE MIXES - NOMINAL MIXES

Mixes for each class of concrete specified or shown on the Drawings shall be used by the contractor. They shall be mixed to achieve high density combined with adequate workability for the purpose.

Details of any proposed mix shall be forwarded to the Engineer not less than 5 days before that class of the concrete is required to be used on the works for his approval in principle.

Classes of concrete will be referred to by their nominal mix proportions. Classes of concrete shall meet the criteria shown in Table II.

The workability of the concrete shall be the minimum consistent with producing a dense, well-compacted mass. Due regard shall be paid to the size and shape of the section together with any congestion of reinforcement. The Engineer may at his discretion require preliminary tests of concrete quality for nominal mixes unless satisfactory evidence of strength is produced from reliable sources.

Where required, these tests shall be in accordance with BS 1881.

U. CONCRETE MIXES - GENERAL

The standard of acceptance of any preliminary tests will be similar to the standard for normal works cubes, slump or compacting factor, except that the minimum cube strengths required shall be those given "minimum Preliminary cube strength at 28 days" in Table I or II.

For all structural concrete the following representative samples shall be taken and tested in accordance with BS 1881.

One each day on which less than 50 cu.m of concrete is being poured:

- (a) six 150mm cubes - three for test at 7 days and three for test at 28 days; and
- (b) two slump tests; or
- (c) two compacting factor tests

On any day when greater quantities of concrete are being poured then six additional cube tests and two additional slump or compacting factor tests shall be carried out for each 50 cu.m or part thereof.

All cubes shall be marked with the date of casting and a reference number. For each cube a record shall be kept of the position in which the batch of concrete from which it was sampled was placed. All cubes shall be tested by an approved testing authority.

The concrete cubes tested at 7 days are intended to be indicative only and the target works strengths at 7 days given in Table I are not normally mandatory. It should be noted however, that it is unlikely that cubes failing the 7 days target will subsequently pass the 28 days cube strength. The concrete cubes tested 28 days shall be taken to represent the concrete placed in the works. The

standard of acceptance for cube strength tests shall be as follows:

The cube strength shall be calculated from the maximum load sustained by the cube at failure. The appropriate strength requirements as given in Table I, shall be considered to be satisfied if

- (a) None of the strength of the three cubes is below the specified cube strength, or if
- (b) The average strength of the three cubes is not less than the specified cube strength
and the difference between the greatest and the least strengths is not more than 20 percent of that average.

V. READY MIXED CONCRETE

Ready mixed concrete shall be used only with the approval of the Engineer. When such approval is given it shall be supplied in accordance with BS 1926 except where this conflicts with this specification shall prevail.

X. PLACING AND COMPACTING CONCRETE

All concrete shall be vibrated unless otherwise specified. The vibration shall be carried out by experienced operators and with immersion type vibrators to the Engineer's satisfaction.

Placing of concrete shall be carried out in layers not exceeding 60mm deep and in sequence from one end of the form to the other.

Concrete in foundation and other underground work shall be protected from contamination with fallen earth or rock during and after placing.

Any concrete which shows signs of initial setting before or during placing shall not be used, it shall be removed at the contractor's expense. Sufficient vibrators shall be provided to correspond with the rate of deposition of concrete. The vibration shall be continuous throughout the placing of the concrete. Standby vibrators shall be on site during all concrete placing.

Vibration must not be allowed to disturb any recently placed concrete that has begun to set. Any water accumulating on the surface of newly placed concrete shall be removed by approved means and no further concrete shall be placed thereon until such water is removed.

Suitable means shall be provided to ensure that the temperature of the concrete on placing does not exceed 30 degrees centigrade (86 degrees Fahrenheit). Concrete shall not be placed around reinforcement or against surfaces which are at temperatures above 30 degrees centigrade (86 degrees Fahrenheit). All surfaces shall be thoroughly damped immediately prior to placing fresh concrete to prevent excessive absorption of water.

Y. UNFORMED FINISHES FOR CONCRETE

Where a concrete surface is specified for receiving a further applied finish or in all cases where no other finish is specified the concrete shall be uniformly levelled and screeded to produce a ridged surface. No further work shall be applied to the surface.

Where a concrete surface is specified as exposed with no further applied finish the concrete shall be uniformly levelled and screeded to produce a plain surface. After the concrete has hardened sufficiently, the surface shall be hand or machine floated sufficiently only to produce a uniform surface free from screed marks.

Z. CURING AND PROTECTING CONCRETE

Immediately after compacting and for 7 days thereafter concrete shall be protected against harmful effects of weather including rain, rapid temperatures changes, and from drying out. The methods of protection used shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer. The method of curing used shall prevent loss of moisture from the concrete.

During the curing period horizontal surfaces shall be protected by the following or other approved means:

- (a) Covering with damp hessian canvas sacks or similar absorbent materials kept constantly damp and wholly covering the exposed concrete surface.
- (b) Covering with an impermeable material raised approximately 50mm over the surface so to prevent loss of moisture
- (c) An approved membrane curing compound.

During the curing period other surfaces shall be protected by the following or other approved means:

- (a) Formwork in close contact with the concrete but kept cool at all times.
- (b) Direct and continuous application of water preferably in the form of mist so as not to damage the surface.
- (c) Covering as (a) to (c) above

All concrete faces or edges, particularly those which are exposed without rendering in the final structure, shall be adequately protected from damage and discolouration at all times.

Concrete structures shall not be loaded until the concrete is at least 21 days old or

28 days in the case of cantilevers. With the prior approval of the Engineer the structure may be loaded after this time but in no case will loading greater than the final design loading be permitted.

AA. PRECAST CONCRETE

The materials for precast work shall be similar to the materials for in situ work. The workmanship for precast work shall comply with CP 116 except where this conflicts with this specification when the specification shall prevail.

The contractor shall prepare, for each type of precast unit, a drawing indicating his proposed formwork construction, casting methods, de-moulding and handling procedure for the Engineer's approval.

Moulds and formwork shall be so constructed that the dimensions of the finished concrete members are within the specified permissible tolerance given clause 407 of CP 116: part 2:1969.

Where precast concrete is described as "fair faced" the mould shall be of metal, or are to have metal or hardboard linings, or are to be other approved moulds which will produce a smooth, dense fair face to the finished concrete and free from all shutter marks, holes, pittings, etc.

The method of lifting, position of lifting points and curing time before lifting shall be agreed with the Engineer before casting of any units.

Extreme care should be taken when handling precast units and any units damaged during the transporting and/ or positioning shall be replaced at the contractor's expense.

AB. CONCRETE FOR WATER RETAINING STRUCTURES

Concrete and its constituents for water retaining structures, in addition to the general and particular provisions in this specification shall comply with the following requirements in this section. In addition to the requirements of clause 4.5 aggregates for concrete in water retaining structures shall have a low drying shrinkage and absorption, as measured in accordance with BS 812 not greater than 3 percent. The Engineer may before approval is given to an aggregate or at any time thereafter require that the aggregate be tested for absorption in accordance with BS 812. Any aggregate failing to comply with this specification will be rejected.

In addition to the requirements of clause 4.20 concrete for the water retaining structures shall have a maximum cement content of 400 kg/m³.

Blinding concrete under water retaining structures shall be a maximum of 75 mm thick and shall be in class 15/40 concrete.

Class 15/40 concrete shall comply with the following requirements: -

Minimum works cube strength at 28 days	15MN/M ²
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Maximum size of aggregate	40mm
Mix proportions 1 cement:2.5 fine aggregate: 5 coarse aggregate	

This is a nominal mix and no cubes will be required to be taken.

For water retaining structures the provisions of clause 4.19 paragraph are modified. The construction joints will in general be spaced to allow a maximum plan area for any bay of 40 sq.m or maximum lengths of 7.5m in any one dimension.

For water retaining structures the provisions of clause 4.19 paragraph five are modified. At least 96 hours shall be left between completion of concreting one bay and the start of concreting any adjacent bay.

A kicker of minimum height 150mm shall be cast integrally with the base slab for all water retaining structures.

(a) Precast Concrete

General

Unless otherwise approved by the Engineer, all precast concrete construction shall be carried out on the Site and shall conform to requirements given elsewhere in these preambles.

The maximum size of coarse aggregate concrete shall not exceed 20mm except for thickness less than 75mm where it shall not exceed 10mm.

The compacting of precast concrete shall conform with requirements given elsewhere in these preambles except for thin slabs where use of immersion type vibrators is not practicable. The

Concrete in these slabs may be consolidating on a vibrating table or by any other methods approved by the Engineer.

(b) Precast Concrete Cladding Units

These shall be cast to the general details shown on the drawings. The Contractor shall submit working/shop drawings for each type of the cladding panels to the Engineer for approval before he commences casting operations

The panels shall be cast in special yards and shall be cured adequately before being hoisted into position in the structure, taking care that no parts are broken in the process. The units shall then be joined together with insitu concrete and flexibility connected to the top and bottom beams to allow for limited movement of the combined unit.

PART FIVE

WALLING SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS

A. CEMENT

Cement used for making mortar shall be as described in concrete work.

B. LIME

The lime for making mortar shall be obtained from an approved source and shall comply with BS 890 Class A for non-hydraulic lime.

The lime to be run to putty in an approved lined pit or container. The water to be first run into the pit or container and the lime to be added until it is completely submerged, stirred vigorously until all lumps are disintegrated and shall be kept constantly covered with water and regularly stirred for at least four weeks. The resulting milk-lime then to be through a fine sieve and run into a pit or other container and kept clean and moist for not less than two weeks before being used in the works and moist for not less than two weeks before

being used in the works.

C. SAND

Sand used for making mortar shall be clean well graded siliceous sand of good sharp hard quality equal to samples which shall be deposited with and approved by the Architect. It shall be free from lumps of stone, earth, loam, dust, salt, organic matter and other deleterious substances, passed through a fine sieve and washed with clean water if so directed by the Architect.

D. WATER

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H. STONE

All stone shall comply with the requirements of CP121.202 for masonry and rubble walls respectively except where amended or extended by the following clauses.

Unless otherwise noted, all masonry walls shall be course squared rubble walling with mortar joints. The size of stones for rubble walling shall be such that the length of stone does not exceed three times its height. For coursed squared rubble walls block shall not exceed 300 mm in height and shall be not less than 150 mm in height.

Where snecked rubble walls are specified; the snecks shall not be less than 100mm square on the exposed face. Stone for masonry shall have a minimum compressive strength of 10 N/mm². (stone shall not be required to be tested to failure). The density of stone for masonry shall be not less than 230 kg/m³. The drying shrinkage of stone shall not exceed 0.05%.

Samples of stone provided for testing shall be tested for the following in accordance with the methods given in Bs 2028, 1364 and the test results shall comply with the requirements of this specification.

- (a) Compressive strength
- (b) Density
- (c) Drying shrinkage

The colour and texture of stone shall be uniform and consistent. Prior to delivering any stone to site the contractor shall supply the Architect with a sample of stone in order that he may approve the colour and texture. The contractor shall ensure that sufficient suitable stone is available for the whole of the project prior to ordering the stone.

Where cast stone including described as artificial stone, reconstructed stone, etc., is specified the stone shall comply with the requirements of BS 1217. Masonry shall be of stone, having no irregular faces and only the back face if not visible shall be left as from the saw.

Prior to ordering dry stone the contractor shall demonstrate that the stone is durable. This may be done by supplying details of building constructed with stone from the same quarry and which has been exposed to the same environment condition for at least ten years. The maximum projection from the face of stone for rubble walls shall be 20mm beyond the specified face of the wall.

The contractor shall provide six samples of stone measuring 150mm x 150mm for testing prior to delivering any stone to site. As work proceeds the contractor shall provide six samples 150 x 150 x 150mm for testing from every 300m² of work. All stone shall be stacked on prepared dry areas free of clinker, ashes and sulphate bearing strata.

I. WALL REINFORCEMENT

Where described walls and partitions shall be reinforced with a 25mm wide strip of No.20S.W.G hoop iron built into alternate horizontal joints in the wall centre. The reinforcement shall be lapped and hooked at running joints, angles and intersections and carried at least 115mm into abutting walls at junctions.

J. WALL TIES

To be 3mm diameter galvanized mild steel wire twisted butterfly wall ties

K. DAMP - PROOF COURSES

The bituminous felt sheeting for damp-proof courses shall be hessian based bituminous felt complying with BS743 TYPE 4A weighing not less than 3.85 Kgs per square metre. The sheeting is to be lapped 150mm at running joints and the full width of walls at angles.

WORKMANSHIP

L. CEMENT MORTAR

Mortar described as cement mortar 1:4 shall be composed of 1 cubic metre (1498 Kgs) of Portland Cement and 4 cubic metres of sand. Other mixes such as 1:3, 1:5 etc. shall be similarly construed.

M. MIXING MORTAR

The constituent materials shall be measured separately when dry in specially prepared gauge boxes of sizes to give the proportions specified without consolidation of the contents by ramming and shaking. The mortar shall be mixed in an approved power driven mixer for not less than two minutes per batch and using the minimum quantity of water necessary to obtain a working consistency.

The mixer shall be used as close as practicable to the works and mortar shall be used within 30 minutes of mixing. No partially or wholly set mortar will be allowed to be used or re-mixed.

N. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

(a) Setting out

The contractor shall provide proper setting out rods and set out all work on same for course, openings, heights etc., and shall build the walls, piers etc., to the widths, depths and heights indicated on the Drawings and as directed by the Architect.

(b) Building in Wood Frames

Openings for doors, ventilators etc., are to be set out and left unbuilt until the wooden frames have been fixed in position.

(c) Building in Metal windows and doors

Openings for metal frames to be wide enough for the frames to fit without being forced into position. Build the lugs into the joints of the walling and fill into the space between the walling and frames with cement mortar well tamped into the channel of the frames and point all round externally.

All frames must be set plumb and level and free from twist.

(d) Walls to Receive Plaster & Similar Finishes

All faces of walls to be plastered etc., to have all projections dressed off and joints raked out as key.

O. BUILDING WALLING

(a) Laying and Jointing

All blocks shall be well wetted before being laid and the top of walling where left off shall be well wetted before commencing. Walls to be kept wet three days after building. All walls throughout the works shall be carried up evenly in 200mm courses except where courses of less depth are required to bring walling up to level of floors, windows and the like and where otherwise described, no part being allowed to be carried up more than one metre higher at one time than any other part and in such cases the joining shall be made in long steps so as to prevent cracks arising and all walls shall be levelled round at each stage. Not more than 3 metres height of wall shall be laid in any one day.

(b) Bonding

The blocks shall be properly bonded together and in such a manner that no vertical joint in any one course shall be within 115mm of a similar in the courses immediately above or below. All walling of 300mm thickness or less shall be built in single thickness of blocks. Walling exceeding 300mm in thickness shall be built with through bonders not more than 1070mm apart in each course as directed by the Architect.

Alternate courses of walling at all angles and intersections shall be carried through the full thickness of the adjoining wall.

All perpend, reveals and other angles of the walling shall be built strictly true and square.

(c) Tolerances

All courses of walls shall be level with a maximum deviation of ± 3 mm in any one metre length and a maximum overall deviation of 10mm for lengths of wall exceeding 3 metres. Walls shall be plumb with a maximum deviation of ± 3 mm in any metre height of wall with a maximum deviation of ± 10 mm in the total height of the wall or any storey.

All corners of walls which are shown as being at right angles shall be square with a maximum deviation of 3 in 1000. All walls should be straight with a maximum deviation of ± 3 mm in any one metre length and a maximum overall deviation of 10mm in any length exceeding 3 metres.

