



**prasa**

PASSENGER RAIL AGENCY  
OF SOUTH AFRICA

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

**Project Name:** Appointment of a Contractor for the Management, Procurement, Supply, Construction, Testing, Commissioning and Handover of various multidisciplinary renovations and upgrades at various train stations located in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal

**Cluster 6: Congella, Umbilo, Rossburgh and Merebank Station**

## **Contents**

Amendment History .....	8
SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION .....	9
SECTION 2 – ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATION .....	9
SECTION 3 – STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION .....	11
1. CONCRETE, FORMWORK AND REINFORCEMENT .....	11
1.1. PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS .....	11
1.2. CEMENT .....	12
1.3. CRACKS .....	13
1.4. WATERPROOFING .....	13
1.5. ALKALI REACTIVE CONCRETE .....	13
1.6. AGGREGATES .....	13
1.6.1. Sand (fine aggregate) .....	13
1.7. ADMIXTURES .....	13
1.8. COVER BLOCKS .....	14
1.9. CONCRETE QUALITY .....	14
1.10. UNREINFORCED CONCRETE .....	14
1.11. REINFORCED CONCRETE .....	14
1.12. BATCHING .....	14
1.13. CONCRETE PLACING .....	15
1.14. GROUTING .....	15
1.15. CURING COMPOUND .....	15
1.16. CURING COMPOUND APPLICATION .....	15
1.17. CURING PERIOD .....	16
1.18. CONCRETE RECORDS .....	17
1.19. TOLERANCES .....	17
1.20. TESTING AND MONITORING .....	17
1.21. COST OF TEST .....	17
1.22. FORMWORK .....	18
1.23. REINFORCEMENT .....	19
1.24. “NO FINES” CONCRETE .....	19
1.25. STEEL WORK .....	19
1.26. STRUCTURAL STEELWORK .....	20
1.27. WELDING .....	21

1.28.	FASTENERS.....	22
1.29.	JOINTS AND MATING SURFACES OF MEMBERS .....	24
1.30.	FABRICATED PARTS.....	24
1.31.	CORROSION PROTECTION.....	24
	SECTION 4 – ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING .....	27
1.	GENERAL .....	27
2.	LOW VOLTAGE SCOPE .....	27
3.	MAIN DISTRIBUTION BOARDS / MAIN ELECTRICAL PANELS.....	28
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>GENERAL .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>PAINT SPECIFICATION.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.3.</b>	<b>EDGES.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.4.</b>	<b>SURFACE PREPARATION .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.5.</b>	<b>FINISH ON STAINLESS STEEL .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>3.6.</b>	<b>BUSBARS.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>3.7.</b>	<b>EARTH BUSBAR.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>3.8.</b>	<b>NEUTRAL BUSBARS.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>3.9.</b>	<b>BUSBAR DROPPERS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>3.10.</b>	<b>BUSBAR CONNECTIONS .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.11.</b>	<b>EQUIPMENT .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.12.</b>	<b>DERATING OF EQUIPMENT .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>3.13.</b>	<b>CABLE TERMINATIONS .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>3.14.</b>	<b>INSTRUMENTATION .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.15.</b>	<b>PROTECTIVE DEVICES AND PROTECTION SETTINGS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.16.</b>	<b>PUSH BUTTONS AND INDICATING LIGHTS .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.17.</b>	<b>SITE TESTS.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.18.</b>	<b>WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEE .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>3.19.</b>	<b>SUB-DISTRIBUTION BOARDS .....</b>	<b>36</b>
3.19.1.	General .....	36
3.19.2.	Installation of Distribution Boards .....	36
<b>3.20.</b>	<b>EARTHING.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>3.21.</b>	<b>LABELS.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>3.22.</b>	<b>COLOUR CODING AND LABELLING OF THE DISTRIBUTION BOARD .....</b>	<b>38</b>

3.22.1.	Balancing Of Load and Phases.....	40
3.22.2.	Provision for Future Equipment.....	40
<b>3.23.</b>	<b>EARTHING.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>3.24.</b>	<b>CONDUIT AND FITTINGS .....</b>	<b>41</b>
3.24.1.	Flush In Walls, Floors and Concealed In Roof Spaces .....	41
3.24.2.	PVC Power skirting .....	41
<b>3.25.</b>	<b>COVERPLATES.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>3.26.</b>	<b>CABLE SLEEVES .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>3.27.</b>	<b>ARRANGEMENT OF CIRCUITS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
3.27.1.	Isolators, Circuit Breakers, Earth Leakage Relays and Surge Arrestor.....	43
<b>3.28.</b>	<b>SWITCHED SOCKET OUTLETS.....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3.29.</b>	<b>LIGHT SWITCHES .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>3.30.</b>	<b>ISOLATORS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>3.31.</b>	<b>DESIGN DRAWINGS.....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>3.32.</b>	<b>LOW VOLTAGE CABLE .....</b>	<b>47</b>
3.32.1.	Earth Conductors.....	47
<b>3.33.</b>	<b>CABLE GLANDS.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>3.34.</b>	<b>MARKING .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>3.35.</b>	<b>CABLE ROUTES .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>3.36.</b>	<b>CABLE TRAYS AND RACKS .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>3.37.</b>	<b>LUMINAIRES.....</b>	<b>48</b>
3.37.1.	General .....	48
3.37.2.	Fixing Of Luminaires.....	49
3.37.3.	Supply and Installation of Luminaires .....	49
3.37.4.	Damage to Luminaires .....	49
3.37.5.	SANS Specification .....	49
3.37.6.	Photo-Electric Daylight Sensitive Switch .....	49
3.37.7.	Schedule and Specification of Luminaires .....	50
<b>3.38.</b>	<b>Lighting Poles.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>3.39.</b>	<b>EARTHING AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION.....</b>	<b>60</b>
3.39.1.	Earthing.....	60
<b>3.40.</b>	<b>EARTHING &amp; BONDING.....</b>	<b>61</b>

3.41.	LIGHTNING PROTECTION TESTING AND COMMISSIONING .....	61
3.42.	DRAWINGS .....	61
3.43.	WORK REQUIRED IN THE COMMISSIONING OF PROTECTION EQUIPMENT .....	62
3.44.	PANEL TESTS AND VISUAL INSPECTION .....	62
3.45.	IMPLEMENTATION OF APPLICABLE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS. ....	63
3.46.	SECONDARY TESTS .....	63
3.47.	PRIMARY TESTS .....	63
3.48.	NORMALISATION OF CIRCUITS .....	63
3.49.	CONSOLIDATION AND REVIEW OF TEST RESULTS .....	64
3.50.	ENERGISATION AND ON LOAD CHECKS .....	64
3.51.	TRAINING .....	64
3.51.1.	Electrical Installations .....	64
3.52.	FINAL DOCUMENTATION .....	65
SECTION 5 – MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.....		66
1.	DOMESTIC WATER RETICULATION.....	66
1.1.	DOMESTIC WATER PIPING .....	66
1.2.	WASTE WATER PIPING.....	67
1.3.	JOINTING OF PIPEWORK AND FITTINGS .....	68
1.4.	VENT PIPES .....	68
1.5.	ACCESS REQUIREMENTS.....	68
1.6.	PROTECTION OF PIPING .....	69
1.7.	ISOLATION VALVES AND FITTINGS.....	69
1.8.	HOLDERBATS – TUBE SUPPORTS AND FITTINGS .....	69
1.9.	DISSIMILAR METALS .....	70
1.10.	ALLOWANCE OF EXPANSION .....	70
1.11.	POSITIONING .....	70
2.	FIRE PROTECTION .....	70
2.1.	SHOP DRAWINGS .....	70
2.2.	VERIFICATION OF DRAWINGS AND DIMENSIONS .....	70
2.3.	EXCLUSIONS.....	71
2.4.	SECURITY AND CLEANLINESS .....	71
2.5.	FIREWATER PIPING .....	71

<b>2.6.</b>	<b>PROTECTION OF PIPING .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>2.7.</b>	<b>FIRE APPLIANCES AND FITTINGS.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>2.8.</b>	<b>FIRE PUMPHOUSE.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>2.9.</b>	<b>HOLDERBATS – PIPE SUPPORTS AND FITTINGS .....</b>	<b>72</b>
2.9.1.	Dissimilar Metals .....	72
2.9.2.	Allowance of Expansion .....	73
2.9.3.	Positioning.....	73
2.9.4.	Guide to Maximum Spacing of Piping Supports.....	73
<b>2.10.</b>	<b>PAINTING .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>2.11.</b>	<b>ELECTRICAL .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2.12.</b>	<b>OPERATOR TRAINING.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2.13.</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2.14.</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>2.15.</b>	<b>GUARANTEE PERIOD.....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>HVAC .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>3.1.</b>	<b>PAINTING AND CLEANING .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>3.2.</b>	<b>MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEMS .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>3.3.</b>	<b>AIR CONDITIONING UNITS .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>3.4.</b>	<b>DUCTWORK.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>3.5.</b>	<b>REFRIGERATION PIPING .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>3.6.</b>	<b>CONDENSATE DRAIN PIPING .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>3.7.</b>	<b>ELECTRICAL .....</b>	<b>78</b>
3.7.1.	Site Wiring (Cable Tray and Cable Ladder).....	78
3.7.2.	Earthing.....	79
3.7.3.	Making Off And Terminating Wires And Cables.....	79
3.7.4.	Conduits.....	79
3.7.5.	Trunking .....	80
3.7.6.	General .....	80
<b>3.8.</b>	<b>COMMISSIONING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>3.9.</b>	<b>GENERAL .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.10.</b>	<b>OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.11.</b>	<b>DRAWINGS AND AS-BUILT DRAWINGS.....</b>	<b>82</b>

<b>3.12.</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.13.</b>	<b>MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING .....</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>3.14.</b>	<b>GUARANTEE PERIOD .....</b>	<b>83</b>
	<b>SECTION 6 – CIVIL ENGINEERING .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>SCOPE OF WORKS .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1.1.</b>	<b>GENERAL .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF SCOPE .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>APPLICABLE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>VARIATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>85</b>

## Amendment History

<i>Issue</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Reason</i>



## SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION

The specifications are contained in this document, on the design drawings and on the PRASA standard document 'Blueprint 2022'. Where the Contractor is of the opinion that there is a contradiction in any specification, it shall immediately bring this to the attention of the engineer, where after the engineer shall provide the necessary clarification.

## SECTION 2 – ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATION

The reference code in the table below refers to the PRASA specifications document titled 'Blueprint 2022' which has been included as an Annexure to this document.

*Table 1: Architectural Specifications*

<b>Specification</b>
<b>Floors</b>
600 x 600mm min R9 preferably R10 slip rated Full Bodied Porcelain tiles, mineralised with 3mm grouting lines.
300 x 300 x 2,0mm thick semi-flexible vinyl floor tiles or similar approved.
600 x 600 x 20mm– Lava Stone - with 5mm grouting, sealed with manufacturer recommended sealant or similar approved.
200x100x80mm min thickness Premium Interlocking concrete paving blocks or similar approved.
<b>Skirting</b>
300mm high natural porcelain tile, bedded to wall with cement adhesive or similar approved.
Existing timber skirtings to be sanded down & varnished with Clear Woodcare Varnish or Woodgard Interior Double Life polyurethane varnish as per heritage requirements. New skirting profiles to be installed where necessary, to match existing. Eggshell finish or similar approved.
300 x 600mm & 600x600mm Full Bodied polished Porcelain tiles with 3mm grouting lines. Wall edge / corners to be finished with Stainless Steel Square Edge Trims.
<b>Walls</b>
600 x 600mm & 300 x 600mm Full Bodied Porcelain tiles with 3mm grouting lines. Complete with stainless steel square edge trim. Matt finish or similar approved.
300 x 600mm & 600x600mm Full Bodied polished Porcelain tiles with 3mm grouting lines. Wall edge / corners to be finished with Stainless Steel Square Edge Trims.
12mm one coat smooth plaster and painted with two coats acrylic paint or similar approved.
12mm one coat smooth plaster and painted with two coats or similar approved.
Flush jointed facebrick
Aluminium curtain wall partition with safety glass infills or similar approved.
<b>Doors</b>
New shop primed mild steel door frames to be sanded down, treated, and painted Gloss Enamel or similar approved.

All new aluminium door frames to be natural anodised aluminium or similar approved.
Existing external timber door frames to be sanded down & varnished or repainted with two coats of quality varnish as per heritage requirements or similar approved.
Paint all internal door leafs to be painted with new to match existing or similar approved.
Paint all external door leafs to be painted with new to match existing or similar approved or similar approved.
Manual Push-up Roller Shutters, for openings not exceeding 2,0m x 3,0m high or similar approved.
Solid steel doors for security and durability inclusive of supporting ironmongery or similar approved.
Solid flush panel door with hardboard both sides & 2 concealed edges to suite opening or similar approved.
Semi-solid flush panel door with hardboard both sides & 2 concealed edges to suite opening or similar approved.
Purpose made aluminium door frame to suite opening, safety glass infill or similar approved.
<b>Windows</b>
All new aluminium windows to be natural anodised aluminium or similar approved.
Existing Timber window frames to be sanded down & varnished or repainted with two coats of quality varnish as per heritage requirements or similar approved.
Existing steel window frames to be sanded down, treated and painted with new to match existing or similar approved.
General powder coating colour.
Bullet Resistant Pay / Transaction Windows including sales windows & information desk or similar approved.
Roller Blind installed into the Ticket Sales window, lowered down indicates Ticket counter not in use currently or similar approved.
<b>Ceilings</b>
600 x 600mm perforated lay-in powder coated aluminium ceiling tiles with acoustic backing laid on prepainted tees and adjustable hanger system.
1200 x 600 x 15mm thick acoustic ceiling tiles laid on prepainted tees and adjustable hanger system or similar approved.
1200 x 600 x 12,5mm vinyl faced ceiling panels laid on tees and adjustable hanger system or similar approved.
Flush plaster gypsum or Magna Board ceiling fixed to concealed suspended tee system skimmed and prepared to receive 2 coats quality PVA paint or similar approved.
Concrete soffits to be painted, ripple paint texture or similar approved.
15mm smooth plaster to underside of soffit & painted or similar approved.
Flush plaster fiber cement or Magna board ceiling fixed to concealed suspended tee system prepared to receive 2 coats external prepared quality PVA paint or similar approved.
Isoboard or similar approved extruded polystyrene over-purlin ceiling boards or similar approved.
<b>Steel and other metal items</b>
One coat of waterprime, one coat of universal undercoat, two coats of gloss Enamel as supplied or similar approved.
<b>Roof</b>
Chromadek Concealed fix Klip-Lok 700 roof sheeting or similar approved.
PVC gutters and down pipes.
Fiber Cement or Magna Board Fascia/barge.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>
Granite Tops or similar approved.

Office Worktops to client choice and approval.
Precast concrete-timber composite benches.
Street pre-cast concrete bins.
<b>Sinks</b>
Double stainless steel Kitchen Sinks or similar approved.
Small Kitchens / Kitchenette stainless Sinks or similar approved.
Stainless Steel Slop hopper / Mop Drip Sink or similar approved.
<b>Ablutions fittings</b>
Sloped Granite Slab basin to details document or similar approved.
Waterborne Wash Hand Basin with wall mounted push on demand tap – Vandal resistant or similar approved.
Drop-in vanity basin with push on demand tap - Vandal resistant or similar approved.
Wash hand basin with one taphole & pedestal or similar approved.
Wall mounted top inlet Urinal or similar approved.
Wall mounted top inlet Urinal or similar approved. (at least one urinal to be installed at lowered height for kids).
Vandal resistant WC pan or similar approved.
Paralegic wall hung WC with back inlet flush valvet or similar approved.
Close coupled suite or similar approved.
<b>Disabled Ablution Facility</b>
Bathroom Butler Paralegic Rails dog leg grab rail with 3 supports or similar approved with brushed stainless-steel finish, plugged and screwed to wall with stainless steel screws.
Bathroom Butler Paralegic Rails flush valve grab rail with brushed stainless-steel finish, plugged and screwed to wall with stainless steel screws.
<b>General</b>
Refer to PRASA station design blue print annexure for furniture, accessories, supporting ironmongery and detailed signages.

## SECTION 3 – STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION

### 1. CONCRETE, FORMWORK AND REINFORCEMENT

This section covers the construction of all new reinforced concrete and associated concrete works requirements for the proposed construction of the security wall, as directed by the Engineer.

#### 1.1. PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications shall apply:

NB: All in situ concrete work (mass and reinforced) shall comply with SANS Specification 1200G (“8 Measurement and Payment” is not applicable) supplemented by the clauses in this section. Where SANS Specification 1200G and the clauses in this section are in conflict the clauses in this section shall take precedence.

In addition the "Model Preambles for Trades" as recommended and published by the Association of South African Quantity Surveyors, 1999 Edition, shall be read in conjunction with and shall apply to all items in the Bill of Quantities not covered by the 'SANS Standardised Specifications' SANS 1200 Series.

Where the term "plain concrete" appears in SANS Specification 1200G it shall be read as "mass concrete".

- SANS 1200 G            Concrete
- SANS 2001: CC1       Construction Works: Concrete Works (Structural)
- SANS 1083: 2006      Aggregates from natural sources
- SANS 10100-2:2000   The Structural use of concrete – Part 2: Materials and execution of work.
- SANS 50197-1:2000   Cement – composition, specifications and conformity criteria. Part 1: Common cements
- SANS 1491-1:2005    Portland cement extenders – Part 1 Ground granulated blast furnace slag.
- SANS 1491-2:2005    Portland cement extenders – Part 2 Fly ash.
- SANS 1491-3:2006    Portland cement extenders – Part 3 Condensed Silica Fume

## 1.2. CEMENT

Common cements, complying with SANS 50197-1 shall be used for all concrete work. On no account shall masonry cements be used for concrete work, even if the strength designations are the same as for common cements.

The Supervisor for test purposes may require samples of cement from any one, or from every consignment. Cement in any consignment from which a sample may have been taken for testing shall not be used until it has been approved. Allowance must be made for possible delay in that tests may take 10 days to carry out.

Bags of cement shall be stacked in a waterproof, solidly constructed shed with a central door and a floor rendered damp-proof with a tarpaulin. The bags of cement shall be closely stacked (but not against walls) in order to reduce air circulation in such a manner that the cement is used in the order in which it was received, i.e. first in first out.

### **1.3. CRACKS**

The crack must be sealed with a low viscosity sealant to prevent further corrosion to the reinforcing in the concrete or/and the brickwork following exposing the affected areas to identify the severity on each fracture.

Crack filling sealants/bonding agents or similar approved may be used to the manufacturer specification.

All paint or/and plaster cracks will require re-plastering and repainting to match existing finish

### **1.4. WATERPROOFING**

The existing waterproofing must be removed and replaced with a 4mm bituminous agent and a two coat bitumen aluminium agent or similar.

All drainage ducts from the roof must be cleaned to ensure that there is no blockage.

### **1.5. ALKALI REACTIVE CONCRETE**

Alkali Reactive Aggregates shall not be used in this project. The equivalent Na<sub>2</sub>O content of the concrete shall not exceed 2, 0 kg/m<sup>3</sup> where % Na<sub>2</sub>O equivalent = % Na<sub>2</sub>O + (0,658 x %K<sub>2</sub>O)

### **1.6. AGGREGATES**

Fine and coarse aggregate shall comply with the relevant clauses of SANS 1083. No aggregate shall be delivered for use in the works until approval is given.

#### **1.6.1. Sand (fine aggregate)**

The fine aggregates shall comply with the requirements of SANS Specification 1083. Other aggregates may be approved if they have a satisfactory history and / or test results.

No aggregate may be used until it has been approved. Samples having a mass of 25kg (16.5 litres) of the proposed aggregate to be used may be required by the Supervisor for test purposes. Samples having a mass of 25kg shall be forwarded every 3 months during concreting work and also if the source of supply is changed. Allowance must be made for possible delay in that the tests may take 14 days to carry out.

### **1.7. ADMIXTURES**

Admixtures containing chlorides will not be permitted in reinforced concrete.

## 1.8. COVER BLOCKS

Cover blocks used to ensure the cover to reinforcement shall be made of cement mortar. Cover blocks shall be dense and have a minimum 28-day crushing strength of 30 MPa and shall be cured in water for at least 14 days before being used. Cover/spacer blocks made of plastic will not be permitted.

## 1.9. CONCRETE QUALITY

Prior to the start of any concrete work on site, the Contractor shall submit a quality assurance plan which will ensure compliance with specification and provide acceptable documentary evidence that all specified operations have been carried out satisfactorily.

Where the minimum dimension to be placed during a single pour is larger than 600mm, and the cement content of the reinforced concrete exceeds the following:

- Cement Types I and II/ \* S : 400 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
- Cement Types II/B-V and II/B-W : 450 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

The Project Manager may require that measures be instituted to reduce heat development in the concrete.

## 1.10. UNREINFORCED CONCRETE

Class A Concrete: Filling to cavity of hollow walls.

Unreinforced concrete cast against excavated surfaces: 15 MPa/19mm Concrete, Surface blinding under footings and bases.

## 1.11. REINFORCED CONCRETE

30 MPa/19mm Concrete:

- Foundation bases,
- Columns,
- Precast panels.

## 1.12. BATCHING

All cementitious binders shall be batched by full sack or by mass batching with approved precision weighing equipment.

All aggregates shall be precisely measured by mass using approved precision weigh-batching equipment, unless otherwise permitted by the Project Manager.

Should any variation in the composition of the aggregate become apparent, the Project Manager shall be notified and a further sample of aggregate submitted immediately for his approval.

### **1.13. CONCRETE PLACING**

The size, shape and depth of any excavation shall be approved by the Project Manager before concrete is placed.

Unless otherwise permitted by the Project Manager, no concrete shall be placed until the fixed reinforcement has been accepted by him and confirmed in writing by way of a release certificate.

### **1.14. GROUTING**

25 MPa non-shrink cementitious grout: Bedding approximately 25mm thick under base plate including chamfered edges all round.

### **1.15. CURING COMPOUND**

Unless otherwise directed by the Project Manager, the curing compound shall be:

- An approved trafficable, resin-based, white pigmented, membrane forming for slopes flatter than 1:1.
- An approved clear, aesthetically acceptable, membrane forming for all other concrete surfaces, including beam and slab soffits.