All bed and vertical joints shall be an average of 10mm thick with a maximum deviation of ± 3 mm of blockwork, and stone rubble walls. Joints for stone masonry walls shall be 6mm ± 1 mm thick.

(d) Curing

All walls shall be maintained in a damp condition for at least 24 hours after laying. Walls under construction shall be dampened by applying water with a brush and no hosing directly on to the wall shall be permitted. When work ceases on any section of wall polythene or hessian shall be draped over the wall, for at least 24 hours. If hessian is used, it shall be maintained continuously wet.

(e) Cavities

Cavity walls shall be of the overall thickness shown on the drawings.

Cavities above ground level between leaves of block or masonry shall be free of mortar droppings or other debris. The Contractor shall take proper precautions to prevent mortar or debris entering the cavity.

Cavity below ground level shall be filled with mortar for cavities up to 75mm wide and for cavities over 75mm wide filling shall be concrete mix 1:3:6. Cavities shall be filled such that there is maximum of three times the thickness of the thinner leaf of the wall filled with wet mortar or concrete unless the wall is continuously supported for the depth.

(f) Backfilling

Earth backfilling against walls shall be carried out such that the level of the backfill is always equal on each side of the wall. When a wall has filling material on one side only to a fill width of more than three times the wall thickness, the wall shall be continuously supported during backfilling.

Backfilling shall not be carried out until at least seven days have elapsed since the laying of the blocks or stone.

P. POINTING

Pointing of walls shall be carried out as the work proceeds wherever possible. When coloured mortar is specified for pointing only the pointing shall be carried out after work has been completed.

Existing walls shall be prepared for pointing by raking out all loose friable material to a minimum depth of 15mm to form a square recess. The joints shall then be wetted and new mortar shall be forced into joints and finished as directed.

PART SIX

ROOFING & RAIN WATER PIPES SPECIFICATIONS

A. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

Galvanized or pre-painted corrugated mild steel sheets for roofing and cladding shall be of the gauge and profile required, and obtained from an approved manufacturer. They shall be fixed with approved crook bolts, washers, etc., to 'Z' purlins.

B. TIMBER ROOF TRUSSES

All timber to be used shall be as described in carpentry and Joinery hereafter.

Roof construction is to include for all necessary timbers, dragon ties, ridges, hips, purlins, valleys, eaves, timbers, etc., and for any eaves soffits, fascias, gangboards as specified or shown on the Drawings. Generally trusses are to be set vertical and level, spiked to wall plates and secured with the wall ties.

No timbers used for ties, rafters or purlins shall be over 5.0 metres in length. All joints shall be scarfed and bound with continuous 20 mm hoop iron binding, pitched at 35mm centres scarfs in purlins shall occur at trusses but in ties and rafters they shall occur approximately central between joints. The prices for roof trusses shall include for all the foregoing and nails, bolts, etc., necessary to make the required joints.

C. ALUMINIUM FLASHINGS

Aluminium flashings shall be formed out of 22 gauge super purity aluminium with natural mill finish to BS 1470. Where flashings are built into joints or tucked into grooves the minimum depth is to be 25mm and they are to be secured by folded aluminium wedges at 450mm centres and pointed in cement mortar (1:3).

D. PVC RAINWATER PIPES

PVC rainwater pipes and fittings are to comply with BS 4576 with solvent welded or rubber ring seal joints.

Pipes are to be cast into concrete or to be fixed to the structure with PVC holderbats built-in or plugged and screwed at maximum 2 metre centres.

to f Bends, swan necks, discharge chutes and fittings generally are to be fixed where necessary to facilitate the flow of water.

Rainwater outlets shall be PVC suitable for the roof finish in which they occur with domical PVC grating.

E. PROTECTION

The contractor is to take all necessary precautions to protect the finished work and must ensure no damage occurs to the roofing until completion of the works.

F. COMPLETION OF THE WORKS

On completion of the works, the contractor shall clear away, ensure that rainwater outlets are clear and generally leave the roof areas in a clean and watertight conditions to the satisfaction of the Architect.

PART SEVEN

CARPENTRY & JOINERY SPECIFICATIONS

CARPENTRY & JOINERY

A. GENERALLY

All woodwork shall be carried out in accordance with the drawing and the principles of first class joinery construction. Unless specifically stated otherwise, sizes shown on drawings are finished sizes and the contractor must allow for wrot faces.

MATERIALS

B. QUALITIES OF TIMBER

- (a) The qualities of timber stated hereinafter are in accordance with the latest Kenya Government Grading Rules.
- (b) All timber described as prime Grade is to be first Grade (Grade 1)
- (c) All timber described as selected Grade is to be second Grade (Grade 11)
- (d) All hardwood is to be prime Grade (Grade 1)
- (e) All timber for permanent use in the building shall before use be approved for quality in accordance with the foregoing specification for its respective grade. Any timber not so approved by the Architect shall be removed from the site forthwith.

C. INSECT DAMAGE

All timber, whether graded or ungraded, and including shuttering, scaffolding and the like shall be free of live borer beetle or other insect attached when brought upon the site. The contractor shall be responsible up to the end of the maintenance period for executing at his own cost all work necessary to eradicate insect attack of timber which becomes evident including the replacement of timbers attacked, or suspected of being attacked, notwithstanding that the timber concerned may have been inspected and passed as fit for use.

D. SEASONING OF TIMBER

All carpentry timbers are to be seasoned to an average moisture content of not more than 20%. All joinery timbers are to be seasoned to an average moisture content of not more than 15%. The contractor is to make available on site a metre of testing moisture content of all timber delivered.

E. PREPARATION AND PROTECTION OF TIMBER

- (i) All timber necessary for the works is to be purchased immediately the contract is signed, and when delivered is to be openstacked for such further seasoning as may be necessary. Preparation of the timber is to be commenced simultaneously with the commencement of the works generally.
- (ii) All timber and assembled woodwork is to be protected from the weather and stored in such a way as to prevent attack by decay fungi, termites or other insects.

F. PRESSURE IMPREGNATED TIMBER

- and
- (i) All timber described as pressure impregnated shall be impregnated under vacuum pressure with celcure, or Tanalith. Wood preservative with an average absorption of not less than 6.7kgs. of dry salt per cubic metre. In case of resistant species where this retention cannot be obtained the timber shall be treated to refusal point. All treated timber shall not be exposed to wet conditions for at least 14 days after treatment has been carried out.

All cut ends, drilling or fabrications on the site producing new surfaces shall be thoroughly brushed or soaked with celcure B. salts applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Any other method of timber impregnations will only be allowed at the Architect's approval.

G. HARDWOOD

All hardwood will comply with the requirement of BS 1186 part 1 BS 4047. It shall show a straight and regular grain throughout.

Hardwood shall be free from wooly texture, soft heart, sap wood, splits, shakes, all evidence of insect or fungi attack and rot and all faults caused by compression failure. There shall be no waney edges. Hardwood shall be free from knots on exposed faces. Any hardwood showing visible imperfections will be rejected.

Preservatives shall not be used without the Architect's permission. Where indicated on the drawings, internal hardwoods will be treated with clear sealants as specified elsewhere.

H. SOFTWOOD

Softwood timber for carcassing work shall be either podocarpus or cypress to the approval of the Architect and shall be dimensions specified on the drawings.

Timber shall be accordance with the Groups listed in this clause.

All softwood shall comply with the requirements of BS1186 part 1. Timber shall be free from wooly texture, soft heart, sap wood, splits, shakes, pith showing on the surface, sloping grain exceeding one in eight checks, knots exceeding 25mm of diameter, loose knot or knot holes and any evidence of insect or fungi attack. There shall be no waney edges.

Where indicated on the drawings , the softwood will be treated with clear sealer or painted with gloss paint. All softwood is to be pressure impregnated against insect attack before delivery to site. Any ends cut after treatment shall be given two liberal coats of preservative.

J. PLYWOOD

All plywood shall comply with the requirements of BS 1455, be obtained from a manufacturer to be approved by the Architect and be of the thickness shown on the drawings. Plywood shall be Exterior Grade except where otherwise stated. Plies shall be bonded together with adhesives complying with the requirements of BS 1203 grade WBP. Plywood shall be free from end joints (including joints in veneers) overlaps in core veneers, dead knots, patches and plugs, open defects, depressions due to defects in cure, insect attack (except isolated pinworm holes through face veneers only), fungal attack and from discolouration differing from that normally associated with species.

Face veneers shall be hard and durable and shall be capable of being finished to a smooth surface. Face veneers shall closely match the general joinery timber supplied.

K. CHIPBOARD

Chipboard shall be medium density wood particle board complying with BS 2604 part 2, produced in factories by an approved process.

L. BLOCKBOARD

Blockboard shall be of approved local or imported manufacture to BS 3444 glued throughout and softwood or hardwood faced as hereinafter specified and equal to a sample to be deposited with the Architect for approval and which when so approved shall form the standard for the works.

M. TIMBER DOORS

Generally, the requirement for flush doors is that they have a minimum thickness of 40mm. They shall be faced both sides and there shall be hardwood lippings to all edges. Hollow core and semi-solid types shall contain adequate provision within the core for ironmongery (e.g. lock blocks etc).

All hollow and semi-solid doors shall be faced with WBP bonded Exterior grade plywood. Except where indicated doors shall have hardwood veneered faces.

Vision panels where required shall be 150mm wide 900mm deep.

Flush doors shall be obtained from a supplier to be approved by the Architect. Flush doors shall comply with the requirements of BS 459 parts 1,2 and 3. All edges shall be lipped with hardwood tongued into edge of the door.

Fire resistant flush doors are to be constructed in accordance with BS 459 part 3.

The core of solid core flush doors shall be constructed of longitudinal laminations of precision planed timber, butt joined and glued with resin based adhesive under hydraulic pressure, the whole forming a rigid fire resistant raft.

Where doors are indicated as fire resistant they shall be constructed so as to exceed the requirements stated when tested in accordance with BS 476 part (1972) section 7.

N. HARDWOOD VENEERS

- (a) Veneer facings shall be selected to the approval of the Architect.
- (b) No glass or synthetic fibre stitching will be permitted for jointing veneer leaves together.
- (c) Veneer shall be free from splits, knots, glue, stains insect or fungi attack and rot.
- (d) Filling or inlaying of any kind will not be accepted.
- (e) All wood veneers shall be bonded to the core material in such a way that no lifting and blistering shall occur.

P CARPENTRY WORK

- (a) All carpentry shall be executed with workmanship of the best quality. Scantlings and board shall be accurately sawn and shall be uniform in width and thickness throughout and shall be as long as possible and practicable in order to eliminate joints
- (b) All work shall be left with a smooth surface except where specified to be wrot.
- (b) All work shall be accurately set out and in strict accordance with the drawings, and shall be framed together and securely fixed in the best possible manner with properly made joints. Provide all brads, nails, screws etc., as necessary and as directed and approved.
- (c) Actual dimensions of scantling for carpentry shall not vary from the specified dimensions by
- (d) more than +3mm or -1mm. Sizes and thickness of wrot carpentry timber are nominal, that is to say a variation of 3mm from the specified sizes will be allowed from each wrot surface unless the thickness or size is described as finished in which case no variation from the stated thickness or size will be permitted.

Q. JOINERY WORK

All joinery work shall be wrot unless otherwise described.

- (a) Sizes and thickness of joinery are nominal that is to say a variation of 3mm from the specified sizes will be allowed from each wrot surface unless the thickness or size is described as finished in which case no variation from the stated thickness or size will be permitted.
- (b) No joinery to be put in hand until the details have been supplied or approved by the Architect and in all cases the details are to be worked to.
- (c) All joinery shall be executed with workmanship of the best quality in strict accordance with the detailed drawings, moulding shall be accurately and truly run on the solid and all work planed, sandpapered and finished to the approval of the Architect. All arrises to be slightly rounded. All framed work shall be cut out, and framed together as soon after the commencement of the building as is

practicable but should not be wedged up until the building is ready for fixing the same and any portions that warp, get in winding, develop shakes or other defects shall be replaced with new. In-door frames etc., the heart face of the timber shall be fixed away from the wall. As soon as required for fixing in the building the framing shall be glued together with glue as described and properly wedged or pinned etc., as directed.

- (d) All beads, fillets and small members shall be fixed with round or oval braids or nails well punched in and stopped. All larger members shall be fixed with screws, the screws let in and pelleted over with wood pellets to match the grain.
- (e) Cups and screws for fixing beads and fillets shall be spaced 150mm apart and 25mm from angles.
- (f) All joinery immediately upon delivery to the site is to be sorted and protected from the weather.
- (g) All joinery is to be primed before fixing but no work is to be primed until it has been approved by the Architect.
- (h) All fixed joinery which is liable to become bruised or damaged in any way, shall be properly cased and protected by the contractor until completion of the work.
- (i) When natural finish is specified, the timber in adjacent pieces shall be matched and uniform or symmetrical in colour and grain.

R. SOFTWOOD

Fixing shall be by means of non-rusting screws with counter sunk heads to proprietary plugs or ground. Nails will not be permitted.

Sections shall be neatly and accurately cut so as to avoid splitting of the wood.

S. HARDWOODS

Hardwoods are as described.

In jointed panels each piece shall be of the same species. Joinery for oiling shall have all surfaces of the same species and same character of grain.

Fixing shall be by means of brass screws with countersunk heads to proprietary plugs or grounds. Where work is face screwed heads of screws shall finish not less than 6mm below the surface and be covered with round teak pellets of appropriate thickness.

Pellets shall be chosen and fixed so as to match colour and pattern of grain so far as is practical. Nailing will not be permitted.

Sections shall be neatly and accurately cut with fine toothed saws.

T. PLYWOOD

Plywood of the required thickness shall be used. The Contractor will not be allowed to make up thickness by gluing together sheets of thinner plywood.

Where cutting is required it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers and intermediate plies.

U. CHIPBOARD

Where cutting is necessary it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed

saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers. Where raw edges arise from cutting these shall be faced with a matching hardwood fillet cut pinned and glued to match factory produced edges.

V. BLOCKBOARD

Where cutting is necessary it shall be neatly and accurately performed with fine toothed saws so as to avoid splitting the face veneers. Where raw edges arise from cutting these shall be faced with a matching hardwood cut pinned and glued to match factory produced edges.

W. LAMINATED PLASTIC VENEER

Laminated plastic veneers are to be fixed with an approved adhesive, care being taken to eliminate all air from beneath the laminate on fixing. The laminate is to be free from chipped or cracked portions and work so disfigured is to be moved and replaced. When the adhesive is set the laminate is to be neatly beveled off along all rises with a plane.

Where plastic laminate is fixed to doors or shelves etc., without a laminate to the outer edge, a raised lipping is to be provided and the laminate finished flush against the lipping.

X. FIXING DOORS AND FRAMES

Doors shall be properly fitted to give a uniform clearance of not more than 3mm all round and the hinges shall be let into doors.

Doors frames shall be properly framed at angles. Door stops shall be housed into grooves in frames. Architraves shall be provided to conceal finishes. Frames shall be fixed to grounds or plugs. Fixing shall be by means of non-rusting screws with countersunk heads. For hardwood frames screw heads shall be finished not less than 6mm below surface of the wood and shall be covered with matching round hardwood pellets of appropriate thickness. Pellets shall be chosen and fixed so as to match colours and pattern of grain so far as is practical. Nailing will not be permitted.

Except where indicated doors shall be kept clean for clear polyurethane varnish.

Door frames shall be treated to match doors.

Glazing shall be wired glass 6mm thick with edges wrapped in washleather and secured with hardwood glazing bead size 10mm x 15mm mitred at angles secured with brass screws and cups.

Y. CONSTRUCTION OF DOORS

(a) Flush doors specified as solid construction shall have a 100% solid core of vertical laminate Cedar or equal and approved.

(b) Flush doors specified as semi-solid construction shall be constructed with timber stiles and rails, infilled with horizontal intermediate rails spaced equally apart and tenoned into stiles.

(c) Unless otherwise specified, doors scheduled to receive a clear or veneered finish shall be lipped on all edges.

(d) Where panels over doors are specified, such panels shall be constructed in the same way and with the same materials as the doors above in which they are situated, and the panels shall match the doors in every respect.

(e) For doors specified as plywood faced, the plywood shall not be less than 3mm thick, complying with the requirements of BS 1455, WBP type. Face veneers shall be Grade 1 for painted doors in every respect.

- (f) All doors shall be provided with lock blocks of minimum size 300mm x 75mm.
- (g) Glass beading strips shall be approved washleather self adhesive tape turned up over both sides of the glass and glazing surfaces and turned to the straight line.
- (h) All screws shall be countersunk, and screwed and pelleted in un-painted work.
- (i) Timber pellets shall be glued and tapped into the hole, making sure the grains line up, and are carefully trimmed back flush with joinery to give a clear, smooth overall surface.

Z. FITTINGS AND FIXTURES

The fittings, etc., are to be accurately constructed in accordance with the detailed drawings. The doors, drawers, etc., are all to fit and open and close smoothly and all work next to walls, floors and ceilings is to be soundly fixed and scribed to fit snugly against same.

AA. COMPLETION OF WORKS

Protection of all joinery and ironmongery must be maintained until completion of the contract as a whole. All joinery and glass is to be thoroughly cleaned before the building is handed over.

AB. DEFECTIVE WORK

All work judged to be defective must be removed and replaced as directed by the Architect.

IRONMONGERY

AC. GENERALLY

- (a) Ironmongery shall be fixed with suitable screws to match and prices shall include for this
- (b) All locks and ironmongery shall be fixed before the woodwork is painted, handles shall be removed before the painting commences carefully stored and refixed after completion of painting.
- (c) All locks, springs and other items of ironmongery with moveable parts shall be properly tested, cleaned and adjusted where necessary to ensure proper working order at the completion of the works and left in perfect working order by the contractor.
- (e) The keys of all locks shall have labels attached with door references marked on before handing to the Architect.
- (f) All locks shall be provided with a master key system and prices shall include for this as required by the client, and as instructed by the Architect. The client's requirements are to be obtained by the contractor before ordering.

PART EIGHT

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK AND OTHER METAL WORK SPECIFICATIONS

A. STEEL QUALITY

Structural steel shall comply with the requirements of B.S.4360 and shall be new and unused. It shall be free of imperfections, distortion, rust, scales of other deterioration or contamination by grease, paint and similar items.

B. TESTING

The Engineer may, where he so desires call manufacturer's work test certificates in respect of all steel, which tests shall have been performed in accordance with B.S.18. The Engineer may also carry out such further tests as he may consider necessary.

C. SECTIONS

The dimensions and properties of hot rolled structural steel sections and hollow sections shall be in accordance with B.S.2, part 1 and 2, or B.S.4848 for metric sized sections.

D. MINIMUM THICKNESS

All steelwork sections other than gauge metal sections, including cleats, gusset plates, etc. shall be not less than 8mm thick unless specifically indicated on the Drawings.

E. FORGING

All steel for forging and all forgings shall comply with the requirements of B. S. 29, and shall be subject to inspection and approval of the Engineer.

F. CASTING

All material used in the manufacture of castings and all castings shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 309, 1452 and 3100 and shall be subject to inspection and approval of the Engineer.

G. GAUGE METAL SECTIONS

Sections shall be manufactured from continuously hot dipped galvanised steel coil to B.S.2989 using steel to B.S.1449, part 1A and 1B, classification CR4 with a guaranteed minimum yield stress of 280 N/mm².

The sections shall be cold formed to the basic shapes given in B.S 2994 with the design and details conforming to Addendum No. 1 to B.S.449 (PD4064).

Section shall be sawn and holes may be punched so as to produce a neat round hole with no distortion . Holes and cut ends shall be painted with zinc rich paint as soon as possible after cutting.

H. "Z" PURLINS

"Z" purlins shall be fabricated in the longest practicable lengths with staggered joints. All connections shall have a minimum of four bolts. Sag rods and apex ties shall be provided where indicated.

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK AND OTHER METAL WORK SPECIFICATIONS

I. TUBULAR SECTIONS

For tubular construction, due allowance is to be made for sealing the ends of all tubes and hollow square or rectangular sections with welding or welded plates. Where end make connections to other members, they shall be welded on true and square.

Shop joints required in tubular members shall be full penetration but welds on to split backing rings.

J. STORAGE

Steel shall be stored at least 150mm above the ground and protected against rust and corrosion.

K. FABRICATION

Structural steelwork shall be fabricated in accordance with B.S.449.

L. SHOP DRAWINGS

The contractor shall prepare fully detailed working drawings of the structural steelwork and obtain the Engineer's approval before commencing any fabrication. The drawing to be submitted at least one week before it is planned to start fabrication.

M. EDGE PREPARATION

The longitudinal edges of all plates and cover plates forming plate girders or built-up girders and columns and all edges of gusset plates over 12mm thick shall be machined. Edges which are subsequently wholly incorporated in weld may be machine flame cut. The abutting ends of the parts of all compression members including the caps and bases of stanchions, built-up columns and stiffeners transmitting load through direct contact shall be machined after the members have been fabricated so that all the parts shall be in close contact when the joint is made. The edges of the other members may be machine flame cut, sawn, sheared or cropped but hand flame cutting will not be permitted. All burrs shall be removed by grinding, and sheared and cropped edges shall be dressed.

N. STRAIGHTENING

All plates, bars and rolled sections shall be carefully trued, straightened and taken out of winding by pressure before they are drilled. Heating or hammering rolled sections and plates will not be permitted.

O. TEMPLATES

The templates throughout the work shall be mild steel. In cases where actual members have been used as templates for drilling similar pieces, the engineer will decide whether they are fit to be used in the finished structure.

P. HOLES

All holes in the steelwork shall be drilled out and not punched. Whenever holes are drilled in one operation through two or more separate parts the parts shall be separated after drilling and the burrs removed by grinding. All slotted holes shall be finished with sides of the holes straight and parallel.

Q. JOINTS

No joints shall be made in any plate, bar or rolled sections except where shown on the Drawings or described in the specification.

R. ASSEMBLING AND MARKING

All steelwork shall be inspected in the fabricator's yard by the Engineer and where directed the steelwork shall be assembled to check the accuracy and interchangeability of the work. Before despatch from the fabricator's yard all steelwork shall be cleaned down and clearly marked in paint or stencilled and stamped to facilitate sorting at the site. The markings shall be in conformity with the approved working and erection drawings.

S. WELDING GENERALLY

No welds will be permitted in any part of the permanent work except where shown or described on the approved working Drawings.

All welding of steel shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of B.S.5135 and the workmanship shall be of the highest quality in all respects throughout. All welds shall be of the appropriate dimensions, they shall be sound, free from porosity, slag inclusion, undercutting and other defects, and shall be of clean and regular appearance throughout, and the execution shall be such as to ensure that the parts connected are properly aligned and positioned, free from distortion and so fixed together as to produce a homogeneous section of the correct dimensions. As much of the welding as is practicable shall be executed by means of automatic or semi-automatic processes and manual welding shall be kept to a minimum.

All welders shall have completed the tests described in part 6 or B.S.449 and may be required to carry out any of those tests in the presence of the Engineer.

T. ELECTRODES

All covered electrodes for the manual metal arc welding of grades of steel to B.S.4360 shall comply with the requirements of B.S.639 and B.S.1719: part 1. All electrode wires and fluxes for the submerged arc welding of grades of steel to B.S.4360 shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 4164.

All electrodes shall be of a type, size and quality appropriate to the class of work for which they are intended and shall be supplied by approved manufacturers and shall be of the heaviest gauge consistent with obtaining adequate penetration. Each batch of electrodes shall be accompanied by the manufacturer's certificates stating the date of manufacture, together with certificates giving the results of the initial test and of the most recent periodic check tests.

All electrodes shall be stored in their original unbroken bundles or packages in a warm dry and well ventilated place to which the Engineer shall have access.

All electrodes for welding shall be used strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and shall be so chosen that the properties of the deposited metal are in no way inferior to those of the parent metal. Under no circumstances shall electrodes be used in a damp condition and any electrodes which have parts of the flux covering broken away or damaged in any respect whatsoever shall be discarded.

U. WELDING TRIALS

Whenever so directed by the Engineer and prior to the commencement of fabrication, welding and flame cutting procedure trials shall be carried out on typical examples of the various types and categories of welded members and joints using representative samples of the materials to be employed in the work. These trials shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer the suitability and adequacy of the methods and procedures to be adopted in the fabrication.

The samples of material to be used in the aforesaid trials shall be selected and marked by the Engineer when the materials are inspected at the rolling mills and the various types and categories of members and joints shall be welded in a manner simulating the most unfavourable conditions that will be experienced during fabrication or assembly. After completion of welding the various examples shall be sectioned for subsequent examination and testing.

Any approval by the Engineer of the welding methods and procedures shall in no way limit or restrict the right and authority of the Engineer to subsequently reject any welds or welded joints that in his opinion fall below the standard appropriate to the class of work.

V. WELD TESTING

The contractor, his subcontractor and/or his fabricator shall be responsible for the preparation of all welded test pieces as and when required by the Engineer and for the provision, maintenance and efficiency of all apparatus and equipment necessary to the conducting of such tests in accordance with the procedure laid down in B.S.709.

Non-destructive testing of welds on completed member and joints shall be carried out by the Engineer during the course of fabrication as required and any length of weld or any welded joints exhibiting any defects shall be rejected and all such defects shall be cut out and replaced with sound work. The entire cost of making good or replacing any such rejection shall be borne by the contractor.

The contractor, his sub-contractor and/or his fabricator, shall be responsible for all preparations necessary for the carrying out of non-destructive testing of welds on completed members and completed members and joints to the satisfaction of the Engineer and shall provide all assistance required for conducting such tests

.W. WELDING PLANT

All plant used for shop and site welding shall be capable of maintaining at the fusion face the voltage and current specified by the manufacturer of the electrodes and the contractor, his sub-contractor and/or his fabricator shall provide the necessary instruments for measuring the voltage and current as and when required by the engineer.

X. BOLTS

Black bolts and nuts shall be in accordance with B.S. 4190 and shall have their bearing faces machined. Close tolerance bolts and nuts shall be in accordance with B.S.3692 and shall have their bearing faces machined, be turned on the shank and shall be screwed with unified coarse threads to B.S.1580. Flat and taper steel washers shall be in accordance with B.S.4320. Washers shall be provided under the nuts of all black bolts and close tolerance bolts so that the nut, when screwed up tight, does not bear on the shank of the bolt.

Taper washers of correct angle of taper shall be provided under all bolt-heads and nuts that are required to bear on bevelled surfaces.

Y. HIGH STRENGTH FRICTION GRIP BOLTS

High strength friction grip (H.S.F.) bolts, nuts and washers shall be of either high strength load indicating bolts and nuts of an approved pattern or shall be provided with load indicators of an approved pattern under the heads of the bolts. The dimension of high strength friction grip bolts and nuts shall be in accordance with B.S.4395 except only for the dimensions of the load indicating washers shall be supplied by manufacturers approved by the Engineer.

Non load indicating bolts or washers may be used with prior approval of the Engineer. The part-turn method of tightening shall be used with these bolts.

All bolts shall have clear distinctive marks to identify them. The bolts and washers shall be electro-zinc plated or zinc coated sheradizing and the nuts cadmium plated by the manufacturer to ensure that the nuts do not cease under tension.

USE OF HIGH STRENGTH FRICTION GRIP BOLTS

The use of high Strength friction Grip Bolts shall be in accordance with B.S.4604.

A. SURFACES

Surfaces of plates in joints shall be free of paint or any other applied finish (except galvanising), oil, dirt, rust, loose scale, burrs or other defects which would prevent solid seating of the parts or would interfere with the development of friction between them.

B. MINIMUM PLY THICKNESS

General Grade Bolts - no outer ply, and wherever possible no inner ply, shall be smaller in thickness than half the bolt diameter or 10mm whichever is the less.

High Grade Bolts - no outer ply, and wherever possible no inner ply, shall be less than 10mm.

C. SPACING OF BOLTS

This shall be as shown on the Drawings or otherwise in accordance with B.S.449. The tool to be used for tightening should be taken into account when arranging the disposition of bolts in a joint.

D. ASSEMBLY OF JOINT

Holes shall be lined up with draft pins until bolts in the remaining holes are fully tightened. Driving of bolts will not be permitted. The ends of the bolts and nuts shall be clear and lightly lubricated. No lubricant shall come into contact with the ply faces. Each bolt and nut shall have a flat round washer and taper washer as necessary. Load indicating washers shall be fitted with the protrusions against the bolt head or against a special nut face washer when fitted at the nut end.

E. TIGHTENING

Tightening shall be in a staggered pattern agreed with the Engineer before hand, working from the centre of joint outwards. Each bolt tightening operation shall be carried out speedily until the required gap under the load indicating washer is reached. This shall be measured using a feeler gauge.

Appropriate allowance shall be made in the gap for the location of the indicating washer relative to the bolt. Tightening may be carried out using manual or power wrenches but not torque wrenches and must be carried out until the bolt reaches the minimum specified tension.

Full details must be obtained from the manufacturer regarding details of the installation, tightening and use of load indicating washer to confirm the correct tension has been developed in the bolts.

F. BOLT FAILURE

If after final tightening a nut or bolt is slackened off for any reason, or becomes slack, the nut, bolt and washer must be discarded and not used again.

G. PAINTING

The gap under the load indicating device shall be filled with paint.

H. PART TURN TIGHTENING

In certain circumstances the part turn method may be permitted. The sequence tightening bolts in a group shall be agreed before hand with the Engineer. The bolts shall be tightened initially with a standard podger spanner to bring the joint surfaces into close contact. This must be checked before the tightening process is completed.

A permanent mark shall be cut on the nut and protruding end of the bolt using a cold chisel and the nut finally tightened with an impact wrench to turn it relative to the bolt and specified amount to produce the required minimum tension.

I. SHOULDERED BOLTS AND NUTS

Shouldered bolts and nuts shall be black bolts and nuts in accordance with B.S.2078 and shall be screwed with unified coarse threads to B.S. 1580 and shall be of the dimensions shown on the Drawings. Shouldered bolts shall be provided at all expansion and other sliding joints and shall be supplied with all necessary washers.

J. ANCHOR BOLTS AND NUTS

Anchor bolts and nuts for setting in concrete shall be as shown on the Drawings or as approved by the Engineer and shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's technical information sheets giving full particulars of the bolts including the mechanical properties of the bolts, the safe working loads and methods of fixing and usage.

K. PACKING FOR SHIPMENT

All cleats, gussets, stiffeners, brackets and other projecting material arising out of fabrication shall be protected from damage while being transported in such a manner as to prevent distortion. All machine surfaces shall be suitably protected. All straight bars, except small pieces, shall be shipped in bundles of convenient size and shall be temporarily bolted together or bound with annealed steel wire.