The curing compound shall comply with specification ASTM C309, except that the maximum permissible water loss in the test shall be 0, 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

Alternatively, the curing compound shall be acceptable if the treated concrete retains 90% or more of its mixing water when subject to the test set out in BS 8110 Part 1 – Chapter 6.6.

### **1.16. CURING COMPOUND APPLICATION**

The total application rate of the curing compound shall be the greater of the supplier's specification or 0.90 l/m<sup>2</sup>. On textured concrete surfaces, the total application rate shall be 0.90 l/m<sup>2</sup>.

In cases of concrete surfaces with run-off problems, it may be necessary to apply more than one coat of membrane forming curing compound to obtain the specified total or cumulative application rate.

Curing in accordance with SANS 1200 G shall commence on all concrete surfaces as soon as it is practical in the opinion of the Technical Officer.

On unformed surfaces the curing compound shall be applied after finishing and as soon as the free water on the surface has disappeared and no water sheen is visible, but no so late that the liquid curing compound will be absorbed into the concrete.

On formed surfaces, the exposed concrete shall be wet with water immediately after the forms are removed and kept moist until the curing compound is applied.

Application of the curing compound shall begin once the concrete has reached a uniformly damp appearance with no free water on the surface.

Application of the compound may be done by hand or power spray.

The compound shall be applied at a uniform rate with two applications at right angles to each other to ensure complete coverage.

Pigmented compounds, without a thixotropic agent, shall be adequately stirred to assure even distribution of the pigment during application.

Unless otherwise directed by the Project Manager, the initial 24 hour curing of concrete surfaces not covered by formwork shall be carried out by ponding, covering with constantly wetted sand or mats, or continuous spraying in accordance with SANS 1200 G when the following climatic conditions occur:

1. Wind velocity greater than 5 m/s
- and/or
2. Ambient temperature is above 25 °C
- and/or
3. The relative humidity is below 60 %

If plastic shrinkage occurs, the concrete, while still plastic, shall be re-vibrated, floated and re-coated with curing compound as if no curing has previously taken place.

## **1.17. CURING PERIOD**

The curing period for concrete containing only CEM 1 shall be 7 days.

The curing period for concrete containing CEM 1 plus cement extenders (MGBS, FA) shall be 10 days.

The curing period will start on completion of the concrete pour and for formed surfaces shall be included the time for which forms are still in place after the pour.



### **1.18. CONCRETE RECORDS**

The Contractor shall maintain the following daily records for every part of the concrete structure and shall make these available at all times during the progress of the work for inspection by the Project Manager:

- The date and time during which concrete was placed
- Identification of the part of the structure in which the concrete was placed
- The mixed proportions and specified strength
- The type and brand of cement
- The slump of the concrete
- The identifying marks of test cubes made
- Curing procedure applied to concrete placed
- The times when shuttering was stripped and props removed
- The date of despatch of the cubes to the testing laboratory
- The test results

The records shall be delivered to the Project Manager each week except in the case of sub-standard concrete, when the Project Manager shall be informed immediately.

### **1.19. TOLERANCES**

Deviations shall be within the limits listed in SANS 1200 G for degree of accuracy II unless otherwise specified.

### **1.20. TESTING AND MONITORING**

Frequency of sampling and testing shall be as specified in SANS 1200 G

### **1.21. COST OF TEST**

The costs of making, storing and testing of concrete test cubes as required under clause 7 'Tests' of SANS 1200 G shall include the cost of providing cube moulds necessary for the purpose, for testing costs and for submitting reports on the tests to the Project Manager. The testing shall be undertaken by an independent firm or institution nominated by the Contractor to the approval of the Project Manager (Test cubes are measured separately)

If the quantity of concrete from which samples were taken exceeds 40 m<sup>3</sup>, it shall be subject to the testing of a minimum of 3 sets of samples per day from each grade of concrete placed in each independent structure.

If the quantity of concrete from which samples were taken is less than 40 m<sup>3</sup>, it shall be subject to the testing of a minimum of 2 sets of samples per day from each grade of concrete placed in each independent structure.

If the Contractor disputes the results of the tests on concrete cubes, the concrete represented by the cubes will be considered acceptable if the Contractor, at his own cost, proves to the satisfaction of the Project Manager that the estimated actual strength of cores taken from the structure, determined in accordance with SANS Standard Method SM 856, is not less than the specified strength.

If the strength of the concrete fails to meet the acceptance criteria stipulated, the Project Manager may in his sole discretion and in addition to the options listed in SANS 1200 G:

- i. Accept the concrete subject to approved remedial measures being undertaken by the *Contractor*; or
- ii. Permit the concrete to remain subject to the payment of a penalty

The penalty referred to will be determined as follows:

$$\text{Penalty} = V \times R \times F$$

Where,

V = Volume (in the opinion of the Project Manager) of concrete of unsatisfactory strength represented by the test result.

R = Relevant scheduled rate

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{\text{Average strength of unsatisfactory concrete}}{\text{Specified strength} + 6 \text{ MPa}}}$$

Where the relevant scheduled rate (R) includes the cost of formwork or

$$F = 1 - \frac{\text{Average strength of unsatisfactory concrete}}{\text{Specified strength} + 6 \text{ MPa}}$$

Where the relevant scheduled rate (R) excludes the cost of formwork or where no formwork was involved.

## 1.22. FORMWORK

Rough formwork (degree of accuracy ii)

Rough Formwork to Sides:

- Strip footings.
- Bases.
- Rectangular columns in foundations.

### 1.23. REINFORCEMENT

High tensile steel reinforcement to structural concrete work:

- In various diameters and lengths
- Mild steel reinforcement to structural concrete work
- In various diameters and lengths
- High tensile steel reinforcement to structural concrete work
- Fabric reinforcement:
- Fabric reinforcement type as specified on structural drawings.

### 1.24. “NO FINES” CONCRETE

“No-fines” concrete, for grading flat concrete roofs and the like to falls, shall be in the proportion of 12 parts 19 iron cubical stone to 1 part cement mixed with 20 litres water per bag of cement and be laid to falls of not less than 15mm per linear metre for mastic asphalt and not less than 20mm per linear metre for sheet roof covering. For heavy load applications special mix designs may be required

### 1.25. STEEL WORK

Governing Codes and Standards

- ANSI/AWS D1.1 : Structural Welding Code - Steel
- BS-EN 287 Part 1 : Approval testing of welders/fusion welding
- BS-EN 288 Part 3 : Specification and approval of welding procedures for metallic materials
- BS 5135 : Metal arc welding of carbon and carbon manganese steels
- BS 4360/SANS 50025: Weldable structural steel

- BS 2573 Part 1 : Classification, stress calculations and design of structures
- BS 3923 : Methods for ultrasonic examination of welds
- BS 2600 : Radiographic examination of fusion welded butt joints in steel
- DIN 1026 : Metric channels
- ISO R657 : Angles
- SANS 10094 : The use of high strength friction grip bolts and nuts
- SANS 135 : ISO metric bolts, screws and nuts (hexagon and square)
- (coarse thread free fit series)
- SANS 136 : ISO metric precision hexagon-head bolts and screws, and
- hexagon nuts (coarse thread medium fit series)
- SANS 435 : Mild steel rivet

## 1.26. STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

The design of all structural steelwork shall be such as to provide a robust and rigid structure requiring the minimum of maintenance and providing a long service life. In the design of steel structures, due cognisance shall be taken of environmental and wind load conditions as specified in the main specification.

Due to the highly corrosive conditions experienced in South African coastal regions, the permissible stresses shall not exceed those set out in British Standard No. 2573.

All steel sections shall be manufactured in accordance with the following standards:-

- |       |                    |   |                                       |
|-------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| i.    | BS 4360/SANS 50025 | : | Weldable structural steel             |
| ii.   | BS 4 Part 1        | : | I and H sections                      |
| iii.  | DIN 1026           | : | Metric channels                       |
| iv.   | BS 4 Part 1        | : | Structural steel, hot rolled sections |
| v.    | ISO - R657         | : | Angles                                |
| vi.   | BS 4848 Part 2     | : | Hot finished hollow sections          |
| vii.  | BS 6363            | : | Cold formed sections                  |
| viii. | BS 29              | : | Forgings                              |

- |     |         |   |                |
|-----|---------|---|----------------|
| ix. | BS 3100 | : | Steel castings |
| x.  | BS 1452 | : | Cast iron      |

All steel plates and rolled steel sections used in the construction of the structures shall be of steel made by the open hearth process (acid or basic) and shall comply in every respect with BS 4360, "A" quality Structural Steel for Bridges and General Building Construction, Grade 43A or Grade 50B or SANS 50025 grade S355JR, where sections sizes allow. That is, the percentage of phosphorous and sulphur shall not exceed 0.06%.

The above is laid down as a standard, but tenders will also be considered for rolled steel not conforming strictly to the above standard. Full particulars of the guaranteed properties of the steel tendered for should in this case be furnished, i.e. chemical composition, tensile strength, yield point, reduction in area, bend tests, etc.

Forgings and drop forgings shall be free from flaws and surface defects of any kind and be accurately finished to the prescribed dimensions.

Steel castings shall be sound, clean and free from all defects and distortion of any kind and should, except where otherwise specified, conform with the conditions and tests specified in B.S. No. 3100/Latest Edition, for grades A, B and C according to requirements. They shall be thoroughly annealed and all working parts and bearing surfaces shall be machined and turned accurately with correct finish.

The dimensional and out-of-square tolerance as specified in the above Standards shall also apply to built-up components. Edge preparations, welding techniques, straight beds and material fit-up shall be considered when welded joints are designed.

The shape of all members and connections must allow easy accessibility for maintenance painting of all surfaces. No members shall comprise a double member which cannot be painted and maintained.

Structural details must be so designed as to eliminate or seal off any cavities or pockets where water or condensation could collect and promote corrosion. Horizontal members with upstanding flanges require special drainage.

All hollow sections shall be completely closed and airtight, and all welding is to be of such size and quality as to ensure complete airtightness. No tapping or drilling of holes into sealed sections will be permitted.

## **1.27. WELDING**

All the provisions of BS 5135 shall be complied with as far as applicable.

Design of weld joints shall be such that crevices, overlaps, pockets, arc strikes and dead ends do not exist.

All joints shall be completely seal welded in accordance with BS 5135. Special care must be taken to prevent the ingress of moisture into the tubular members by ensuring that each such tubular member is airtight. "Stitch" welding will not be permitted. Only continuous welding will be accepted.

Weld cracks, undercut, or pock marks will not be accepted.

All welds on the load bearing frame structure, containers, piping, pipe line flanges, etc., shall be continuous and shall be visually inspected for cracks and other discontinuities.

Welds on the main chords must be tested ultrasonically in accordance with BS 3923 or X-rayed in accordance with BS 2600 and those on minor joints by the dye-penetrant method. The equipment required for these tests must be supplied by the Contractor and the testing done at his cost.

Steel, except in minor details, which has been partially heated, shall be properly annealed. (Electrically welded structural members accepted.)

All brackets, clamps, lugs, straps, suspenders, etc. required for attaching mechanical and electrical equipment must be welded on prior to erection and special precautions must be taken not to damage welds or puncture tubes during erection.