All bolts, nuts, washers, screws, small pieces and other small articles shall be adequately packed in crate or other suitable containers. Each piece, packing, bundle and crate shall be clearly marked with its weight and with the appropriate shipping marks before despatch from the fabricator's yard.

L. ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

The erection of all structural steelwork at the site shall be in accordance with the provision of B.S.449. When lifting and fitting steelwork into position care shall be taken that the members are not twisted, bent or damaged.

Suitable slings, blocks, tackles, shear legs, derrick, cranes and other types of lifting appliances and equipment shall be provided and every care and precaution shall be taken to ensure the safety of all persons engaged in such work.

The erection of the steelwork shall be carried out in such a manner as not to subject any of the members to overstressing, or reversal of loading, which the members are not designed to support. During erection the steelwork shall be securely braced, propped or otherwise temporarily supported until such time as the steelwork is lined, levelled and braced and bolted in its final position.

M. BEDDING OF BASE PLATES

Steel stanchions with base plates shall be supported on steel shims or wedges to obtain the correct line and level of the stanchions and the holding down bolts tightened by hand. Prior to bedding the base plates, the space under the plates shall be cleaned out.

The base plates shall be bedded using cement/sand 1:2 mortar with sufficient water to make the mortar flow under pressure or by vibration or by rodding until the whole space

under the base is completely filled. The steel shims or wedges shall be left in. After hardening of the mortar the holding down bolt shall be tightened by spanner as required.

N. CONCRETING IN OF MEMBERS

Where any portion of a steel member is designed to be cast into concrete, the surfaces in contact with concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned of paint or other adherent matter. When members are to be concrete in, whether supplied with temporary positioning bolts or otherwise, they shall be lined and levelled and plumbed and firmly supported before concreting in.

If base plates are shown on the drawings, these shall be grouted in as above prior to concreting.

P. NAILS, SCREWS AND BOLTS

Nails, screws and bolts shall be of best quality mild steel of lengths and weights approved by the Architect. Nails shall be to B.S.1202 and bolts to B.S.916.

Bolts shall project at least two threads through nuts and all bolts passing through timber shall have washers under heads and nuts.

Q. FIXING METAL WINDOWS, DOORS, ETC

The contractor's prices for fixing metal windows, doors, etc., shall include for assembling and fixing, including screwing to wood frames and cutting mortices for lugs in concrete or walling and running with cement mortar (1:4), bedding frames in similar mortar and pointing in mastic, bedding sills, transoms, mullions in mastic, making good plaster around both sides, and fixing, oiling and adjusting all fittings and frames.

R. METAL WINDOWS

Metal windows shall be steel standard section windows supplied and installed by the contractor or an approved specialist, sub-contractor. In the case of a specialist sub-contractor, the contractor shall provide any general or special attendance as may be required by the sub-contractor.

PART NINE

FINISHES SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL

A. OTHER SPECIFICATIONS

All other specifications of this contract where applicable are deemed to apply equally to the finishings specifications.

B SAMPLES

The contractor shall prepare at his own cost sample areas of the paving, plastering and rendering as directed until the quality, texture and finish required is obtained and approved by the Architect after which all work executed shall conform with the respective approved samples.

C FINISHED THICKNESSES

The thicknesses of floor finishes quoted in this section of the specification shall be the minimum requirements.

Suspended floors shall have a constant structural thickness and have level top surfaces. The finished floor surface will equally have constant level and any adjustment needed to achieve this effect with the varying floor finish materials is to be made in the screeds beneath the same.

Slabs bearing on the ground may be cast to varying levels, and be of constant thickness with varying formation levels, or have varying thicknesses at the option of the contractor. This stipulation in no way relieves the contractor of the requirements of the specifications for the structural work.

D MATERIALS GENERALLY

All materials shall be of high quality, obtained from manufacturer's to be approved by the Architect. Cement, sand and water shall be as described under concrete work and Blockwork.

E BONDING

Bonding compounds, etc., for use in applying plaster and similar finishes direct to surfaces without the use of backings or screeds are only to be used if approved by the architect and are to be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

F. CHASES, OPENINGS AND HOLES

All chases, holes and the like which were not formed in the concrete or walling shall be cut, and all service pipes shall be fixed and all holes and chases filled with mortar before paving and plaster work is commenced. In no circumstances will the contractor be permitted to cut chases, holes and the like in finishes pavings or plasterwork..

INSITU FINISHINGS

G GENERALLY

The term plastering refers to the operation internally and rendering to the same operation externally but for ease of reference the term plastering has generally been used in this specification to describe both operations.

H MIXES

The methods of measuring and mixing plaster shall be as laid down under concrete work and the proportions and minimum thickness of finished plaster shall be in accordance with the following:-

Item of work	Mix	Minimum Thickness and finish
Internal Plaster ceilings.	1 part cement ¼ part lime 4 parts sand	16mm finish to walls and wood float finish unless otherwise specified.
External Render	1 part cement 4 parts sand	12mm finish in two coats
Tyrolean finish coats	Ditto	6mm finished thickness in two on 10mm plastered backing

To obtain greater plasticity a small quantity of lime may be added to the mixes for external plastering at the Architect's discretion but in any case this is not to exceed ¼ part lime to 1 part cement.

With regard to the lime mortars gauged with cement, of the cement to small quantities of the lime/sand mix shall preferably take place in a mechanical mixer and mixing shall continue for such time as will ensure uniform distribution of materials and uniform colour and consistency. It is important to note that the quality of water used shall be carefully controlled. Plaster may be mixed either in a mechanical mixing machine or by hand.

Hand mixed plaster shall first be mixed in the dry state being turned over at least three times. The required amount of water should then be added and the mix again turned over three times or until such time as the mass is uniform in colour and homogeneous.

The plaster shall be completely used within thirty minutes of mixing and hardened plaster shall not be remixed but removed from the site.

I PREPARATION OF SURFACES FOR PLASTER ETC.

Irregularities in the surfaces to be plastered or rendered shall be filled with mortar, without lime, twenty four hours before plastering is commenced. Joints in blockwork etc., are to be well raked out before plastering to form a good key. Smooth concrete surfaces to be plastered shall be treated with an approved proprietary bonding agent or hacked to provide an adequate key for the plaster.

All surfaces to be plastered or rendered shall be clean and free from dust, loose mortar and all traces of salts. All surfaces shall be thoroughly sprayed with water and all free water allowed to disappear before plaster is applied.

As far as practical plastering shall not be commenced until all mechanical and electrical

services, conduits, pipes and fixtures have been installed.

Before plastering is commenced all junctions between differing materials shall be reinforced. This shall apply where walls join columns and beams, particularly where flush and similar situations where cracks are likely to develop and as directed by the Architect. The reinforcement shall consist of a strip of galvanised wire mesh. Expansion or equal approved 15cm wide which shall be plugged, nailed or stapled as required at intervals not exceeding 45mm at both edges. The surfaces to which such mesh shall be applied shall be painted with one coat bituminous paint prior to fixing the mesh.

J APPLICATION OF PLASTER AND RENDER

After preparation of the surfaces a key coat of cement slurry shall be applied to the wetted surface to be plastered. When this coat is dry the plaster coat shall be applied, by means of a trowel between screeds laid, ruled and plumbed as necessary. This coat which shall be to the required thickness shall be allowed to be so hard and then cured as described. Surfaces are to be finished with a wood or steel float to a smooth flat surface free from all marks.

Tyrolean finish shall be applied with an approved machine to give a finish of even texture and thickness. The sprayed finish shall be applied in two separate coats allowing time for drying between coats.

Application in one continuous operation to build up a thick layer will not be permitted. The total finished thickness of the two sprayed coats shall be not less than 6mm.. the sprayed finish shall not be applied until all repairs and making good to the undercoat are completed. any plaster which adheres to pipes, doors, windows and the like shall be carefully removed before it has set. Curing shall take place after the application of the second coat. The pressed finish as directed by the Architect. Where coloured tyrolean is required this shall be obtained by the addition to the mix of any approved colour pigment.

All plastering and rendering shall be executed in a neat workman like manner. All faces except circular work shall be true and flat and angles shall be straight and level or plumb. Plastering shall be neatly made good around pipes or fittings. Angles shall be rounded to 6 mm radius.

All tools, implements, vessels and surfaces shall be at all times kept scrupulously clean and strict precautions shall be taken to prevent the plaster or other materials from being contaminated by pieces of partially set material which would tend to retard or accelerate the setting time.

K CURING OF PLASTER

Each coat of plaster is to be maintained in a moist condition for at least three days after it has developed enough strength not to be damaged by water.

They shall be securely plugged, nailed or stapled as required at intervals not exceeding 450mm at both edges.

C ANGLE BEADS

Where required by the Architect, salient external angles of plastered walls shall be protected with galvanised mild steel angle beads complying with BS 1246 Fig.7 profile C3.

They shall be securely plugged, nailed or stapled as required at intervals not exceeding 450mm at both edges.

A PLASTER STOPS

Where shown on details, plasterwork shall be stopped against “expamet” galvanized steel plaster stop reference 565 which shall be securely nailed to wall in the positions indicated on the drawings.

B CEMENT AND SAND SCREEDS

Screed shall be mixed and formed as described.

C GRANOLITHIC PAVING

The granolithic paving shall be laid by a specialist floor layer and constructed as follows:-

Curing compounds if specified or approved by the Architect shall be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

Surface hardening solutions of sodium silicate if purchased as liquid shall be of the grade sold for this purpose. Fourteen days after curing the surface shall be sprayed with three coats of sodium silicate solution and spread evenly with a mop or soft brush.

Unabsorbed silicate left on the surface after the last application is to be washed off.

Solution is to 1:4 by volume for first coat, 1:3 for second, 1:2 for third, applied at 24 hour intervals.

The base concrete structural floor shall be finished with a tamped surface. Shortly before the granolithic topping is to be laid the surface of the base concrete is to be thoroughly prepared to provide a good bond. The base concrete shall be hacked by hand or mechanically so that its laitance is completely removed to expose clean coarse aggregate. All traces of dust formed as a result of hacking etc., shall be removed. The base concrete shall be thoroughly wetted prior to laying. Any excess water shall be removed prior to the grouting.

The prepared surface of the base concrete shall be covered with a grout consisting of one part cement and one part sand mixed to the consistency of thick cream and it shall be scrubbed into the surface with a stiff broom.

The granolithic topping shall be mixed in the following proportions by weight:-

1 part cement, 1 part fine aggregate and 2 parts coarse aggregate.

The water content of the granolithic topping shall be kept as low as possible consistent with obtaining full compaction of the topping with the plant available in order to avoid segregation of excessive laitance and in no circumstances must water/cement ratio exceed 0.42 by weight.

The granolithic topping shall be mixed for a period of not less than 1 1/2 minutes after all the materials have been placed in the mixer drum. No concrete shall be removed from the drum so that some water will enter the drum before the cement and aggregates.

Each batch shall be discharged completely before the next batch is introduced. No extra water or other material shall be added to the mix after it has left the mixer.

If electrical conduit, trunking or any other items are required to be buried within the granolithic topping and the thickness is reduced at any point the contractor is to ensure that steps are taken to eliminate the possibility of cracking in the granolithic topping by means of galvanised wire mesh reinforcement in the flooring or other approved method. The extent of buried conduits, etc., should be ascertained prior to tendering and allowance for complying with this requirement will be deemed to be included in the rates for granolithic flooring.

The granolithic topping shall be laid in areas not exceeding 14M². The length of any bay

should not exceed 1½ times the width of that bay. Joints shall be made in the granolithic topping over all joints in the base concrete and over all supporting beams for suspended floors.

D INSITU TERRAZZO WORK

The terrazzo pavings and screeds under are to be laid and polished complete by an approved specialist firm.

Where the screed is to be bonded to the concrete structural sub-floor, the latter shall be finished with a tamped surface and left clean and free from dust and grease.

Before laying the screed the surface shall be covered with a grout of one part sand and one part cement brushed in with stiff broom.

The screed is to be laid before the grout has set.

All screeds under in-situ and precast terrazzo paving are to be laid by the approved specialist firm. The screeds shall consist of one part ordinary Portland cement to three parts sharp washed sand. This mix may be varied by agreement on the responsibility of the approved specialist firm.

The screed is to be reinforced with 22 gauge galvanised steel wire netting with mesh not exceeding 1” laid direct on the sub-floor of bays exceeding 1 square metre.

The screed backing in-situ skirtings is to be such as to adhere firmly to the various materials of the walls.

The thickness of in-situ terrazzo finishes are minimal and they may be increased if the specialist considers it necessary with corresponding reductions to the screed thicknesses providing the overall thickness of the finished flooring is maintained and without adjustment to the price quoted. The following thicknesses are assumed in measuring the terrazzo:-

	Finish	Bedding	Screed	Total
In-situ paving	25	-		40
In-situ margins	25	-		40
In-situ skirtings	8	-		12

If electrical conduit, trunking or other items are required to be buried within the depth of the screed and flooring and the total thickness is reduced at any point the flooring specialist is to ensure that steps are taken to eliminate the possibility of cracking in the screed and consequent damage to floor finish by means of galvanised wire mesh reinforcement in the screed and flooring or other approved method. The extent of buried conduit, etc., should be ascertained prior to tendering and allowance for complying with this requirement will be deemed to be included in the rates for terrazzo pavings and screeds under.

The in-situ terrazzo paving is to consist of two parts of white marble chippings to one part of white Portland Cement to B.S.1014.

The marble chippings to be fine (graded 3mm to 6mm in equal proportions) rounded granular clean and free from dust and impurities.

In-situ terrazzo paving should be laid on the screed as soon as practicable and not more than three days after the laying of the screed. After laying the surfaces are to be kept moist until ready for polishing.

The in-situ terrazzo paving should be laid in panels separated by dividing strips in the positions shown on the drawings. Dividing strips are to be white plastic the full depth of the paving and screed and bedded into the screed with the tip edges truly levelled with the

finish polished floor level. The thickness of the dividing strips is to be 5mm.

Polishing of in-situ terrazzo paving is to be carried out by a mechanical polisher with graded abrasives and any necessary water.

Making good of any defects during polishing is to be done with cement grout matching in colour that used in the terrazzo paving.

The finish of in-situ terrazzo pavings is to be smooth and imperforable and is to be approved by the Architect.

The terrazzo pavings is to be washed clean on completion and covered with a thick bed of sawdust or other approved protective layer. This should be maintained and renewed as necessary and cleared away on completion.

Lay in-situ skirtings to match paving or of approved colour and finish coved at junction with paving of floor finish to 20mm radius.

Execute all required angles and stopped or fair returned ends.

Vertical dividing strips to match those used in paving are required at not more than three feet intervals. A diving strip is required between paving and skirting at the commencement of the coving.

Facing of diving strip nearest to wall to be 200mm from face of skirting.

A horizontal diving strip is required at top skirting finished flush with wall finish over.

Where in-situ terrazzo skirtings are required under door frames, etc., a pencil round junction is to be made threshold paving in lieu of coving as shown on drawings.

In-situ margins shall have dividing strips to match those used in pavings. They shall be positioned at junctions with paving and skirting and transversely at not more than three feet intervals to continue vertical strip in skirting.

All internal angles and coves are to be rubbed by hand with carborundum block to be polished finish matching the finish of the paving to the Architect's approval.

E GLAZED WALL TILES

Glazed wall tiles shall be in accordance with B.S1281 and shall be 150mm x 150mm x 6mm tiles from the standard colour range with cusion edges. Wall tiling shall be carried out in accordance with C. P.212.

F PRECAST CONCRETE PAVING SLAB

To be all in accordance with B.S.368. The slabs are to be of the sizes given herein and bedded, jointed and pointed in cement lime mortar. (1:2:9).

G RATES

The rates for tile, slab and block finishings shall include for rounded edge tiles and angles, cutting and fitting up to boundaries and around pipes, brackets, etc., and waste; for work in narrow widths, small and isolated areas and for all other incidental labours.

PART TEN

GLAZING

A GENERAL

Glass used in glazing and for mirrors shall be best quality clear glass free from visible defects so as to afford uninterrupted vision or reflection as appropriate, and without obvious distortion.

B STANDARDS

Glass for glazing and mirrors shall be of approved manufacture and is to comply with B.S.952 in all respects free from flaws, bubbles, specks and other imperfections.

C CLEAR SHEET GLASS ETC.

The clear sheet glass shall be ordinary glazing (OG) quality.

D PLATE GLASS

To be of type described and as approved by the Architect.

E OBSCURED GLASS

To be of type described and as approved by the Architect.

I Putty

(a) The putty for glazing to wood sashes is to be linseed oil putty all as B.S.544.

(b) The putty for glazing to metal windows is to be gold size metal window putty specially designed for tropical use, or patent mastic putty if approved by the Architect.

(c) All putty shall be delivered on site in the original manufacturer's sealed cans or drums and used direct therefrom, with the addition only of pure linseed oil if necessary. No mineral or other oils may be used in the putty except genuine linseed oil.

A MIRRORS

Mirrors shall be polished float glass silverin quality, protected at back with electro-copper backing coated with shellac varnish and paint. The mirrors are to be fixed with chromium plated dome headed mirror screws with plastic or rubber distance pieces and washers unless otherwise stated and rates shall include for this.

WORKMANSHIP

B GENERAL

Glazing of all types and in all locations shall be carefully executed by artisans skilled in this type of work and in conformance with recommendations of C.P.152. Glazing shall be carefully fitted so that it is not subject to pressure and stress imposed by being an overtight fit within the framing.

C MEASUREMENTS

Each element (door, window etc.) to receive glass shall be accurately measured to ensure a perfect fit subsequently.

D SINGLE GLAZING

Single glazing shall be executed with glass of the various types described herein. Ordinary (non –safety) glass may be pre-cut or cut on site.

E WIRED GLASS

Wired glass shall be cut so that the wires embedded are truly vertical and horizontal (i.e at right angles to the cut edges).

F SAFETY GLASS

Safety glass shall be factory cut before delivery to site. Site cutting will not be permitted.

G STORAGE AND HANDLING

Glass shall be delivered to site in stout containers and clearly marked. The containers shall incorporate sling attachment points for lifting bridles. Glass shall be stored under cover so that the panes are truly vertical.

H PROTECTION

After fixing glass shall be boldly marked with paper or whitewash so that it is clearly visible. In positions where damage due to construction traffic or activity is likely to occur stout screens composed of hardboard or fibreboard on battens shall be arranged to protect the glass.

A DAMAGE

Should any glass delivered to site be found to be damaged it shall not be incorporated into the works without the express permission of the Architect. Should glazing installed be damaged for any reason it shall be removed and replaced free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect. Should any adjacent works be damaged this shall equally be reinstated free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect.

B DEFECT WORK

All glass shall be checked before installation to ensure that defective glass is not installed. Notwithstanding this, if in the opinion of the Architect, any installed glazing is defective it shall be removed and replaced free of charge to the satisfaction of the Architect.

C GLAZING TO WOOD

Glazing shall be secured to wood framing with hardwood beads. Edges shall be wrapped in washleather so that the washleather finishes just below the surface of the bead. No adhesives shall be used.

D GLAZING TO METAL

Glazing shall be secured to metal framing with clip in butyl rubber gaskets.

E GLASS THICKNESS

Glass thickness shall conform to the recommendations of C.P.152 and the manufacturer's recommendations for sizes of panes relative to the position in the building and the effects of wind pressure (both negative and positive).

PART ELEVEN

SPECIFICATIONS PAINTING & DECORATING

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MATERIALS

A MANUFACTURERS

Except where stated all materials shall be obtained from approved manufacturers. The contractor shall state the name and address of the manufacturer whose materials he proposes to use. Once approval has been given the contractor shall not obtain materials from other sources without the prior written agreement of the Architect.

B GENERAL

Each succeeding coat of priming, undercoating and finishing (pigment) or clear coating shall be sufficiently different in colour as to be readily distinguishable.

All primers and paints in one system upon a particular surface shall be obtained from the same manufacturer.

The mixing of paints, etc, of difference brands before or during application will not be permitted.

C EMULSION PAINTS

Emulsion paints shall be matt to satin finish vinyl emulsion paint. The first (mist) coat shall be thinned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

D GLOSS PAINT

Gloss paint shall be hard gloss finish oil paint.

E LEAD BASED PAINT

The use of lead based paints will not be permitted.

F CLEAR FINISHES

Clear finishes internally shall be clear polyurethane varnish (one pack).

G PRIMERS AND UNDERCOATS

Unless otherwise specified, primers and undercoats shall be the type recommended by the manufacture of the finishing coats specified for a particular surface. Primer for external bare metalwork surfaces shall comply with B.S 2523.

H KNOTTING

Shellac knotting shall comply with B.S 1336

A WHITE SPIRIT

The white spirit shall comply with B.S. 245.

B TIMBER STAIN

Timber stain shall be oil based pigmented stain. The application of this materials shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions. Tint and degree of application shall be to the approval of the Architect.

C STOPPING

The stopping shall be as follows:-

- (a) plasterwork shall be plaster based filler.
- (b) Concrete and brick work shall be similar material to the background and finished in a similar texture.
- (c) Internal woodwork, plywood and blockboard shall be putty complying with B.S.544.
- (d) External woodwork shall be white lead paste complying with B.S 2029.
- (e) Internal clear wood finishes: the stopping shall be that recommended by the clear lacquer manufacturer.

D FILLERS

The fillers for internal joinery shall be the type recommended by the paint manufacturer for use with his type of paint or lacquer.

Stopper and fillers shall be tinted to match the under coat, and shall be compatible with both undercoats and primers.

All materials shall be used strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

E TEXTURED COATING

Textured coating is to be of proprietary manufacture approved by the architect and of an approved colour.

Technical information concerning the coating is to be submitted to the Architect before ordering, but the minimum qualities of the coating are to as follows:-

- (a) Suitable for application internally and externally, plastered, rendered, concrete, block stone, brick, asbestos and timber surfaces.
- (b) Minimum durability of 10 years even in exposed conditions
- (c) Maintenance free
- (d) Built- in mould resistant fungicide.

WORKMANSHIP

A GENERAL

Workmanship generally shall be carried out in accordance with B.S.C.P 231, unless otherwise specified. Before painting is commenced floors shall be swept and washed over; surfaces to be painted shall be cleaned before applying paint as specified, and all precautions taken to keep down dust whilst work is in progress. No paint shall be applied to surfaces structurally or superficially damp and all surfaces must be ascertained to be free from condensation, efflorescence, etc., before the application of each coat. No painting shall be carried out externally during humid, rainy, damp, foggy or freezing conditions, or conditions where surfaces have attained excessively high temperatures or during dust storms. No new primed or undercoated woodwork and metal work shall be left in an exposed or unsuitable situation for an undue period before completing the process.

No dilution of paint materials shall be allowed except strictly as detailed by the manufacturer's own direction, either on the containers, or their literature, and with special permission of the Architect. For external work dilution of paints will not be allowed whatsoever. For internal work, where permitted by the Architect, undercoats may be thinned by the addition of not more than 5% thinners. Gloss finish shall not be thinned at all.

Metal fittings such as ironmongery etc., not required to be painted shall first be fitted and then removed before the preparatory processes are commenced. When all painting is completed the fittings shall be cleaned as necessary and refixed in position.

B BRUSHWORK

Unless otherwise specified, all primers and paints shall be brush applied. Written permission must be obtained from the Architect's if an alternative method of application is to be used.

C STOPPING AND FILLING

Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer all primers and undercoats shall be stopped flush and rubbed down to a smooth surface with an abrasive paper and all dust removed before each succeeding coat is applied. Care shall be taken to prevent burnishing of the surface.

D STIRRING

Unless otherwise specified by the paint manufacturer all paint materials shall be thoroughly mixed and/or stirred before and during use, and suitably strained as and when necessary.

E INSPECTION

No priming coats shall be applied until the surfaces have been inspected and the preparatory work has been approved by the Architect. No undercoats or finishing coats shall be applied until the previous coat has been similarly inspected and approved.

A. PAINT APPLICATION

Each coat of paint shall be so applied as to produce a film of uniform thickness. All paint shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Special attention shall be given to ensure that all surfaces including edges, corners, crevices, welds and rivets receive a film thickness equivalent to that of adjacent painted surfaces.

B DRYING

All coats shall be thoroughly dried before succeeding coats are applied. Allow a minimum of 24 hours between application on any one surface, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer.

C UPRIMED WOODWORKS

Unprimed woodwork scheduled to be painted shall be rubbed down with abrasive paper and dusted off. Care shall be taken to prevent 'burnishing' of the surface. All knots and resinous areas shall be coated with two coats of knotting. Pitch on large, open unseasoned knots and all other beads or streaks of pitch shall be scrapped off, or if still soft, shall be removed with white spirit before applying the knotting.

Apply one coat of priming to all surface, two coats to all end grain, to be subsequently painted. Backs of all wood frames in contact with concrete, brickwork, blockwork, and metalwork or similar materials shall be primed before fixing. After priming all joints, holes, cracks shall be stopped and filled, rubbed down and dusted off.

D PRIMED WOODWORK

Woodwork delivered primed shall be lightly rubbed down with abrasive paper, and dusted off. Touch up bare areas with a similar priming including open grained ends. After touch priming all joints holes, cracks and open grained ends shall be stopped and filled, rubbed down and dusted off.

E PLYWOOD AND BLOCKBOARD

Edges of exterior plywood and blockboard shall be sealed with two coats of aluminium primer and the backs treated with a lead primer.

F CLEAR FINISHED WOODWORK

All woodwork scheduled to receive a clear finish shall be well sanded with the grain removing all dirt etc., to give as smooth a surface as possible. Resinous timber shall be swabbed down with white spirit and dried thoroughly.

Split or end grain shall be filled with suitable filler recommended by the clear lacquer manufacturer in accordance with their instructions, and of the appropriate shade.

G BARE METALWORK

Bare metalwork shall be thoroughly cleaned off all dirt, grease, rust and scale by means of chipping, scrapping and wire brushing; particular attentions should be given to the cleaning of welded, brazed and soldered joints. Wash down with white spirit and wipe dry with clean rags. Apply a coat of metal primer immediately the cleaned surfaces have been approved by the Architect.

A GALVANIZED METALWORK

Galvanized metalwork scheduled for painting shall be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, grease dusted and washed down with white spirit and wiped dry with clean rags. Any minor areas of rust shall be removed by wire brushing and spot primed with a zinc rich primer. Apply at least one coat of calcium plumbate primer at all surfaces subsequently to be painted.

B PRIMED METALWORK

If the priming coat of pre-primed metalwork has suffered damage in transit, or during erection on site, the affected areas shall be cleaned off by wire brushing abrading and dusting off, the bared patches touched up with a primer of a similar type to that already applied.

C COPPER

Copper scheduled for painting shall be lightly abraded with emery cloth, washed with white spirit and wiped dry with clean rags. Apply a coat of each primer immediately the cleaned surfaces have been approved.

D BRICKWORK, CONCRETE ETC.

All brickwork, blockwork, concrete, rendered and plaster surfaces scheduled to be painted shall be brushed down, all holes and cracks filled, all projections such as plaster or mortar splashes etc., removed to leave a suitable dust free surface. All traces of mould oil shall be removed from concrete surfaces by scrubbing with water, detergent and rinsing with clean water. All these surfaces shall be thoroughly dry before any primer or paints are applied. Apply a coat of alkali resisting primer where surfaces are to be finished with oil paints or alkyd type emulsion.

Asbestos cement surfaces scheduled for painting shall be brushed down to remove powdery deposits, and a coat of alkali resisting primer applied where such surfaces are to be finished with oil paints or alkyd resin type emulsion.

E COLOURS

The colour will, be selected by the Architect from the paint manufacturer's standard colour range.

F TOXIC WASH

Concrete, blockwork, plaster and timber surfaces which are to be painted shall be washed down prior to painting with a toxic wash applied by brush or spray. A second wash shall be applied two days after the first wash. The surfaces shall be then allowed to dry out completely before application of paint.

G PROTECTION

Proper care must be taken to protect surfaces while still wet by use of screens and 'wet paint' signs where necessary.

A DAMAGE

Care must be taken when preparing surfaces, or painting etc., not to stain or damage other work. Dust sheets and covers to the satisfaction of the Architects shall be used to protect adjacent work. Any such stains or damage shall be removed and made good at the Contractor's expense.

B CLEANLINESS

All brushes, tools, pails, kettles and equipment shall be clean and free from foreign matter. They shall be thoroughly cleaned after use and before being used for different colours, types or classes of material. Painting shall not be carried out in the vicinity of other operations that may cause dust. Waste liquids, oil soaked rag etc., shall be removed from the building each day. Waste liquids shall not be thrown down in any sanitary fittings or drains.

C PERFORMANCE

If, while the work is in progress, the paint appears to be faulty, such as consistency of colour, drying time, or quality of finish, the work shall be stopped at once and the manufacturer consulted.

The manufacturer's of the materials shall be given every facility for inspecting the work during progress in order to ascertain that the materials are being used in accordance to their directions, and to take samples of their products from the site if they so desire for tests.

The finishing coats of the various paints or surface finishings shall be free from sags, brush marks, runs, wrinkling, dust, bare or 'starved patches, variations in colour and texture, and other blemishes.

When the work has been completed, the finished surfaces shall not be inferior in quality, colour and finish to the samples approved by the Architect, and imperfections in manufacture shall not be apparent through these finished surfaces.

In the event that the Architect is not satisfied that the quality of finish does not comply with the required standards and/or the sample panel the contractor will be required to repaint at his own expense, such work to the satisfaction of the Architect. If in the opinion of the Architect it is necessary to remove completely the unsatisfactory paintwork this shall also be done under the direction of the Architect at the expense of the contractor.

D Packaging, Delivery and Storage

All paints and surface coatings shall be delivered in sound sealed containers, labelled clearly by the manufacturers, the label or decorated container must state the following:-

- (a) The type of product
 - (b) The brand name and colour
 - (c) The use for which it is intended
 - (d) The manufacturer's batch number
 - (e) The B.S number if applicable
 - (f) All labels shall be printed – containers bearing type written labels
- will not be acceptable

Materials shall be stored under cover in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and with local fire and safety regulations.

The store itself must be maintained at temperature of not less than 50 degrees f (10 degrees C) and must not be subjected to extreme changes of temperature.

A VINYL EMULSION PAINT

Surfaces to be painted shall receive one mist coat followed by two full coats of vinyl emulsion paint. Application may be by means of rollers or brushes.

B GLOSS FINISH PAINT

Surfaces to be painted shall be primed then painted with two undercoats followed by one coat gloss finish paint.