The welding of all rails shall be done by an approved method.

Welding shall only be carried out by a coded welder according to SANS 10044, BS-EN 287 Part 1 and BS-EN 288 Part 3 or ANSI/AWS D1.1.

All parts to be welded shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried before welding. The welding will only be done in dry surroundings and all steps taken to prevent hydrogen embrittlement.

Where materials of different compositions are joined by welding, especially carbon steel to chrome steel, the filler welding method and post welding treatment shall be such that embrittlement and other degradation of both steel and filler is prevented.

It must be ensured that welded joints are ductile.

## **1.28. FASTENERS**

All bolts, nuts and rivets shall be manufactured in accordance with the following standards:-

- SANS 135 : Commercial bolts and nuts Grade 4.6
- SANS 136 : Precision bolts and nuts Grade 8.8
- SANS 10094 : Friction Grip Bolts and nuts Grade General
- SANS 435 : Rivets

All friction grip fasteners shall be hot dip galvanised, including high tensile bolts (and their nuts and washers), structural rivets and Huck bolts.

All holding down bolts and nuts and brackets, as well as all fixing bolts, studs, nuts and washers shall be of stainless steel. Fixing rivets shall be of either stainless steel or brass.

Bolts and set screws shall be locked in an approved manner and shall not be stressed in tightening to beyond the recommended loads.

The quality of friction grip bolts, nuts and washers, bolt lengths, sizes of holes, tightening standards, surface condition of clamped components, shop and site assembling and acceptance inspection of friction grip joints shall comply with the latest edition of SANS 10094. Certificates shall be supplied for all bolts of grade 8.8 and 10.9.

All bolt and rivet holes must be accurate to size and location, the centres of holes shall not be placed nearer the edge of a plate than 1.5 diameters with an extra allowance of 3mm for sheared edges. All holes in the structural work shall be drilled or otherwise punched to a diameter not exceeding 1,5mm less than the diameter of the finished hole on the die side, and afterward reamed out to the exact size.

Where possible the adjoining parts forming a connection shall be drilled or reamed together, with holes not exceeding 1.5 mm diameter the rivet or bolt for which it is made. No rough or broken edge shall be left around any of the holes.

For turned and fitted bolts, the holes shall be accurately drilled or reamed; the diameter of the hole shall not exceed the finished diameter of the bolt by more than 0,25mm.

The holes, after assembly of the parts, shall be true throughout the thickness of all the parts and perpendicular to the axis of the member.

Rivets shall be cup-headed or countersunk as required, unless otherwise specified. No rivet head shall contain less metal than does a length of the rivet equal to 1,25 times its diameter. All loose and defective rivets shall be cut and replaced by sound ones; also others when required for the purpose of examining the work. Rivets shall be driven with pressure tools whenever possible and pneumatic hammers shall be used in preference to hand driving.

All field rivets must be supplied with shanks of suitable length for pneumatic riveting.

Bolts shall be of such a length as to accommodate a full nut when tightening up, and project at least two thread pitches beyond the nut. Excessive projection of threads beyond the nuts should be avoided.

All bolts having countersunk heads shall have strong feathers forged on the neck and head to prevent turning and the bolt holes shall be cut to receive same. All nuts and bolts (excluding countersunk bolts) shall be furnished with circular washers of sufficient thickness, the outside diameter being at least twice the nominal diameter of the bolt, and washers fitted correctly.

Where bolt heads or nuts are seated on bevelled surfaces of beams or channel flanges, bevelled washers must be inserted.

## 1.29. JOINTS AND MATING SURFACES OF MEMBERS

Mating surfaces of members to be joined by high tensile steel bolts in friction grip shall be cleaned and primed as specified for the rest of the steelwork. Mating surfaces shall lay flat against each other to eliminate gaps which may allow ingress of water. After joining, the edges shall be sealed with an approved brand of Butyl/ Rubber sealing compound by means of a suitable caulking gun, or shall be seal welded.

Other joints shall be formed by one of the following methods:

- i. The mating surfaces of members shall be blast cleaned, primed and protected prior to sub-assembly by the liberal application of caulking compound. While the compound is still wet, the members shall be bolted together and caulking compound which is squeezed out shall be completely removed.
- ii. The mating surfaces shall be protected with the full corrosion protection system as specified, the surfaces joined together and the joint so formed shall be sealed with butyl rubber sealer.
- iii. After being cleaned and primed the surface shall be joined together and the joint so formed shall be seal welded.
- iv. The primer coating on mating surfaces must be applied not more than 4 hours after cleaning and the edges must be sealed within 3 weeks of assembly of the part.

## 1.30. FABRICATED PARTS

All fabricated parts shall be properly fitted during assembly to result in properly aligned equipment having a neat appearance. Fabrications of load bearing members shall have no abrupt changes in cross section and regions of severe stress concentration. All sharp corners accessible by personnel during erection or operation shall be ground, rounded, or removed by other methods. Burrs, welding spatter and stubs of welding wire shall be removed.

## 1.31. CORROSION PROTECTION

### **Scope**

PRASA requires that the Contractor supply, install and guarantee a robust, climatically suited, grade corrosion protection system for use on all steelwork. The Contractor may select either a 3-Coat or 1-Coat system. The corrosion protection system selected for use shall be from an internationally recognised and reputable supplier. The selected corrosion protection system shall carry a minimum 5year guarantee, defined as a maximum of 1% of the total area of corrosion protection breakdown per year. The Contractor shall be required to repair yearly, any corrosion protection breakdown exceeding 1% of the total surface area. The paint supplier



shall carry the guarantee for the first 5years. A guarantee certificate, from the paint supplier, is required prior to the construction Works.

The final paint selection by the Contractor shall be approved by the Engineer before its application.

#### **Typical Accepted Sequence of Corrosion Protection Application – 3 coat system**

- High pressure wash, clean and remove oils and contaminants,
- Descale,
- Grit blast to SA 2 ½,
- Remove all slag and waste,
- Stripe coat using 1st coat primer: angles, stiffeners, edges, corners, welding seams and all areas inaccessible by spray painting,
- Spray 1st primer coat to all surfaces,
- Allow sufficient drying time,
- High pressure wash to remove dust before next coat application,
- Stripe coat using 2nd coat primer: angles, stiffeners, edges, corners, welding seams and all areas inaccessible by spray painting,
- Spray 2nd primer/intermediate coat to all surfaces,
- Allow sufficient drying time,
- High pressure wash to remove dust before final coat application,
- Stripe coat using final coat: angles, stiffeners, edges, corners, welding seams and all areas inaccessible by spray painting,
- Spray final coat to all surfaces

#### **Paint specification – 3 coat system**

- 1st Coat Primer to be 150 microns DFT,
- 2nd Coat Primer to be 150 microns DFT,
- Coat to be 160 microns DFT.

#### **Paint Application**

The application instruction covers surface preparation, application equipment and application details for corrosion protection to steelwork according to the requirements of IMO Resolution MSC.215 (82): Performance Standards for Protective Coatings on Steelwork.

- The steel surfaces shall be prepared so that the coatings achieve an even distribution at the specified nominal dry film thickness. Adequate adhesion ensured by removing weld spatter and any other surface contamination,
- All welding seams shall be partially dressed to remove irregular profiles,
- Surface pores, pits and craters shall be sufficiently open to allow penetration of the paint,
- Sharp edges shall be treated to a round radius of minimum 2mm,
- Before blasting any deposits of grease or oil must be removed from steel using a suitable detergent followed by fresh water hosing,
- Minor spots of oil grease may be cleaned with thinner and clean rags,
- Steel must be abrasive blast cleaned to SA 2 ½,
- Welds as well as shop primed areas with damage, burn marks and rust must be blasted to SA 2 ½,
- Surfaces with deposits of black iron oxides from gas cutting markings shall be cleaned by light abrasive sweep blast,
- Welds coated with temporary primer after welding must be cleaned by hard abrasive sweeping, preferably abrasive blast,
- Spot checks for possible salt contamination of the surfaces must be executed,
- Overlap zones must be treated with great care,
- Relative humidity shall be 85% or below, the steel temperature shall be 3-5 degC above the dew point,
- The paint layer must be applied homogeneously and as close to the specification as possible,
- The finished coatings must appear as a homogeneous film with a smooth surface. Any defects of bubbles, voids, visible abrasive residue shall be marked and appropriate repair affected.

## **SECTION 4 – ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING**

### **1. GENERAL**

The Contractor will be responsible for the stripping existing electrical installations, supply, delivery, installation, testing, commissioning and handing over in proper working condition of the complete upgrading of the new electrical installation, as specified in detail in these documents. Also included in the scope is the supply of as-built drawings, operating and maintenance manuals and on-site training of the Employer's staff.

The Scope of Work shall include the supply of all necessary required Equipment and Contractor's Personnel to properly perform the Contractor's obligations under the Contract, including:

- a) Construction Site surveys (dimensional, layout, checking etc.);
- b) ensuring that the completed Works shall comply with the Codes and Standards and any applicable statutory requirements;
- c) selection of suitable Plant and Materials (where not already specified herein);
- d) offloading of Plant and Materials at Site;
- e) safety equipment (guards, notices, etc.);
- f) construction, erection and the supervision of the Works;
- g) specialist installation and installation supervision;
- h) removal and disposal, as approved by the Employer, of all scrap and rubble generated by the Contractor within the Site to a demarcated area on the Site;

The Contractor must return all returnable documents on the attached specification of this document with the tender's returnable document.

### **2. LOW VOLTAGE SCOPE**

The electrical work includes, but is not restricted to the following:

- Strip all existing electrical installation and redundant cables and hand them to PRASA and certain rubble is for disposal at Contractors cost
- Isolation, disconnect and make safe,
- The supply, delivery, installation, connections and testing of any material and equipment associated with the electrical supply connections to the buildings equipment's
- Supply, delivery, installation, connection and testing of busbars complete with housing

- The supply, testing and inspection at the manufacturer's premises, installation, connection, testing and commissioning of new distribution boards and switchgears
- Supply, delivery, installation and connection of all power and lighting, distribution, cabling, conductors i.e. socket outlets, light switches, isolators, etc.
- Supply, installation and connection of all circuit wire ways, cable trays, cable ladders, conduit, draw and outlet boxes and sleeves as per the drawings
- Supply, delivery and installation of earthing and bonding including clean earth for instrumentation system
- This includes the installation of a lightning protection system as per the drawings. A suitably certified Contractor shall install the lightning protection system and all earthing points shall be tested and the results recorded. All test results shall be submitted to the Project Manager in the form of a test report/certificate. Payment for this portion of the project cannot be made until the Project Manager has accepted the results of the tests
- Supply, delivery, installation and connection of all circuit wiring, cables and conductors;
- Provide labelling on distribution boards and equipment and cover plates as per specification
- Supply, delivery, installation and connection of all luminaries as per specification
- Connection of electrical power to all mechanical equipment / motors and systems
- Supply, installation, connection and testing of an earthing system entire installation including LV distribution boards providing clean earth for instrumentation
- Excavations for all cable trenches, compaction, backfill and making good of existing surfaces
- Co-ordination with PRASA (where applicable) and Municipality / supply authority representatives when required etc.
- Testing of all new installations in accordance with the latest requirements of SANS 10142, the Electrical Contracting Board of South Africa and the issue of a certificate of compliance test report for the electrical installation in the buildings
- Any other work deemed necessary by the Project Manager for the completion of the project.

### **3. MAIN DISTRIBUTION BOARDS / MAIN ELECTRICAL PANELS**

#### **3.1. GENERAL**

The electrical panels shall be suitable for the coastal environment and prevailing climatic conditions on site and equipment shall be designed and manufactured in accordance with SANS 1973/60439. The equipment shall conform to SANS 60947 Parts 1 -7, and shall be

suitable for operation on supply voltages of 230/400 Volt at 50 Hz, AC. Reference must be made to the schematic/line diagrams, as well as to the following specific requirements.

The main distribution boards in the substations shall be of the free standing, floor mounted, multi-tiered, with individual main MCCB/Isolator for each motor starter, with front and back access, suitable for top busbars entries and bottom and top exit cable. The schematic drawings show the specific requirements applicable to each assembly.

The assembly shall be constructed of and manufactured from stainless steel grade 316 or as per single line diagram.

The minimum thickness of 2mm thick electrical panel.

The metal enclosures, internal panels and all equipment support frames shall be manufactured from the same type of plate stated above.

The degree of protection shall not be less than IP54 in accordance with SANS 1222 and capable of withstanding the temperature, humidity and coastal conditions. The assembly shall be fully vermin proofed.

A hot dipped galvanised steel base frame with predrilled holes for fixing the electrical panels to the floor shall be provided and removable lifting eyes with blanking off plugs shall be provided for lifting heavy assemblies. The panel shall be suitably braced to ensure rigidity. The method of preparing plate-work, priming and painting shall be in accordance with the standard painting specification.

The electrical panels are to be fully assembled in the manufacturer's factory for final acceptance tests. Where broken down for transportation to site, the electrical panels will be provided with all items required for re-assembly. Provision must be made for future extension at either side of the panels. All holes provided for such extension to be suitably plugged or covered.

The overall outside dimensions of the assembly shall be suitable for easy handling of the switchgear as indicated on the drawings.

All hinged front panels shall be fitted with stainless steel or heavy duty rustproof hinges of an approved manufacture with a 180° movement and shall be secured in the closed position by means of locking devices of approved quality. Hinged front panels in excess of 450mm height shall be secured at both the top and bottom. Lockable catches are required on all hinged front panels. All hinged front panels are to be fitted with earth straps.

Covers, other than the hinged type, shall be provided with chromium plated handles to facilitate removal. Removable covers shall be secured in position by means of patent screw locking devices approved by Engineer. All removable covers and hinged front covers shall have a neoprene or rubber gasket to ensure that the required IP rating of the panel is achieved.

All the equipment shall be mounted behind the hinged front panels and neat machine punched openings shall be provided for the purpose of operating handles etc. The drawings will detail the instruments required which will be flush mounted. The positions of instruments shall be such that the glass cannot be broken by other equipment when the hinged front panels are in the fully open position.

Cut outs which are provided for future equipment and instruments shall be neatly blanked off by means of removable dummy frames. Back plates shall be provided in all spare cubicles for the specified future starters.

To avoid damage to paintwork, screws, bolts, door lock, etc. must not be in direct contact with painted surfaces.

The Engineer shall approve the manufacturer's detailed working / shop drawings of the assembly before any fabrication commences. Any other construction or type of assembly proposed as an alternative to that specified must have the approval of Engineer in writing. The drawings will detail all dimensions of busbars, connections, electrical component make, type and rating. Positions and layout of busbars, earth bars and gland plates will be shown in front and side elevation drawings.

### **3.2. PAINT SPECIFICATION**

All metal used for the fabrication of the board shall be painted, i.e. internally and externally. Baked enamel, electro statically applied powder coating or similar proven methods, other than standard enamel paint applied by brush, shall be used.

In general, the following standard colours shall be used, but the final colours are to be confirmed with PRASA and the Engineer.

- Non-essential sections      Electric orange
- Essential sections      Signal red
- Uninterrupted power (UPS)      Purple.
- Instrumentation and control      Blue.

### **3.3. EDGES**

Care shall be taken to ensure that all edges and corners are properly covered, after all burrs and sharp edges have been removed.

### **3.4. SURFACE PREPARATION**

Surface preparation shall comply with SANS 10064. Prior to painting, all metal parts shall be thoroughly cleaned of rust, mill scale, grease and foreign matter to a continuous metallic finish. Sand or shot blasting or acid pickling and washing shall be employed for this purpose.

The corrosion inhibiting process shall be suitable for the environmental conditions to be encountered on site and full details shall be provided at the time of tendering. Details of the chemical process employed and the method of application shall also be provided at the time of tendering.

### **3.5. FINISH ON STAINLESS STEEL**

One (1) coat of suitable etch primer (15 microns). Apply epoxy polyester powder coat (60 microns final thickness). Steel shall be correctly pickled and passivated prior to being painted. Pickling and passivation shall be undertaken after basic manufacture of the Enclosure is complete.

### **3.6. BUSBARS**

All busbars shall be manufactured from solid high conductivity copper and shall comply with the requirements laid down in SANS 1195. The completed busbar system shall be a standard modular system and shall have been tested to SANS approval and a certificate shall be made available confirming the full busbar technical description, current rating and fault rating together with full details of the test results. Busbars shall be designed to withstand a test voltage of 2.5kV AC for one minute.

The busbar assembly shall be rated in accordance with the specified ultimate projected fault level, which will be not less than the short-circuit stresses limited by the protective device(s) on the supply side of the busbars, as well as the specified continuous full load current, with a current density not exceeding 1,60 Amps per mm<sup>2</sup>. The busbars shall withstand a fault current under test conditions of the specified fault level for 1 second. If a fault level is not specified, the busbars shall be tested at 20 times rated current for 1 second.

The fault current during tests shall be:

- between all three-phases
- any two phases
- neutral and the adjacent phase, and
- earth conductor and the nearest phase conductor.

The busbars shall be continuously rated for the specified current with a maximum temperature rise of 40°C relative to a peak ambient temperature of 40°C giving a maximum peak busbar temperature of 80°C.

Busbars shall be mounted in the top section of the assembly and shall be rigidly supported by means of approved insulated busbar clamps (at intervals not exceeding 500mm) to prevent damage resulting from the specified short circuit conditions.

The busbars shall run along the entire length of the assembly up to 76mm from either end. The phase busbars shall be identified in the phase colours red, white and blue.

The busbars shall be arranged horizontally with the longer side of the cross-sections in the vertical plane and one behind the other in the horizontal plane. The minimum clearance between live conductors and live conductors and earth shall be 40mm.

### **3.7. EARTH BUSBAR**

A solid copper earth bar shall be provided inside each assembly at the back and along the entire length, at a height of approximately 500mm above floor level, or 200 mm above the gland plates. A bar is to be provided at the top of the assembly where top entries exist and this shall be solidly connected to the bottom earth bar.

The bar will be supported on robust spacers and will have a minimum clearance of 40mm to the sheet steel panel.

The earth bar shall have same size as the phase busbars and shall be drilled with the requisite number of holes for the individual connection of all cable ECC and other earth conductors.

The earth bar, busbar joints and cable terminations must not be insulated.

Stainless steel bolts and lock washers shall be provided through the earth bar at each earthing position and at least 5 additional holes will be provided for future connections, each being fitted with nuts and bolts as above.

The earthing positions shall be evenly spaced along the length of the earth bar and the bar must be clearly identified as the earth.

### **3.8. NEUTRAL BUSBARS**

Neutral busbars in 3 phase, 4 wire supplies shall have a cross-section of the same area and size as of the phase busbars. Where single-phase circuits (e.g. lighting and general power circuits) are protected by single-phase circuit breakers or fuses, all neutral conductors shall be connected to a separate neutral busbar mounted in a suitable position. The cross-section of the busbar shall be at same as phase busbars and the busbar shall be long enough for the lug of each conductor to be bolted separately to the busbar. Only one neutral conductor is allowed per nut and bolt combination.

A separate neutral bar shall be provided for each earth leakage unit provided on the switchboard.

### **3.9. BUSBAR DROPPERS**



All busbar droppers must be suitably supported (maximum spacing @ 500mm centres) and braced to suit the specified and/or projected short circuit conditions. They should be fully insulated and screened against accidental contact.

The droppers to the supply side of a single functional unit, as well as the components included in this unit, may be rated on the basis of the reduced short-circuit stresses occurring on the load side of the short-circuit protective device in this unit provided that these conductors are arranged such that under normal operating conditions an internal short-circuit between phases and/or between phases and earth is only a remote possibility, for example by being provided with adequate insulation or shrouding.

Particular attention shall be paid to the provision of adequate facilities for making off the main power supply cables. Attention must be paid to the vermin proofing of single core cabling.

Bunched cable connections will not be accepted between busbars and outgoing power circuit breakers, fuses or isolators.

### **3.10. BUSBAR CONNECTIONS**

All connections and extensions to busbars shall be effected by means of stainless steel nuts, bolts and washers or cadmium plated, high tensile steel bolts and nuts which shall also be provided for future extensions. The minimum diameter of any hole will be 10 mm.

In exceptional cases a relaxation of SANS 1973 may be permitted to allow the drilling of holes, in which case the cross-sectional area as measured is to be reduced by the area of the holes.

### **3.11. EQUIPMENT**

Unless otherwise stated on the drawings the latest version of the following minimum specifications shall be assumed for equipment to be installed in the switchboards:

SANS 60947 relates specifically to equipment for use at voltages up to 1000V AC.

All contactors and/or starters shall be protected with suitable back-up current limiting circuit breakers to protect the equipment against abnormally high currents or short circuits developing in the system.

The manufacturer will be required to ensure the correct co-ordination between circuit breakers, contactors and overload relays to comply fully with SANS 60947 Part 4, in order to achieve 'Type 2' co-ordination.

Unless otherwise stated, contactors and/or starters shall be rated for 10 million operations for making and breaking no-load currents to category AC3 as laid down in SANS 60158. Note that SANS 60947 requires equipment and wiring to be suitable for 7.2 x full load current for Direct-On-Line starters.

Each switchboard shall be provided with a means to isolate the incoming supply. This may be achieved by the use of an isolator, circuit breaker (fixed or draw-out), rated to make against the full system fault at the point and break the full load current. The incoming supply section containing switchgear, protection equipment, controls and instrumentation shall form a clearly labelled, self-contained unit behind one or more hinged panels. The operating handle of the isolator, circuit-breaker or fuse switch controlling the incoming supply shall protrude through the panel and shall be interlocked to ensure that the panel can only be opened when the supply is off.

Equipment that cannot be flush mounted on the panel, shall be mounted on a suitable metal chassis and shall protrude through a close fitting cutout in the panel. All protection relays contained in enclosed units with glass fronts shall be flush mounted on the hinged panels, contactors, thermal overload relays, etc. shall be mounted on a chassis behind the panel.

Access to the various starters shall be possible without isolation of the entire MCC, but the hinged front panels corresponding to each compartment shall be inter-locked with a local isolator in order that any compartment must be isolated before access to the equipment can be obtained. A mechanical device shall be incorporated in each isolation in the off position to provide a locking out facility during maintenance periods.

All over current reset buttons (22mm diameter) shall be mounted on the front panel enabling operators to reset the unit without having to open the panel.