C CLEAR POLYURETHANE VARNISH

Surface to be clear varnished shall be treated with two coats polyurethane varnish

D TEXTURED COATING

The manufacturer's instructions concerning application of the coating are to be strictly followed under the direction of the Architect.

All surfaces to receive textured coatings are to be clean and dry with surfaces scrapped and brushed before application of the coating.

Application of the coating is to be with textured roller or fibre brush as directed by the Architect with a minimum spreading capacity of 1 kilogramme per square metre. Under no circumstances is the coating to be thinned.

PART TWELVE

SPECIFICATIONS DRAINAGE

GENERAL

A. REGULATIONS ETC.

The whole of the drainage is to be executed by a registered plumber and drainlayer in strict accordance with the Regulations of local Authorities and to the satisfaction of the Architect.

B. CEMENT, SAND ETC

The description of material and workmanship contained in the foregoing sections shall apply equally hereto.

MATERIALS

C. PITCH FIBRE PIPES

All pitch fibre pipes and fittings for external services shall be manufactured in accordance with the requirements of B.S 2760. Pipes shall be connected by means of purpose made tapered joints manufactured in accordance with B.S 2760.

D. PRECAST CONCRETE PIPES

Precast concrete pipes for surface water and sewage shall comply with the requirements of B.S. 556 class 1.

Where flexible spigot and socket type of flexible rebated type joints are specified, rubber gaskets complying with the requirements of B.S 2494 shall be used except where oil products are likely to be present, in which case gaskets shall comply with the requirements of B.S 3514.

Where ordinary spigot and socket type ordinary rebated type joints are specified, the joints shall be made with a cement mortar mix.

Porous concrete pipes shall comply with the requirements of B.S 1194.

E ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

Asbestos cement sewerage pipes and fittings shall comply with the requirements of B.S 3656 with asbestos cement sleeve joints with rubber rings complying with the requirement of B.S 2494 class C.

F. CAST IRON PIPES

Cast iron drain pipes for building drainage shall comply with the requirements of B.S 437. Fittings for cast iron pipes shall comply with the requirements of B.S 78 or B.S 2035. Pipes and fittings will be coated internally and externally with an approved bituminous composition, except those parts to be encased in concrete which shall be coated internally only in the concrete area.

A CLAY PIPES

Clay pipes and fittings for sewerage or surface water shall comply with the requirements of B.S 65 and B.S 540 with Type 1 sockets and supplied complete with the manufacturer's flexible joint.

Clay pipes for use in the construction of french drains shall be British surface water pipes glazed or unglazed manufacture in accordance with B.S 65 and B.S 540 with Type 2 sockets or plain ended and supplied with sleeve couplings. Type 1 socketed and sleeve coupled pipes shall be perforated.

B P.V.C DRAIN PIPES

P.V.C drain pipes and fittings shall comply with the requirements of B.S 4660:1973.

C PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLES

Concrete manhole ring sections shall be unreinforced ogee jointed complying with the requirements of B.S. 556. Shaft and chambers slabs shall be either mild steel reinforced heavy or light duty type, as specified.

D PRECAST CONCRETE OPEN CHANNELS

Precast concrete invert and sideblocks shall be of dense precast concrete free from cracks and spalls. The concrete used shall be nominal 1:2:4 mix.

Precast concrete invert and side blocks shall be cast in steel moulds. All arrises shall be true well defined.

E GULLIES

Precast concrete gullies shall be unreinforced and shall comply with the requirements of B.S 556.

Glazed ware gullies shall comply with the requirements of B.S 539. Cast iron gullies shall be of approved manufacture and shall conform with the dimensions and weight specified.

Gulley gratings and frames shall comply with the requirements of B.S 497.

F MANHOLE COVERS AND FRAMES

Manhole covers and frames shall be of cast iron in accordance with the requirements of B.S 497.

G MANHOLES LADDERS

Manhole ladders and fixings shall be of galvanised mild steel. The steel shall be mild steel grade 43 in accordance with B.S 4360 and shall be galvanised after manufacturer has been completed.

H MANHOLE SAFETY CHAINS

Manhole safety chains shall be of 10 mm galvanised mild steel short link chain and will comply with the requirements of B. S. 590. One end of the chain shall securely attached to 16 mm diameter galvanised mild steel eyebolt and the other end shall have a galvanised hook of attaching to a similar eyebolt.

A MANHOLE STEP IRONS

Manhole step irons shall comply with the requirements of B.S 1247. For brick or block manholes, step irons shall be of galvanised malleable cast iron general purpose pattern with 230 mm long tails complying with the requirements of B.S 556.

B FILTER BACKFILL MATERIAL

Filter backfill material for field or french drains shall consist of hard clean rock, crushed slag or gravel having a grading within the limits given below for Type 'D' or 'E'. The aggregate crushing value of the material as determined by the tests in B.S 8.2 shall not exceed 30%. The material passing 420 microm sieve shall be non-plastic when tested in accordance with B.S 1377.

Sieve Sized Weight	Percentage by passing	
	Type 0	Type E
-----	-----	-----
63 mm	-	100
37.5mm	100	85 – 100
20mm	-	0 - 20
10mm	45 - 100	0 - 5
3.35mm	25 - 80	-
600 microns	8 - 45	
75 microns	0 - 10	
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WORKMANSHIP

C UNDERGROUND PIPELINES

The contractor shall construct the pipelines using the designs of pipe, bed, haunch and surround details on the drawings.

'Rigid pipes' shall mean pipes of cast or spun iron concrete, asbestos cement, clay or similar materials.

'Flexible pipes' shall mean pipes of steel PVC or other plastic, pitch fibre, ductile iron or similar materials.

'Rigid joints' shall mean joints made by bolting together flanges integral with the barrels of the pipes, by welding together the barrels of the pipes by caulking sockets with non-deformable materials, such as cement mortar, run lead or by similar techniques.

'Flexible joints' shall mean joints made with factory made jointing materials, loose collars, rubber rings etc., and which allow some degree of flexing, however small, between adjacent pipes.

A TRENCH EXCAVATION

Trenches for pipes other than those forming part of a field or french drain shall be excavated to a sufficient depth and width, subject to the following restrictions, to enable the pipe, joints, bed, haunch and surround to be accommodated.

From the bottom of the trench to a level 300 mm above the crown of the pipe trench widths shall not be less than the minimum nor greater than the maximum figures shown in the Table A.

Battering the sides of trenches shall only be permitted above this level where approved.

The minimum width of trench shall be used for measurement purposes.

Table A- pipe Trench widths

Max.Trench Width (mm)	Nominal Interna Diameter (mm)	Min.Trench Width(mm)

630	100	430
700	150	500
750	200	550
780	225	580
880	300	680
1150	375	950
1200	400	1000
1230	450	1030
1320	525	1120
1440	600	1240
1530	675	1330
1600	750	1400
1690	825	1490
2120	900	1920
2300	1250	2100
2490	1200	2290

Above 1200 Outside dia.	Outside dia. Of	1000
Above 1200 of pipes plus	Pipes plus 800 mm	
mm		

All sheeting and supports are to be out with the minimum width stated.

The contractor shall provide whatever additional pipe protection is directed should the specified maximum width be exceeded due to his method of working.

The contractor shall fill up with well compacted granular bedding material with 1:2:4 mix concrete where ordered by the Architect, any excessive depth or trench arising from his method of working.

Where the trench formation is in ground that, in the opinion of the Architect, is too soft to afford proper support to the pipes, either

(i) The trench shall be excavated down to solid ground and the extra shall be refilled with lean mix concrete, granular bedding material, gravel or broken stone, as the Architect directs, well compacted to form even bed or:

(ii) The pipe shall be supported by facines, piles or such other means as the Architect may direct.

The contractor shall avoid unduly disturbing the finished trench formation and shall make good disturbed areas and excavate any wet or puddled material which might result from his failure to do so. Voids shall be made good as the previous clause.

Where directed trenches close to existing structures be opened in short lengths and refilled or partly filled with lean mix concrete or other approved material.

The material excavated in forming pipelines shall if unsuitable be run to spoil and replaced with suitable materials as so defined.

Suitable material shall be set aside for use as backfill. Unsuitable material shall comprise all material such as material from bogs, marshes, swamp peat, logs, stumps, perishable material, clays having a liquid limit exceeding 80 or a plasticity content greater than 30% of the dry weight.

All surplus excavated material shall be disposed of to spoil hips provided by the contractor.

A PIPELAYING – GENERAL

On arrival at the site, pipes shall be carefully inspected for damage ends, cracks or other defects and any found to be faulty shall be marked and set aside for a decision from the Architect as to their acceptability.

Pipes with damaged ends shall be either completely replaced or have the ends to the extent, and trimmed, as directed by the Architect.

The contractor shall ensure that all pipes are properly hauled both by his staff and by any cartage contractor employed by him.

During transport, pipes shall not be allowed to rest on narrow cross members of vehicles or anything else that might give concentrated loads due to the weight of the pipe or bumping of the vehicle but must be properly supported on soft material. Sufficient labour and equipment must be handed before unloading is commenced and under no circumstances must any pipes be dropped or thrown from a vehicle.

The Architect shall have the right to reject consignments or stocks of piping from which failed pipes have been drawn, or order them to be pressure tested outside the pipelines at the contractor's expense even though no defects are apparent, if there is reason to believe that mishandling has taken place.

Flat braided wire slings or band slings shall be used for slinging all pipes except externally coated pipes and plastic pipes for which only special band slings not less than 300 mm wide shall be used. Chain or rope slings, hooks or other devices working on scissors or grab principles must not be used.

Subject to the requirements of inspection before acceptance protective bolsters, caps or discs on the ends of flanges, specials or fittings shall not be removed until the pipes, special or fittings are about to be lowered into the trench.

Before a pipe is lowered into the trench it shall be thoroughly examined to ensure that the internal coating or lining and the outer coating or sheathing are undamaged. Where necessary the interiors of pipes, specials and fittings shall be carefully brushed clean.

Any damaged parts of the coatings or lining shall, before a pipe is used, be made good as directed. Pipelaying shall not commence until the bottom of the trench and the pipe bed have been approved. Flexible pipes, rigidly jointed, may be joined on the ground surface before lowering into the trench. All joints shall be supported by slings as the pipes are lowered and the pipe-line must not be deformed to a greater extent than recommended by the manufacturer.

Pipes must be brought to the correct alignment and inclination, concentric with the pipes already laid.

All pipes less than 600 mm in diameter with flexible joints must be accurately marked prior to laying to ensure that the correct gap is left in the joint. An indelible mark shall be made on the spigot end on top of the pipe barrel to the depth of the socket less the detailed or specified joint gap. After correct jointing the mark should be flush with the face of the socket.

PVC pipes must be stored and handled carefully and must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

A WITHDRAWAL OF SUPPORTS

During the placing of bedding, haunching, surrounding or anchoring material, temporary side supports and sheeting shall be removed except where directed to be left in and the full width of the trench will be infilled with bedding haunching, surrounding or anchoring materials.

B BEDDING AND PROTECTING PIPES – GENERAL

Bedding, haunching, surrounding and anchoring pipes shall be to the arrangement and dimensions shown on the drawings. A cavity of adequate size shall be excavated in the sides and bottom of the trench or left in the pipes bed at each joint and at each sling position.

The bottom of the trench or surface of the bed shall be finished to a smooth even surface at the correct levels to permit the barrel of the pipe to be solidly and evenly bedded throughout its whole length between joint and sling holes.

The preparation of the trench bottom or surface of the bed shall be completed for at least one full pipe length in advance of the pipe laying, except where in exceptional circumstances another arrangement is approved. No bedding material shall be placed in

trenches containing water.

Where granular bedding is to be used, stones, bricks or similar materials shall not be used below or against the pipe to locate them in position in the trench or to level the pipes. Sufficient infill materials shall be placed around the barrels of pipes to prevent movement.

Where directed, puddle clay dams 500 mm thick shall be constructed around the pipe and across the trench as haunching and surrounding proceeds. The dams shall be at intervals not exceeding 30 metres or as directed and their height shall be determined by the Architect.

Where directed by the requirements for testing pipelines the method of haunching and surrounding pipes shall be modified to leave pipe joints exposed. Where there is a high ground water table all pipes shall be surrounded in an approved free drainage material.

A CONCRETE BEDDING, HAUNCHING, SURROUNDING AND ANCHORING

Concrete for bedding, haunching or surrounding pipes shall be 1:2:4 nominal mix concrete and no back filling of the trench shall be done until the concrete has reached a strength of 15 N.mm².

Before placing concrete, pipes shall be supported near each joint on a precast concrete block or on engineering bricks with a padding of two layers of hessian based damp proof course or material of similar yield between the barrel of the pipe and the supporting block. The surface of the support shall be perfectly smooth for at least 75 mm by 75 mm under the pipe, and the size of the blocks shall be as directed.

Concreting of bedding, haunching or surrounding shall not be done until the pipes have been jointed and inspected. The concrete shall be vibrated into place under the pipe and concrete shall be in full contact with the underside of the pipe throughout its length.

The concrete shall be placed in one operation and shall be well worked form a homogeneous mass. There shall be no horizontal construction joint in the concrete below the level of the half pipe. The pipe shall be carefully anchored against flotation. Concrete beds, haunches and surrounds of pipes with rigid joints shall be formed in lengths not exceeding 10.0 metres which shall be separated by a soft wood joint filter 25 mm thick.

Concrete bedding, haunching pipes shall be discontinuous at flexible pipe joints. Shaped formwork made from fibreboard or other equally compressible material of the thickness stated in the contract and of size and shape equal to the next section of the concrete protection to the pipes shall be used and left at the pipe joint as shown on the drawings. The formwork shall be neatly cut and properly supported by temporary strut and rails where necessary.

PVC pipes shall be wrapped in polythene sheet or roofing felt about 2 mm thick before being haunched or anchored in concrete.

Nominal 1:2:4 mix concrete shall be placed at all bends, tees, junctions, changes of direction and gradients to prevent movements of pipelines due to thrust from water pressure, in such positions and quantities as directed.

Concrete pipe anchorages and thrust blocks in trench shall be placed against undisturbed ground. Any loose or disturbed material shall be removed immediately before the concrete is placed.

Concrete anchorages to PVC pipes shall be placed to support half the circumference of the pipe. The pipe must not be encased. Where compliance with the requirement would result in concrete above the pipe, the anchorage concrete shall be placed beneath the pipe and the pipe will be restrained by straps as shown on the drawings.

A PLUG

Immediately after laying, the open end of a pipe shall be sealed with wooden plug or approved stopper of appropriate size to prevent the entry of material which might contaminate the pipelines, damage the linings, obstruct the waterway or effect the working of valves, meter etc. Plugs shall be unperforated and shall be shaped to fit exactly so that water from the trench excavations shall not be allowed to gain access to the pipeline.

The plugs in sewers may, with the Architects approval, be provided with small holes for drainage purposes, but water from the trench excavation which is heavily charged with silt shall not be allowed to gain access to the pipe.

Where work is interrupted for a period, the plug left in position shall be regularly inspected for their fixing to ensure that there has been no tampering by unauthorised persons. Whenever any plug is removed, the immediate length of pipe shall be examined for dirt or obstructions and shall be cleaned as required.

Adequate precautions must be taken by way of backfilling or other means to anchor each pipe securely to prevent flotation of the pipeline in the event of the trench being flooded.

No equipment, clothing or apparel must be left or sorted inside pipelines.

B JOINTING PIPES

Joints shall be made strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The contractor shall make use of the technical advisory services offered by manufacturers for instructing pipe jointers in the methods of assembling joints. Where manufacturers recommend the use of special jointing tackles, the contractor shall use these for the assembly of all joints to pipes. Sockets shall be laid looking uphill unless otherwise approved.

Before making any joints, all jointing surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried and maintained in such condition until the joints have been completely made or assembled. Notwithstanding any flexibility provided in the pipe joints, pipes must be securely positioned to prevent avoidable movement during and after the making of the joint.

The space between the end of the spigot and the shoulder of the socket of flexibly jointed pipes when jointed shall be as recommended by the manufacturer or ordered by the architect. After flexibility jointed pipes, other than

PVC pipes have been jointed the gaps between the barrel of the pipes and the internal face of the socket shall be sealed with puddle clay, uncaulked rope yarn or other approved material. The rope yarn or other material must have been treated so as not to support bacterial growth.

Where loose collars are used to join pipes cut for closers, special tools shall be employed to keep the inside of the pipes flush and the collar concentric with the pipe while the joint is being made. Pipes provided with spigot and socket joints of the selfcentering, instantaneous joint type, such as the rubber ring push fit joint, shall be laid and jointed strictly in accordance with the makers instructions. Generally the joint ring shall be cleaned and inspected for cuts and defect, and socket spigot examined to ensure free recommended lubricant will be used.

A CAST IRON JOINT FITTINGS

Cast iron detachable joint collars and flanges shall be tested by striking lightly with a spanner immediately before they are placed and if they fail to ring true shall be set aside and not incorporated in the work until proven sound. The flanges shall be correctly positioned and the component parts including any insertion ring cleaned and dried.

Insertion rings shall be fitted smoothly to the flange without folds or wrinkles. The face and bolt holes shall be brought fairly together and the joints shall be made by gradually and evenly tightening bolts on diametrically opposed positions. Only standard length spanners shall be used to tighten the bolts. The protective coating, if any, of the flange shall be made good when the joint is completed. Bolts threads shall be wrapped with PTFE tape where directed before use.

No washers shall be used on flanged pipework to be laid below ground. Bolts shall be as specified and shall be the correct length, leaving a maximum of two threads exposed.

B CEMENT MORTAR JOINTS

The spigots and sockets of concrete pipes shall be thoroughly moistened before cement mortar joints are made. In making ogee joint to concrete pipes a thick layer of cement shall be applied to the butting faces, the pipe being laid shall be well driven against the other, and the jointed finished off inside, flush with the pipe wall. The outside of the joint shall be pointed up with a 75mm wide x 25mm thick mortar fillet all round and central about the joint. In making yarn and mortar joints for concrete and clay pipes, the spigot of the last pipe laid until it bears on the back face of the socket and shall be centred in the socket. Two turns of tarred yarn shall then be firmly caulked into the back of the socket with a proper caulking tool. Mortar consisting of 2 parts of sand to 1 part of cement shall then be pressed firmly into the joint to fill the socket completed and shall be neatly bevelled off at 45 degrees from the outside edge of the socket. Joints made with cement mortar shall remain exposed for at least 3 hours to allow for the initial set of the cement. All joints shall

be examined and approved before the refilling of the trench is commenced

C BACKFILLING TRENCHES

If the contractor allows material to become unsuitable, which when excavated was suitable for re-use, and it is unsuitable when required for backfilling, he shall run it to spoil and make good by replacing with suitable material.

Where required to meet the specification for testing pipelines, trenches shall be partially backfilled to provide anchorage, but joints shall be left exposed.

Backfilling shall whenever practicable be undertaken immediately the specified operations preceding it have been completed. No backfill material shall be placed in trench containing water.

In trenches in roads, verges and where shown on the drawings above 300mm over the crown of the pipe backfill, material shall be deposited in layers each not exceeding 225mm thickness and each compacted to 100% with a moisture content between with the moisture content between 0.8 and 1.05. M.C. Power rammers or vibrating plate compactors shall be used to compact the backfilling from one metre above the crown level of the pipe to the surface.

In trenches in fields or open country backfill material above 300mm over the crown of the pipe may be placed by machines provided the method of operation ensure that the materials slides or rolls into position and does not drop from a height.

The backfill material must not include any stones or boulder of dimensions exceeding 150mm in any position. Sufficient space shall be left to receive the original thickness of solid, turf or other materials removed from the surface. The surfaces shall be restored by replacing the materials in their proper order and form, and by compacting then to such a level as shall ensure that after settlement is complete the surface level of refilled trenches shall be within 30mm of that of the adjacent undisturbed ground.

Where directed, trenches shall be backfilled with lean mix concrete made with 1kg cement to 12 kg aggregate. The aggregate will be as, clinker, gravel, stone or other hard material, approved by the architect, and free from sulphates, dust and other deleterious material.

A FIELD OR FRENCH DRAINS

Trenches for drains up to 150mm in diameter shall be excavated to a width of at least four times the normal diameter of the pipe; above 150mm diameter the width shall be the diameter plus 450mm.

Where shown on the drawings pipes for drains shall be bedded on a 75mm thickness of lean mix concrete which shall also be brought up until at least one-third of the depth of the pipe is supported and in the case of perforated pipes, no line of operations is thereby blocked. Non-circular pipes shall be bedded as shown on the drawings. Socketed pipes shall be laid with a space of about 12mm between the spigot and the inner end of the socket. Ogee jointed porous concrete and perforated clay pipes with rebated joints shall be dry jointed. Perforated pitch fibre pipes may be jointed with any of the joints specified in B.S.2760.

Trenches for drains shall be backfilled with materials approved by the architect.

The pipes, the filter materials and the surface over drains shall at all times be kept free of obstructions.

B OPEN SURFACE WATER CHANNELS

Excavation shall be carried out generally as described for pipework. The invert shall be finished to a true line and fall and sides shall be trimmed to the slopes indicated.

Invert blocks and sides slabs shall be laid on a 100mm thick bed of suitable approved granular material formed and well compacted. They shall be jointed by thickly covering the joint face with mortar and driving the next unit firmly against that previously laid. The excess mortar squeezed out of the joint shall be neatly trowelled off. Channels ends shall be saturated with water and newly completed joints shall be protected and cured as for concrete pipes.

C MANHOLE INSITU CONCRETE

Manholes of insitu concrete will be formed as for blockwork manholes, the blockwork being replaced by nsitu mass 1:2:4 nominal mix concrete.

Precast concrete manholes for sewers of up to 1200mm diameter shall be constructed as detailed on drawings using precast concrete component.

Manhole cover slabs may be cast insitu using reinforced nominal 1:2:4 mix concrete precast using reinforced nominal 1:1½:3 mix concrete.

Unreinforced precast concrete chamber rings shall be surrounded with a minimum thickness of 150mm nominal 1:3:6 mix mass concrete as detailed on the drawings.

Step irons 230mm long shall be set into the external concrete surround to the manhole and the slots through the chamber rings filled with cement mortar.

A CHAMBERS

Chambers for access to valves and fittings on pressure pipelines for water or sewage, unless otherwise directed shall be constructed in concrete blockwork.

B SEPTIC TANKS

Septic tanks shall be constructed to the dimensions and general arrangement detailed on the drawings and in the contract. Tanks with blockwork shall be constructed as for manholes.

C TESTING FOR SEPTIC TANKS

Septic tanks and other chambers shall be tested by filling with water after completion of backfilling.

The first 1.0 metre of depth may be filled as quickly as the supply permits. Between this and top water level the rate of filling must not exceed 1.0 metre in 24 hours. After filling to top water level no further water shall be introduced for 2 days. At the end of this period the tanks shall be topped up to top water level and allowed to stand for 24 hours. The test shall be considered satisfactory if the fall in water level in 24 hours does not exceed 15mm.

In the event of a fall exceeding the above tank will be emptied and any defects made good prior to retest as before, all at the contractor's expense.

D CONNECTION TO SEWER

All connections to sewers are to be made with angle junctions set at the correct angle to minimize the use of bends. All angles shall not exceed 45 degrees.

The open ends of all house connections and other pipes not required for immediate use shall be sealed up with purpose made

stoppers secured in position. The ends of connections and all junction positions will be clearly marked by posts and painted boards of a type and size to be approved by the Architect and the board shall be plainly marked with the letter 'S' and the size and depth below kerb level or ground level. A length of 4.5 mm galvanised iron wire shall be fixed to the face of the last pipe and the marking post.

Every care shall be taken to prevent the marking boards being disturbed and the contractor shall take responsibility for their safety.

The information shall also be painted on the kerbs in an approved manner when all works are complete and the contractor shall record the position of all branches fixing distances from the manhole immediately downstream of the branch.

A TESTING SEWER

Wherever possible, testing shall be carried out from manhole to manhole. Short branch drains connected to main sewer between manholes shall be tested as one system with the main sewer. Long branches shall be tested separately.

Pipes not exceeding 750mm nominal diameter shall be tested in one of the following ways:-

i. WATER TEST

A test pressure of 1.2 metres head of water above the soffit of the sewer shall be applied at the high end but not more than 6 metres at the low end by means of a stand-pipe. Steeply graded sewers shall be tested in stages where the above maximum head shall be exceeded if the whole section is tested in stages where the above maximum head shall be exceeded if the whole section is tested at once. A period of one hour shall be allowed for absorption. The loss of water over a period of 30 minutes shall be measured by adding water from a measuring vessel at regular intervals of 10 minutes and noting the quantity required to maintain the original water level in the standpipe. The average quantity of water added for sewers up to 300mm nominal bore must not exceed 0.06 litre per hour per 100 linear metres per mm of nominal bore of sewer. For sewers exceeding 300mm nominal bore the average quantity of water added must not exceed 0.12 litre per hour per 100 linear metres per mm of nominal bore of the sewer.

ii. AIR TEST

The length of sewer under test shall be effectively plugged and air pumped in by suitable means e.g. a hand pump, until a pressure of 100mm head of water is indicated in a U-tube connected to the system. The air pressure must not fall to less than 75mm head of water during a period of 5 minutes, without further pumping, after a period of 2 minutes for requisite stabilization.

Sewers will be tested:

- i. after laying and placing concrete if any but before backfilling over joints and after backfilling has been completed.

Sewers constructed of steel, spun iron or other materials designed for high pressure shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of clause 33.00 below. Pipes exceeding 750mm nominal diameter shall be tested as required by the contract.

Where required by the contract the sewer shall be tested for obstruction by the insertion and pulling through of twin-coupled rubber plunges of the same diameter as the sewer.

Sewer shall be tested for infiltration after backfilling. All inlets to the

system shall be effectively closed and the residual flow shall be deemed to be infiltration. The following limits of infiltration must be exceeded:-

- ii. for sewers not exceeding 750mm nominal internal diameter, 0.08 litre per hour per 100 linear metres per mm of nominal bore of the sewer.
 - iii. for sewer exceeding 750mm nominal internal diameter 0.16 litre per hour per 100 linear metres per mm of nominal bore of the sewer.
- Infiltration to manhole must not exceed 5 litres per hour per manhole

A MANHOLES AND CHAMBERS

Manholes and chambers shall be constructed in accordance with the drawings and specifications and in the positions as detailed on the drawings or directed by the Architect.

Pipes in and out of manholes are to be as short as practicable and shall be built in monolithically with the manhole and the manhole made watertight. Where line, level and pipe diameter permit and where approved by the architect, the pipeline may be laid broken through the manhole position subject to the pipe joints external to the manhole not exceeding 600mm from the inner face of the manhole wall.

The depth of the main channel must not be less than the diameter of the largest pipe. Where pipes have been laid unbroken through the manhole position the crown of the pipe shall be broken out to the half diameter over the full length of the manhole and the benching completed as directed by architect.

Branch bends shall be curved in the direction of flow and will be trowelled smooth with a steel float finish. Spaces between branch bends shall be completely filled with concrete and the faces above the main and branch channel inverts shall be trowelled smooth with a steel float finish.

Bases and benching shall be formed in 1:2:4 nominal mix concrete trowelled smooth with a steel float finish

Manholes inside buildings and elsewhere as shown in the contract shall have cast iron pipes with access openings and bolted cover plates with the requisite branches in lieu of open channels and branch bends. The bottom of the manhole shall be brought up in concrete to the underside of the cast iron cover plate of the access pipe and benched up at slope of 1:12 and trowelled smooth.

Manhole covers and frames shall be fixed in the position shown, the frame shall be solidly bedded in cement mortar so that generally the cover when in position are fair and even with the adjacent surfaces except where directed by the architect when they shall be kept 75mm above the adjacent surfaces. Where shown or directed frames shall be bedded on one or two courses of blockwork in cement mortar.

Step irons are not required where the depth to benching is less than 900mm and the diameter of the largest pipe is less than 450mm. Channels more than 450mm in depth shall have one or more step irons in a recess, or toe holes and hand rail or post within easy reach, as detailed. A manhole shaft (excluding the 1-2 courses of blockwork under the cast iron cover) shall not be constructed unless the complete length shall exceed 1.0 metres.

Where depth from ground level to top of benching exceeds 4.5 metres a ladder may be used instead of a step iron where directed.

Manhole ladders shall have brackets (not less than two pairs per ladder) of material equal to the stingers built into the blockwork or concrete at intervals of not more than 2.0 metres.

In deep manholes suitable rest chambers shall be provided at about 6 metre intervals, each with a landing platform incorporating a hinged trap door immediately under the ladder as detailed in the contract.

Cover slabs of manholes shall be reinforced as shown on the drawings, minimum cover to steel 40mm, and the concrete shall be as detailed in the contract. All manholes on sewers of 600mm diameter and over shall be provided with safety chains across the mouth of the sewer on the downstream side and handholds or a 25mm solid bar handrail shall be provided on the edges of all benching platforms etc., as detailed or directed. The contractor shall supply two sets of lifting keys for each pattern of manhole cover incorporated in the work. *General Specifications* All manholes and chambers when completed must be watertight and to the satisfaction of the architect.

A CONCRETE BLOCKWORK MANHOLES

Concrete blockwork manholes for sewers up to 750 mm diameter shall be constructed as detailed on the drawings, using concrete blocks as specified laid in English bond beds and vertical joints shall be completely filled with mortar as the blocks are laid. External joints shall be flush pointed and internal joints shall be raked out to receive rendering as work proceeds. Cuts blocks shall only be incorporated when necessary for closures.

Where built into manhole walls, pipes of 375mm diameter and above shall have 150mm thick concrete relieving arches turned over to the full thickness of the blockwork. Where the depth of the invert exceeds 5.0 metres below the finished ground level the arch shall be 300mm thick. Walls of manholes up to 2.0 metres deep and up to 4.0 metres shall be increased in thickness to 400mm blockwork. Walls over 4.0 metres deep and upto 7.0 metres shall be 600mm blockwork and over 7.0 metres deep manholes shall be precast concrete or insitu concrete as directed by the architect. Overall manhole deep manholes shall be adjusted to the nearest half block size with the approval of the architect.

Manhole shafts shall be 750mm by 675mm and where ladders are used this size shall be increased to 825mm by 675mm with the shaft top corbelled as necessary.

Step iron having tail 230mm long shall be built in at 300mm vertical intervals as shown with the uppermost step iron from 60mm to 900mm from the top of the manhole cover as detailed.