Timers and relays controlling a starter shall be mounted in the compartment with the starter. All timers and relays must be clearly labelled with the identity given on the schematic diagrams.

Equipment to be supplied under this contract must be identical in all respects and it shall be possible to interchange such equipment should it become necessary.

All material and equipment must be suitable for 400/230V-supply voltage, 50 Hz supply frequency and must be approved by the Engineer. In addition all equipment shall be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with the relevant IEC Standard Specification.

### **3.12. DERATING OF EQUIPMENT**

Full cognisance must be taken of manufacturers derating tables for equipment located in enclosures and the rating of that equipment must be increased accordingly. In all such cases labels must be provided on the front of the associated cubicle stating the maximum permitted circuit loading.

### **3.13. CABLE TERMINATIONS**

Due to the continuing miniaturisation of equipment, difficulties can be experienced in terminating power cables onto equipment terminals, particularly where more than one cable has to be terminated. The manufacturer shall ensure that suitably designed and rigidly braced

copper stubs are extended from such terminals to facilitate the termination of all cables. Flash barriers must be used between the phase terminals of circuit breaker equipment.

### **3.14. INSTRUMENTATION**

All instruments shall be of a matching flush pattern. The single line diagram will indicate the ratio of CTs where required. The instruments shall be suitable for the environment in which they are installed. All instruments shall withstand a test voltage of 2kV for 1 minute and the terminals of all instruments mounted on hinged panels shall be shrouded.

Electrical panel shall be provided with digital meter to measure voltages, amperes, kWh, Hz, etc. the meter shall be able to measure each motor power consumption.

### **3.15. PROTECTIVE DEVICES AND PROTECTION SETTINGS**

The switchgear shall be provided with the specified protection and auxiliary relays, which must be of a modular pattern, readily accessible, replaceable and extensible.

The thermal overload releases and instantaneous magnetic short circuit trips are to be adjustable over the trip ranges as specified by Engineer.

The Contractor must allow to grade, set and test the protection devices for the main switch, bus section switches and each motor circuit.

### **3.16. PUSH BUTTONS AND INDICATING LIGHTS**

These shall be 22mm diameter unless otherwise specified and shall be suitable for the environment conditions. Emergency Stop push-buttons shall be 40mm diameter "Twist to Release"

Indicator lamps may only be of the Cluster LED types. Where LED's are specified as indicators on main supply voltages, a suitable current limiting capacitor and reverse voltage protection diode must be used. For low AC or D.C. voltages ( $\pm 24V$ ) a current limiting resistor will suffice.

### **3.17. SITE TESTS**

After completion of erection, cabling and field wiring, the Contractor shall set all overloads, protection devices etc. and shall again carry out a full functional test to prove the correct operation of the entire electrical panel, including the simulation of all remote devices. A signed compliance certificate by the Contractor's accredited person for the electrical panel and its installation shall be handed over to Engineer on Completion.

The tests shall be witnessed by the Engineer.

### **3.18. WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEE**

A 12 month guarantee shall cover the sheet metal enclosures and all the equipment installed therein against faulty workmanship and materials. The guarantee period shall begin from the date the electrical panels are completely installed and accepted by Engineer.

### **3.19. SUB-DISTRIBUTION BOARDS**

#### **3.19.1. General**

Sub-Distribution board shall comply with the requirements of the standard specifications of these documents or shown on the drawings. All sub-distribution boards must be dustproof with an IP54 rating and 1,6mm stainless steel and/or as per drawings specification. Floor standing distribution boards shall be have sheet of 2,0mm (minimum) stainless steel. They must have a proxy finish.

Distribution boards are to be manufactured by an approved switchboard manufacture and to have a SABS approved manufacturer circuit breakers and/or isolators (as per drawing) and lightning/surge arrestor. All DB's to have surge arrestors as per drawings. A thirty percent (30%) space must be included on all DB's.

Drawings of all distribution by the manufacturer shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval before commencement of manufacture of distribution boards. After construction all DB must be inspected by the Engineer before installation.

#### **3.19.2. Installation of Distribution Boards**

Distribution boards shall be installed in the positions as shown on the respective drawings. The Contractor shall ensure that the distribution boards with the necessary conduits, sleeves, and channels as required are placed in position and mounted when required, and he shall ensure that all equipment is installed in the correct positions. It must be emphasised that no chasing will be allowed in walls built with face-bricks on the side in which distribution boards and ancillary equipment are installed. In all such cases the Contractor shall place his equipment in its proper place for the building contractor to build.

The costs of any additional work caused by late, incorrect or defective positioning of equipment and/or material by the Contractor, shall be recovered from him.

The Contractor shall, while material and/or equipment forming part of the electrical installation are/is being built in, and have a competent representative present to ensure that no unnecessary stress is placed on the material that will influence subsequent installation of equipment. Care shall be taken that all equipment of the board fit properly in their respective position without distortion which can lead to a poor installation and appearance. All bolts, clamps and fasteners shall be examined and properly tightened.

The Contractor shall ensure that all circuit breakers and other equipment can be changed and replaced if and when required.

All support props and struts, packing pieces and material used by the board manufacturer to prevent damage during transit, shall be removed by the Contractor. The Contractor shall examine all boards and ensure that all equipment shown on the appropriate relevant drawings has been supplied and fitted.

Any conspicuous damage like scratches or chafe marks to paint work, shall be touched up with the same colour paint as supplied by the board supplier.

The mounting height of all distributions measured to the top of the edge of the board shall be 2 000 mm above finished floor level, unless otherwise specified or the position and circumstances dictate differently. The Contractor shall ensure that cables sleeves and provision for the entry of cables to distribution boards as shown on drawings are done properly and neatly.

All DB must have surge arrestors as specified on the drawing.

Exposed cables above or below the surface distribution board must be covered with a metal cover of the same colour as the DB.

All distribution boards shall have mechanical barrier which will separate supply from normal supply /generator supply from the solar system supply.

### **3.20. EARTHING**

Earthing shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the standard specifications and those of the Supply Authority.

Earth system neutral and all non-current carrying metal parts of electrical equipment, conduit, cable racks, etc.

Earth metal parts of distribution boards, switch boxes, conduit, wash-hand basins, working surfaces, cable armouring and electrical equipment.

A separate isolated earth-bar shall be fitted in each distribution board for the dedicated computer socket outlets. These earth-bars shall be earthed with an insulated earth conductor to a separate earth spike from the main earth. The computer earth spike shall be inter-linked outside the building to an earth conductor, to the main earth spike of the building.

#### **Additional Equipment**

Install three phase lightning arrestor in the Distribution boards as per drawing.

### **3.21. LABELS**

All distribution boards shall be marked as follows:

- Name and number of distribution board and Fault level rating of distribution board, example “DB - G, 5kA”;
- Origin of supply, and size of all cables, example “Supply from main DB - 25 mm<sup>2</sup> x 4c
- All circuit breakers shall have its current rating clearly indicated on the handle, or on the panel adjacent to the switchgear;
- All circuit breakers shall be properly labelled as to its service, as indicated on the drawings.

### **3.22. COLOUR CODING AND LABELLING OF THE DISTRIBUTION BOARD**

The distribution board must be white in colour, with the following specification:

- Non-essential DB colour to be white with white colour face plate. The label will have black engraved letters on white ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glue or pop riveted to face plate or frame. Distribution board number as per drawing, e.g. DB-G. Content of internal label on face plate – DB number indication of a feeder source, size of a feeder cable, fault level rating of a distribution board and phase rotation direction. The label of a DB will be 6 mm label on face plate to be 3 mm. labelling of cables – all incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.
- Essential DB colour to be white with red colour face plate for sub-distribution boards.
- Essential DB colour to be electric orange with red colour face plate for main-distribution board.
- The label will have black engraved letters on red ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glue or pop riveted to face plate or frame. Distribution board number as per drawing, e.g. DB-E/G. Content of internal label on face plate – DB number indication of a feeder source, size of a feeder cable, fault level rating of a distribution board and phase rotation direction. The label of a DB will be 6 mm label on face plate to be 3 mm. labelling of cables – all incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.
- Uninterrupted Power Supply / Solar system boards - DB colour to be white with blue colour face plate. The label will have black engraved letters on white ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glue or pop riveted to face plate or frame. Distribution board number as per drawing, e.g. DB-U/G. Content of internal label on face plate – DB number indication of a feeder source, size of a feeder cable, fault level rating of a distribution board and phase rotation direction. The label of a DB will be 6 mm label on face plate to be 3 mm. labelling of cables – all incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.
- All distribution boards shall have mechanical barrier separating non-essential and essential sections of the electrical panel.

All Essential and UPS distribution boards, kiosks and low tension switchboards shall be equipped with LED indicators connected to the incoming supply and labelled alternative supply.

<b>POWER SOURCE</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>ESSENTIAL</b>	<b>UPS</b>
<b>Colour of Electrical Panel</b>	Distribution Boards in buildings White or Beige  Outdoor Kiosks, and Low Tension Switchboards Electric Orange	<b>Distribution Boards in buildings</b> White or Beige  Outdoor Kiosks, and <b>Low Tension Switchboards/ main LV room</b> Electric Orange	<b>Distribution Boards in buildings</b> White or Beige <b>Outdoor Kiosks, and Low Tension Switchboards/ main LV room</b> Electric Orange
<b>Colour of Plate</b>	<b>Distribution Boards in buildings</b> White or Beige <b>Outdoor Kiosks, and Low Tension Switchboards</b> Electric Orange	<b>Distribution Boards in buildings</b> Red <b>Outdoor Kiosks, and Low Tension Switchboards</b> Red	<b>Distribution Boards in buildings</b> Blue <b>Outdoor Kiosks, and Low Tension Switchboards</b> Blue
<b>Label of plate</b>	Black engraved letters on white Ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glued or pop riveted to face plate or frame.	White engraved letters on red Ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glued or pop riveted to face plate or frame.	White engraved letters on blue Ivorene label. Ivorene label super-glued or pop riveted to face plate or frame
<b>Contents on external Label</b>	Distribution Board Number as per example DB A	Distribution Board Number as per example DB/E-A / DB/E – 1	Distribution Board Number as per example DBAU / DB/U – 1
<b>Contents of internal label of face plate</b>	Distribution Board Number, Indication of Feeder Source, Size of Feeder Cable, Fault Level Rating of Distribution board, Phase rotation direction	Distribution Board Number, Indication of Feeder Source, Size of Feeder Cable, Fault Level Rating of Distribution board, Phase rotation direction	Distribution Board Number, Indication of Feeder Source, Size of Feeder Cable, Fault Level Rating of Distribution board, Phase rotation direction

POWER SOURCE	NORMAL	ESSENTIAL	UPS
<b>Letter size</b>	Label of Distribution Board : 6 mm Label on Face Plate: 3 mm	Label of Distribution Board : 6 mm Label on Face Plate: 3 mm	Label of Distribution Board : 6 mm Label on Face Plate: 3 mm
<b>Labelling cables of</b>	All incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with Ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.	All incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with Ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.	All incoming and outgoing cables shall be labelled with Ivorene labels indicating the size of the cable.

### 3.22.1. Balancing Of Load and Phases

In multiphase distribution boards, all single phase circuits shall be equally distributed over all three phases so as to balance the electrical load as far as possible.

Each type of sub-circuit shall separately be balanced over all three phases as far as possible.

### 3.22.2. Provision for Future Equipment

Where space is required for future switchgear, the panel shall be correctly punched for such future switchgear.

Approved blank-covers must be provided.

## 3.23. EARTHING

Earthing shall be done in accordance with the requirements of these documents and those of the Supply Authority.

Earth system neutral and all non-current carrying metal parts of electrical equipment, conduit, cable racks, etc.

Earth metal parts of distribution boards, switch covers, conduit, wash-hand basins, working surfaces, cable armouring and electrical equipment.

The current carrying capacity of earth conductors shall in general be not less than 50 % of that of the largest conductor which is protected, except that earth conductors smaller than 2,5 mm squared may not be used.

All luminaires shall be earthed to an earth conductor.



A specialist and approved lightning & earthing protection contractor will be appointed by the Contractor. A provisional amount for this work has been allowed for in the tender summary. The lightning protection system shall comply with the latest relevant requirements of the specification:

SANS 10313: Protection of structures against lightning.

### **3.24. CONDUIT AND FITTINGS**

#### **3.24.1. Flush In Walls, Floors and Concealed In Roof Spaces**

Conduit fittings and their installation shall comply with these documents. All conduits shall be concealed by laying in concrete, chasing in walls or running in ceiling/roof spaces. All chase work and making good thereof shall form part of this contract.

Contractor is to install PVC conduits in all electrical installation. Conduits jointing to be done with couplings or approved jointing accessories for conduit jointing and contractor is to use glue to make sure that the jointing or connection of conduits is permanently fixed.

All conduit shall be painted and match the wall after installation where applicable.

#### **3.24.2. PVC Power skirting**

The Contractor shall be responsible for supply and installation of all power skirting complete with corner pieces, splices, end pieces, junction pieces, supply conduits, cover plates and power outlets as specified and indicated on the drawing.

The power skirting must comply with SANS 1197. The Contractor must ensure that the power skirting is installed to the satisfaction of the Engineer before commencing with the wiring of the power skirting.

Two compartments with two cover power skirting shall be supplied and installed as indicated in the drawings. The compartments shall be switched socket outlet (normal and dedicated), and data.

Power skirting and trunking shall be polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and white in colour.

### **3.25. COVERPLATES**

Switched socket outlets and switches are mounted in hot deep galvanised wall outlet boxes and for blank cover plates they shall be white.

All cover plates shall be PVC and white in colour with 3mm engraved lettering indicating distribution board and circuit number.

Colour coding is to be done as per SANS standard, namely:-

- Normal /Non-essential Supply: white,
- Emergency/Essential Supply: signal red
- UPS supply: blue

### **3.26. CABLE SLEEVES**

All cable sleeves inside the building and on the site across roads and under hardened surfaces shall be supplied and installed by the Contractor and shall form part of his contract.

Cable sleeves shall be made from PVC and shall be at least Class 34, unless otherwise specified and shall be installed at all entrances to building, road and street crossings and such other entrances to building, road and street crossings and such other places as may be specified elsewhere in these documents or shown on the drawings. Sleeves used at entrances to building shall be sealed at both ends after the cable has been installed. During installation and until final sealing is done, the sleeves shall be kept clean of debris and blockage by temporary plugs. Final sealing shall be done with a weak cement mixture. Sleeves for future use shall be likewise sealed.

The sizes and number of cable sleeves are indicated on the drawings.

Where the diameter of cable sleeves are such that it cannot be hidden behind a plastered slot in the wall, an acceptable and suitable cover shall be provided and screwed over the cable slot.

The Contractor shall ensure that the correct sizes, number and length of sleeves are supplied and installed so that the cables can be pulled-through and installed.

### **3.27. ARRANGEMENT OF CIRCUITS**

The arrangements of the various circuits are indicated on the drawings, together with the required protection (switchgear), control and the type and number of wiring (conductor or cable) of each circuit.

All protection shall be done with moulded case circuit breakers (MCCB's) from a SABS approved manufacturer.

No mixing of different types, ratings and manufacture of switchgear shall be allowed.

The Contractor shall check and make sure that the conductors as given for the various circuits, comply with the requirements of the standard specifications of these documents, as well as those of the SANS Code of Practice, SANS 10142-1 as amended.

The Contractor shall ensure that all circuits are connected such that the load is equally balanced over all three phases.

### 3.27.1. Isolators, Circuit Breakers, Earth Leakage Relays and Surge Arrestor

Isolating switches, circuit breakers and earth leakage units shall comply with the relevant requirements and shall be of the SABS approved manufacture (commercial/industrial circuit breakers and switch disconnectors), or as may be specified elsewhere in these documents or shown on the drawings. The circuit breakers must be hydraulic magnet type.

### 3.28. SWITCHED SOCKET OUTLETS

Switched socket outlets (S.S.O) shall be 250V 16A 3 round pin, 3-pin and 2pin and dedicated switched socket outlet shall be 250V 16A 2 round pin and chamfered and shall be of approved manufacture and shall bear a SABS mark. The position of the sockets out will be 300 mm above floor finishing level (AFFL) or/and as per drawing. Sockets outlets with waterproof housing must be provided and must be installed as shown on the drawings be the same height of 300mm AFFL, or as specified on the drawing.

Labelling on the cover plate is to be engraved or with pop riveted to cover plate with black letters. Content on label shall be the distribution board number and circuit number feeding socket outlet, e.g. DBA/PD1/1. Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.

All s.s.o shall be wired with 4,0mm<sup>2</sup> conductors that is red, white or blue for live circuits, black conductors for neutral and green for earth.

Dedicated switched socket outlet shall not be linked with earth leakage.

Cover plates for s.s.o shall be white plate with white or red toggle or blue plate as indicated on the drawing.

Cover plate for dedicated s.s.o shall be white with red toggle and chamfered earth or blue plate as indicated on the drawing.

POWER SOURCE	NORMAL	ESSENTIAL	UPS	DEDICATED This socket outlet shall be used for computer equipment only and shall not be on earth leakage units.
Cover Plate Colour	White	White	White	Red
Switch / toggle Colour	White	Red	Blue	Red

<b>Label Type</b>	Black letters on white Ivorene label or Black engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on red Ivorene label or Red engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on blue Ivorene label or Blue engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	Black letters on white Ivorene label or Black engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.
<b>Contents On Label</b>	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DBA/ P1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DB/E-A/ P1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DB/U – A / P1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DB-A/ PD1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.
<b>Letter Size</b>	3 mm	3 mm	3 mm	3 mm
<b>Earth Pin</b>	Round	Round	Round	Chamfered
<b>Female Socket</b>	White	White	White	Red

### 3.29. LIGHT SWITCHES

Switches shall comply with the requirements of these documents, shall have a rating of not less than 16A 240V and shall be suitable to break the load which is typical of LED luminaries. Light switches shall be of approved manufacture and shall bear a SABS mark. The position of the light switch must be 1 200 mm above floor finishing level (AFFL) or/and as per drawing. Light switches with waterproof housing must be provided and must be installed as shown on the drawings.

Light switch cover plates are to be provided with an engraved label or pop riveted to cover plate with black letters. Content on label shall be the distribution board number and circuit number feeding light switch, e.g. DBA/L1/1. Each light switch on a circuit shall be labelled. All switch covers must be metal steel.

All lighting circuit shall be wired with 2,5mm<sup>2</sup> conductors that is red, white or blue for live circuits, black conductors for neutral and green for earth.

Where applicable, lighting circuit shall be wired or connected with 2,5mm<sup>2</sup>-2core PVC/SWA/PVC Ecc copper cable. This shall be shown on the drawing.

<b>POWER SOURCE</b>	<b>NORMAL</b>	<b>ESSENTIAL (Gen set)</b>	<b>UPS</b>
<b>Cover Plate Colour</b>	White	White	White
<b>Switch / toggle Colour</b>	White	Red	Blue
<b>Label Type</b>	Black letters on white Ivorene label or Black engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on red Ivorene label or  Red engraved letters on cover plate.  Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on blue Ivorene label or  Blue engraved letters on cover plate.  Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.
<b>Contents On Label</b>	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DBA/ P1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the switch as per example  DB/E-A / L1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the switch as per example  DB/U – A / L1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.
<b>Letter Size</b>	3 mm	3 mm	3 mm

### 3.30. ISOLATORS

All welding/industrial isolators shall be 5 pin, 400V, 3-phase, neutral, earth and shall be weatherproof to IP65 standards. Other isolator (surface and or recessed) are 3-pole / 400V (32A, 60A, 100A); 1-pole (20A, 32A), etc. Colour to be as per the table below.

Isolators shall be connected with 16mm<sup>2</sup>-4core PVC/SWA/PVC ECC copper Cable or as per single line diagram.

All final connections shall comply with the requirements of SANS 10142-1.

Isolators shall IP65 weatherproof surface mounted isolators wall-mounted at  $\pm 1\ 300$  m AFFL or as indicated on the drawing.

POWER SOURCE	NORMAL	ESSENTIAL (Gen set)	UPS
<b>Cover Plate Colour</b>	White	White	White
<b>Switch / toggle Colour</b>	White	Red	Blue
<b>Label Type</b>	Black letters on white Ivorene label or Black engraved letters on cover plate. Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on red Ivorene label or  Red engraved letters on cover plate.  Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.	White letters on blue Ivorene label or  Blue engraved letters on cover plate.  Ivorene label glued with super glue or pop riveted to cover plate.
<b>Contents On Label</b>	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the socket outlet as per example DBA/ P1/1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the switch as per example  DB/E-G/ S1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.	Distribution Board Number and Circuit number feeding the switch as per example  DB/U – G / S1 Each socket outlet on a circuit shall be labelled.
<b>Letter Size</b>	3 mm	3 mm	3 mm
<b>Comments</b>	n/a	Where red switches are not obtainable the illuminated type red switch may be used or a white switch may be used but the switch shall be tagged with a non-removable red sticker.	Where blue switches are not obtainable the illuminated type blue switch may be used or a white switch may be used but the switch shall be tagged with a non-removable blue sticker.

### 3.31.DESIGN DRAWINGS

The design drawings generally show the scope and extent of the proposed work and shall not be held as showing every minute detail of the work to be executed.

The position of power points, switches and light points that may be influenced by built-in furniture must be established on site, prior to these items being built in.

### **3.32. LOW VOLTAGE CABLE**

The sizes and routes of low voltage cables are indicated on the drawings and in these documents.

Low voltage cables shall be PVC/SWA/PVC ECC type with copper conductors which shall comply with the requirements of SANS 1507 in those of the standard specifications, in all respects.

Cables shall bear the SABS mark. The supply, installation, termination and jointing of cables shall comply with SANS 10198 and with the requirements of these documents. No jointing will be allowed in cables unless authorised by the Engineer.

#### **3.32.1. Earth Conductors**

Earthing shall comply with the requirements of the Supply Authority and SANS 10142-1 as amended.

### **3.33. CABLE GLANDS**

All cable glands shall be of the SABS approved IP 65 rated and shall conform to SANS.

### **3.34. MARKING**

The Contractor shall mark & label of all substation equipment. Supply and install laminated single line schematic diagram of the LV reticulation and state the feeder. Labelling with ID codes of all LV & control cable ends at substation. Supply and install new OHS Act signage & fire & resuscitation notices on MV and metering/LV rooms of substation.