NOTES TO BILLS OF QUANTITIES

Throughout these Bills, units of measurement and terms are abbreviated and shall be interpreted as follows: -

C.M.	Shall mean cubic metre
S.M.	Shall mean square metre
L.M.	Shall mean linear metre
MM	Shall mean Millimeter
KG.	Shall mean Kilogramme
No.	Shall mean Number
Prs.	Shall mean Pairs
B.S.	Shall mean the British Standard Specification Published by the British Standards Institution,
Ditto	Shall mean the whole of the preceding description except as qualified in the description In which it occurs.
m.s.	Shall mean measured separately.
a.b.d	Shall mean as before described. Throughout these Bills, units of measurement and terms are abbreviated and shall be interpreted as follows:-

Prime Cost (Or P.C.) Sums.

The term "Prime Cost Sum" or "P.C. Sum" wherever used in these Bills of Quantities shall have the meaning stated in Section A item A7 (ii) of the Standard Method of Measurement. Persons or firms nominated by the PROJECT MANAGER to execute work or to provide and fix materials or goods are described herein as Nominated Sub-Contractors. Persons or firms so nominated to supply goods or materials are described herein as Nominated Suppliers.

Nominated Sub-Contractors

When any work is ordered by the PROJECT MANAGER to be executed by nominated sub-contractors, the Contractor shall enter into sub-contracts and shall thereafter be responsible for such sub-contractors in every respect. Unless otherwise described the Contractor is to provide for such Sub-Contractors any or all of the facilities described in these Preliminaries. The Contractor should price for these with the nominated Sub-contract Contractor's work concerned in the P.C. Sums under the description "add for Attendance".

Attendance

Attendance on nominated Sub-Contractors shall be given as an item in each case shall be deemed to include: allowing use of standing scaffolding, mess rooms, sanitary accommodation and welfare facilities; provision of special scaffolding where necessary; providing space for office accommodation and for storage of plant and materials; providing light and water for their work: clearing away rubbish; unloading checking and hoisting; providing electric power and removing and replacing duct covers, pipe casings and the like necessary for the execution and testing of Sub- Contractors' work and being responsible for the accuracy of the same.

Adjustment of PC Sums

In the final account all P.C. Sums shall be deducted and the amount properly expended upon the PROJECT MANAGER'S order in respect of each of them added to the Contract sum. The Contractor shall produce to the PROJECT MANAGER such quotations, invoices or bills, properly receipted, as may be necessary to show the actual details of the sums paid by the Contractor. Items of profit upon P.C. Sums shall be adjusted in the final account pro-rata to the

amount paid. Items of "attendance" (as previously described) following P.C. Sums shall be adjusted pro-rata to the physical extent of the work executed (not pro-rata to the amount paid) and this shall apply even though the Contractor's priced Bill shows a percentage in the rate column in respect of them. Should the Contractor be permitted to tender and his tender be accepted of any work for which a P.C. Sum is included in these Bill of Quantities profit and attendance will be allowed at the same rate as it would be if the work were executed by a Nominated Sub-Contractor.

Adjustment of Provisional Sums

In the final account all Provisional Sums shall be deducted and the value of the work properly executed in respect of them upon the PROJECT MANAGER's order added to the Contract Sum. Such work shall be valued , but should any part of the work be executed by a Nominated Sub-Contractor, the value of such work or articles for the work to be supplied by a Nominated Supplier, the value of such work or articles shall be treated as a P.C. Sum and profit and attendance comparable to that contained in the priced Bills of Quantities for similar items added.

BILL NO 1. PRELIMINARIES

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	The contractor is advised to read and understand all preliminary items. Prices SHALL BE INSERTED against items of preliminaries. The Contractor shall be deemed to have included in his prices for all costs involved in complying with all the requirements for the proper execution of the whole of the works in the Contract. <u>BID SECURITY</u> The contractor shall provide a bid security duly signed, sealed and stamped from an approved Bank or Insurance company of required the amount <u>SIGNBOARD</u> Allow for providing, erecting, maintaining throughout the course of the Contract and afterwards clearing away a signboard as designed, specified and approved by the Project Manager. (See attached drawing. Sample of this may be viewed at the Public Works Offices) <u>PERFORMANCE BOND</u> A bond of 5 % of the contract sum will be required. In form of Bank Guarantee from a an approved Bank or from an Insurance Company. No payment on account for the works executed will be made to the contractor until he has submitted the Performance Bond to the Project Manager duly signed, sealed and stamped. <u>INSURANCE</u> The Contractor shall insure as required in Conditions No. 30 of the Conditions of Contract. No payment on account of the work executed will be made to the Contractor until he has satisfied the PROJECT MANAGER either by production of an Insurance Policy or and Insurance Certificate that the provision of the foregoing Insurance Clauses have been complied with in all respects. Thereafter the PROJECT MANAGER shall from time to time ascertain that premiums are duly paid up by the Contractor who shall if called upon to do so, produce the receipted premium renewals for the PROJECT MANAGER's inspection.				
A					
B					
C					
D					
TOTAL CARRIED TO COLLECTION					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
A	<u>COMPIANCE WITH LABOUR LAWS</u> Allow for complying with all Government Labour Law and Regulations in regard to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. This should include allowing for provision of site safety training and provision of safety gear.				
B	<u>LABOUR CAMPS</u> The Contractor shall not be allowed to house labour on site. Allow for transporting workers to and from the site during the tenure of the contract.				
C	<u>PROJECT MANAGER OFFICE</u> The Contractor shall provide, erect and maintain where directed on site and afterwards dismantle a site office complete with furniture and necessary sanitation facilities. The office and closet shall be completed before the Contractor is permitted to commence the works. The Contractor shall make available on the Site as and when required by the "PROJECT MANAGER" a modern and accurate level together with leveling staff, ranging rods and 50 metre metallic or linen tape.				
D	<u>SITE SECURITY</u> The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for the security of all the works stores, materials, plant, personnel, etc., both his own and sub-contractors' and must provide all necessary watching, lighting and other precautions as necessary to ensure security against theft, loss or damage and the protection of the public.				
<i>TOTAL CARRIED TO COLLECTION</i>					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
A	WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY FOR THE WORKS The Contractor shall provide at his own risk and cost all necessary water, electric light and power required for use in the works. The Contractor must make his own arrangements for connection to the nearest suitable water main and for metering the water used. He must also provide temporary tanks and meters as required at his own cost and clear away when no longer required and make good on completion to the entire satisfaction of the PROJECT MANAGER. The Contractor shall pay all charges in connection herewith. No guarantee is given or implied that sufficient water will be available from mains and the Contractor must make his own arrangements for augmenting this supply at his own cost. Nominated Sub--contractors are to be made liable for the cost of any water or electric current used and for any installation provided especially for their own use.				
B	SANITATION OF THE WORKS The Sanitation of the works shall be arranged and maintained by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Government and/or Local Authorities, Labour Department and the PROJECT MANAGER				
C	STORAGE OF MATERIALS The Contractor shall provide at his own risk and cost where directed on the site weather proof lock-up sheds and make good damaged or disturbed surfaces upon completion to the satisfaction of the PROJECT MANAGER Nominated Sub-Contractors are to be made liable for the cost of any storage accommodation provided especially for their use.				
D	<u>HOARDING</u> The Contractor shall secure the roof area during the re-roofing with strong nets to ensure no dangerous objects falls to the ground thus avoiding any injuries to people moving around the building.				
TOTAL CARRIED TO COLLECTION					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
A	<u>SAMPLES</u> The Contractor shall furnish at his own cost any samples of materials or workmanship including concrete test cubes required for the works that may be called for by the PROJECT MANAGER for his approval until such samples are approved by the PROJECT MANAGER and the PROJECT MANAGER, may reject any materials or workmanship not in his opinion to be up to approved samples. The PROJECT MANAGER shall arrange for the testing of such materials as he may at his discretion deem desirable, but the testing shall be made at the expense of the Contractor and not at the expense of the PROJECT MANAGER. The Contractor shall pay for the testing in accordance with the current scale of testing charges laid down by the Ministry of Public Works. The procedure for submitting samples of materials for testing and the method of marking for identification shall be as laid down by the PROJECT MANAGER The Contractor shall allow in his tender for such samples and tests except those in connection with nominated sub-contractors' work.				
	<u>EXISTING SERVICES AND PROPERTY</u> Prior to the commencement of any work, the Contractor is to ascertain from the relevant authority the exact position, depth and level of all existing services in the area and he/she shall make whatever provisions may be required by the authorities concerned for the support, maintenance and protection of such services.				
	The Contractor shall take every precaution to avoid damage to all existing property including roads, cables, drains and other services and he will be held responsible for and shall make good all such damage arising from the execution of this contract at his own expense to the satisfaction of the PROJECT MANAGER				
TOTAL CARRIED TO COLLECTION					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
A	<u>PROTECTION OF THE WORKS.</u> Provide protection of the whole of the works contained in the Bills of Quantities, including casing , casing up, covering or such other means as may be necessary to avoid damage to the satisfaction of the PROJECT MANAGER and remove such protection when no longer required and make good any damage which may nevertheless have been done at completion free of cost to the Government.				
	<u>PLANT, TOOLS AND VEHICLES</u> Allow for providing all scaffolding, plant, tools and vehicles required for the works except in so far as may be stated otherwise herein and except for such items specifically and only required for the use of nominated Sub-Contractors as described herein. No timber used for scaffolding, formwork or temporary works of any kind shall be used afterwards in the permanent work.				
	<u>CLEARING AWAY</u> The Contractor shall remove all temporary works, rubbish, debris and surplus materials from the site as they accumulate and upon completion of the works, remove and clear away all plant, equipment, rubbish, unused materials and stains and leave in a clean and tidy state to the reasonable satisfaction of the Project Manager.				
	The whole of the works shall be delivered up clean, complete and in perfect condition in every respect to the satisfaction of the Project Manager.				
<i>TOTAL CARRIED TO COLLECTION</i>					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>PRELIMINARIES SUMMARY</u>				
	Brought forward from page PR/1				
	Brought forward from page PR/2				
	Brought forward from page PR/3				
	Brought forward from page PR/4				
	Brought forward from page PR/5				
	TOTAL FOR PRELIMINARIES CARRIED TO SUMMARY				

BILL NO. 2 : BUILDER'S WORK

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>PERIMETER WALL</u>				
	<u>EXCAVATIONS (ALL PROVISIONAL</u>				
A	Clear site of all shrubs and undergrowth as directed	1950	SM		
B	Excavate pit for column bases not exceeding 1.5 metres deep	634	CM		
C	Excavate foundation trenches starting from the ground level depth not exceeding 1.5m deep.	497	CM		
D	Level and compact bottom of column to receive concrete blinding	273	SM		
E	Ditto but foundation trenches	231	SM		
	<u>Planking and Strutting</u>				
F	Allow for mainiting and supporting sides of excavations and keeping the same free from fallen materials		ITEM		
G	Allow for keeping excavations free of water and mud by pumping, bailing or other approved means		ITEM		
	<u>Filling and Carting away</u>				
H	Return, fill and ram with selected and approved excavated materials around excavations	455	CM		
J	Load and cart away excavated materials from site	543	CM		
	<u>Plain Concrete (1:4:8) in</u>				
K	50mm thick blinding to foundation trenches	390	SM		
L	Ditto but to column bases	378	SM		
	Total Carried to Collection				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>Vibrated reinforced concrete grade 20/20 (1:2:4) in;</u>				
A	Strip footing	53	CM		
B	Ditto but to column bases	108	CM		
C	Ditto but to columns	32	CM		
D	Ditto but to 350 x200 mm ground beam	48	CM		
	<u>Steel reinforcement as described including cutting to length, bending and fixing including all necessary tying wires and spacing blocks (all provisional)</u>				
E	8mm diameter deformed bar	2150	KG		
F	Ditto but 10 mm diameter	3123	KG		
G	Ditto but 12mm diameter	9385	KG		
	<u>Sawn formwork to</u>				
J	Sides of columns	273	SM		
K	Ditto but to edges of strip footing	190	SM		
L	Ditto but to edges of columns bases	273	SM		
M	Ditto but to ground beam (<i>Provisional</i>)	456	SM		
	<u>Local "Kiganjo" Natural stone wallig</u>				
N	200mm thick walling	975	SM		
	Sub-total				
	<u>COLLECTION</u>				
	<i>Total brought forward from page 1</i>				
	<i>Total brought forward from above</i>				
	Total for Substructures carried to Summary				

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>ELEMENT 02</u>				
	<u>SUPERSTRUCTURE</u>				
A	200mm wide approved quality 3-ply bituminous felt damp proof course under walls	610	LM		
	<u>Smooth chisel dressed natural stone walling in cement and sand (1:4) mortar reinforced with and including 25x3mm thick hoop iron in every alternate course</u>				
B	200mm Thick walling	1409	SM		
	<u>Vibrated reinforced concrete grade 25/20 (1:2:4) in</u>				
C	Columns	48	CM		
D	Ditto but to beam ring beam	39	CM		
	<u>Steel reinforcement as described including cutting to length, bending and fixing including all necessary tying wires and spacing blocks (all provisional)</u>				
E	8mm diameter deformed bar	1689	KG		
F	Ditto but 12mm diameter	2344	KG		
	<u>Sawn formwork to</u>				
H	Sides of columns	756	SM		
	<u>Precast Concrete Coping</u>				
J	350x350x25mm Wall copings	610	LM		
K	450x350x25mm column copings	245	NO		
Total Carried to Summary					

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>GATE</u>				
A	Mild steel panned gate 8000x2400 mm high in two equal leafs fabricated using 2mm thick mild steel plate, 75 x 50x 3mm RHS outer framing, and 50x50x3mm SHS intersection members complete with 2 No. pedestrian gates size 1200 x 2000mm high. Pannels to be 6 No size. 600x600 mm high per leaf. The gate to include metal lugs; including purpose made hanging and locking accessories once shop primmed with red oxide primer before delivery to site	2	NO		
	<u>FINISHES</u>				
	- <u>Cement and sand (1:3) plaster</u>				
B	12mm Thick to columns surfaces	319	SM		
C	Ditto but to beam surfaces	912	SM		
D	Extra over walling for smooth chisel dressing with flush pointed vertical joints and recessed horizontal joints	2818	SM		
E	Precast concrete coping in(1:3)cement sand mortar	570	LM		
	<u>Prepare and apply three coats gloss oil paint to:</u>				
F	Metal surfaces of gate	54	SM		
G	Ditto but to plastered surface of columns	319	SM		
H	Ditto but to plastered surfaces of beams	490	SM		
	Total for Finishes Carried to Summary page				

BW/4

[illegible]

BILL NO. 3 PROVISIONAL SUMS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
	<u>The following funds to be expended as directed by the Project Manager</u> <u>Provisional Sums</u>				
A	Allow a Sum of Kenya Shillings One Million (KShs. 1,000,000) for Contingencies		ITEM		
B	Allow a Sum of Kenya Shillings Two Hundred Thousand Thousand (KShs. 200,000) for Project Management		ITEM		
TOTAL FOR BILL NO. 3 CARRIED TO GRAND SUMMARY : PROVISIONAL SUMS					

GRAND SUMMARY

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TENDERER'S AMOUNT	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
A	BILL NO.1 : PRELIMINARIES		
B	BILL NO.2 : BUILDER'S WORK		
C	BILL NO. 3 : PROVISIONAL SUMS		
	SUB-TOTAL		
	ADD		
	16% VAT		
	TOTAL CARRIED TO FORM OF TENDER		

Amount of Tender in words:-Kenya Shillings

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Tenderer's Signature and Stamp.....**Address**.....**Date**.....**Witness Name and Signature**.....**Description**.....**Address**.....**Date**.....

1. Sign Board