Cables shall be labelled at all terminations with suitable and approved labels (stainless steel Irvone white ivorene label written in black) indicating:

- i) Origin and Destination; (e.g. from Meter room to DB - C)
- ii) Cable size and no. of cores; (e.g. 16 mm<sup>2</sup>-4-core)
- iii) Conductor type. (e.g. PVC/SWA/PVC Copper ECC cable)

3.35. CABLE ROUTES

The final cable routes shall be determined on site before installation commences. Concrete cable markers shall be installed along the cable routes where applicable.

3.36. CABLE TRAYS AND RACKS

All cable wireways, channels, trucking, ladders and trays shall be SABS manufacture and shall be hot deep galvanised steel finish.

All cable wireways, trunking, channels, trays, etc. shall be neatly and properly fixed, suspended, clamped or supported with hot deep galvanised steel finish mechanical support accessories specially engineered and manufactured as per detail specifications of the manufacturer.

All cable trays/racks/ladders exposed to view shall be provided with galvanised steel finish galvanised steel in-fill plates to prevent cables being visible from the bottom.

The Contractor shall note the minimum mounting height requirements of all ducting and wire ways.

Allowance must be made for the installation of a new heavy hot deep galvanised cable ladder that will support the cables as specified. This shall include all fixing materials, risers, bends and splice kits.

Description

Duty	:	Heavy
Material	:	hot deep galvanised
Span	:	6m with loading of 144 kg/m
Side rail	:	100mm high
Cross rung	:	150mm, 300mm,
Cable ladder width	:	As required + 20% spare capacity

3.37. LUMINAIRES

3.37.1. General

Luminaires which comply with the requirements of the standard and detail specifications of these documents shall be supplied and installed in accordance with these documents and/or drawings. The tender rates shall be for the type specified and if alternatives are offered it shall be under a covering letter submitted with the tender documents. The onus will be on the



Contractor to prove that the alternatives are in all respects equal or better to the types specified by means of a supplying SABS approved photometric data.

Luminaire positions indicated on drawings are diagrammatic, and all positions, spacing, etc. must be determined in accordance with drawing.

### **3.37.2. Fixing Of Luminaires**

Luminaires shall be installed in the position(s) indicated on the drawings. Final positions shall be determined by the engineer when in doubt.

### **3.37.3. Supply and Installation of Luminaires**

The contractor shall allow for ordering, receiving, packing out, storing, mounting/fixing and final connections, of all the luminaires indicated on the drawings, in his tender sum.

No luminaires shall be ordered prior to the Engineer's official written approval.

### **3.37.4. Damage to Luminaires**

All luminaires damaged by the contractor or his staff before first delivery shall be replaced with new luminaires at his own cost.

### **3.37.5. SANS Specification**

Luminaires shall comply with the relevant SANS specification where such specification exists and shall carry the SANS mark of approval.

Where a SANS specification does not exist for complete luminaires, the accessories and control gear shall be SANS approved and carry the SANS mark of approval.

### **3.37.6. Photo-Electric Daylight Sensitive Switch**

Exterior lighting shall be controlled by a photo-electric cell mounted against the exterior of the building with the unit positioned so that the extraneous light shall not affect its operation.

The unit shall comprise a photocell, thermal actuator and change-over switch, rated at not less than ten ampere (20A). The cover of the unit shall be manufactured from a tough, destruction resistant material for protection against tampering. The cover shall have good weather proofing properties, be ultra violet resistant and shall not deteriorate when exposed to sunlight for prolonged periods. Switch contacts shall be silver plated and shall be capable of breaking the load associated with fluorescent lamp luminaires. Contact rating shall be not less than 10 A.

The operational level shall be factory preset for “ON” at a light level of approximately 54 LUX and “OFF” at approximately 108 LUX. Voltage variations shall not materially affect the operational levels.


A time delay of not less than 30 seconds shall be provided to prevent the unit from functioning due to lightning or other short period changes in illumination.


The unit shall be effectively safeguarded against surges by means of a suitable surge protector which shall preferably form an integral part of the unit.


Bypass switches shall be provided for exterior lights controlled via photocells so that testing and maintenance can be done at any time.



External lighting shall be controlled via a photo-cell mounted on a wall.


### 3.37.7. Schedule and Specification of Luminaires



TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
A1	<p>Surface mounted 50W / +/-5300lumen (4000K) LED light fitting 1200mm x 600mm. The luminaire must produce approximately 5300lumen, wattage may differ from supplier to supplier.</p> <p>The luminaire shall consist of a polycarbonate body and an opal diffuser. A standard (1-10v) dimmable driver shall be supplied with the luminaire. Must be 1200mm x 600mm on size. A surface mounted, hot deep galvanised steel and powder coated enclosure. The luminaire shall bear the SANS 60598-2-1 safety mark and shall have an ingress protection of IP20 in compliance with SANS 60598-2-1, certified by an SABS test report. Use of high efficiency LED's &gt;120 lumens per watt and CRI &gt;80. The standard LED's colour temperature provided shall be neutral white (4000K).</p> <p>The surface mounted LED fitting shall operate LED light sources of 50W/ +/-5300lm in ambient temperatures without reducing the LED lifetime of 50 000 hours, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70).</p>	
A2	<p>Same as type A1 above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour.</p> <p>A self-contained emergency/standby integrated back-up power with a 4w max output power. The driver shall operate at a power factor of &gt;0,94 and the total harmonic distortion levels are &lt; 20% and do not cause interference on the electrical network.</p>	

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
A3	<p>Surface mounted 30W / +/-3900lumen (4000K) LED light fitting 600mm x 600mm. The luminaire must produce approximately 3900lumen, wattage may differ from supplier to supplier.</p> <p>The luminaire shall consist of a polycarbonate body and an opal diffuser. A standard (1-10v) dimmable driver shall be supplied with the luminaire. Must be 600mm x 600mm on size. A surface mounted, hot deep galvanised steel and powder coated enclosure. The luminaire shall bear the SANS 60598-2-1 safety mark and shall have an ingress protection of IP20 in compliance with SANS 60598-2-1, certified by an SABS test report. Use of high efficiency LED's &gt;120 lumens per watt and CRI &gt;80. The standard LED's colour temperature provided shall be neutral white (4000K).</p> <p>The surface mounted LED fitting shall operate LED light sources of 30W/ +/-3900lm in ambient temperatures without reducing the LED lifetime of 50 000hrs, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70). <b>The fitting shall be tested and comply with the requirements of SANS IEC 60598:1.</b></p>	
A4	Same as type A3 above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour	
A5	<p>Surface mounted IP65 die-cast aluminium body luminaire 30W or +/-4440lm LED. Correlated colour temperature (CCT): Neutral white light (4000K) – 40W/ +/-4440lm. Operating hours 50 000 minimum.</p> <p>The luminaire must consists of a high-pressure die-cast marine grade aluminium body with a robust clear polycarbonate diffuser and is designed to operate LEDs of 30W. The luminaire must bear the standard code SANS 60598-2-1 safety mark. The body and diffuser must be designed in such a way to prevent collection of dust and moisture on the accessible surface of the body, thus also preventing any grip of the luminaire. The luminaire</p>	




TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	<p>must be designed to allow entry of surface conduits via 20mm conduit or and 2,5mm 3 core cable threaded entries at both ends, as well as a 25mm hole in the centre of the back of the body. A silicone sponge gasket ensures reliable IP 65 rating. The one-piece, injection-moulded polycarbonate diffuser must be vandal resistant. It must be secured to the body by six stainless steel Allen head screws. The removable gear tray must be manufactured from stainless steel, powder coated white to optimise luminaire efficiency. All control gear components are mounted on the gear tray. The gear tray can be removed by loosening four Allen head screws in keyhole slots, which allow the gear tray to be relieved into a suspended position, ensuring ease of maintenance. All control gear components are removable and bear the relevant SABS mark. All screws, bolts and metal parts must be stainless steel or non-corrosive material. Mains connections are by means of a suitable screw terminal block with a wire clamping contact. The luminaire must have an electronic temperature monitoring prevents overheating of LEDs and power supply. Power factor <math>\geq 0,95</math>. Uniform luminance with low glare due to prismatic diffuser design. Long service life: over 50 000 hours (L70B10). No ingress of dust and moisture into the LED and controller compartment - IP 65</p> <p><b>The fitting shall be tested and comply with the requirements of SANS IEC 60598:1</b></p>	
A6	Same as type A5 above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour	
A13	<p>Surface mounted IP65 die-cast aluminium body rough-guard luminaire 30W or +/-4440lm LED. Correlated colour temperature (CCT): Neutral white light (4000K) – 40W/ +/-4440lm. Operating hours 50 000 minimum.</p> <p>The luminaire must consists of a high-pressure die-cast marine grade aluminium body with a robust clear polycarbonate diffuser and shall be designed to operate LEDs of up 30W. The luminaire shall bears the SANS 60598-2-1 safety mark. The body and diffuser shall be designed in such a way to prevent collection of dust on the accessible surface of the body, and also preventing any grip of the luminaire. The luminaire shall be designed to allow</p>	

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	<p>entry of surface conduits via 20mm conduit threaded entries at both ends, as well as a 25mm hole in the centre of the back of the body. A silicone sponge gasket ensures reliable IP 65 rating.</p> <p>The one-piece, injection-moulded polycarbonate diffuser shall be <b>vandal resistant</b>. It shall be secured to the body by six stainless steel Allen head screws and must have tamper-proof screws with centre-pin.</p> <p>The luminaire shall have a removable gear tray is manufactured from mild steel, powder coated white to optimise luminaire efficiency. All control gear components shall be mounted on the gear tray. The gear tray shall be removed by loosening four Allen head screws in keyhole slots, which allow the gear tray to be relieved into a suspended position, ensuring ease of maintenance. All control gear components shall be removable and bear the relevant SABS mark. All screws, bolts and metal parts are stainless steel or non-corrosive material. Mains connections are by means of a suitable screw terminal block with a wire clamping contact. Electronic temperature monitoring prevents overheating of LEDs and power supply.</p>	
A14	Same as A15 type above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour.	
B1	<p><b>Bulkhead LED 20W / +/-2300lumen (4000K) with electronic gear, rated IP65. The luminaire must produce approximately 2300lumen, wattage may differ from supplier to supplier.</b></p> <p>Surface mounted bulkhead luminaires complete with high-pressure die cast aluminium base, with trim ring casting mounted onto the base casting by stainless steel M5 Allen head screw, located outside lamp. With silicon sponge gasket. IP65 protection. Effective high-power LEDs, 4000K at a colour rendering index&gt;80. Minimum 50 000 hours useful lifetime. SANS approved control gear bearing the SANS 60598-2-1 safety mark. With black base, opal diffuser.</p>	
B2	Same as B1 type above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour.	
B3	Industrial bulkhead LED 32W / +/- 4400 lumen (4000K), rated IP66	


TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	<p>The luminaire shall be designed to operate LED light sources of 32W without reducing the useful lifetime of up to 50 000 hours, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70). To maximize the reliability of the LEDs, the photometric engine and control gear compartment are completely sealed to IP 66. This shall ensures that the photometric performance is maintained over time. The body shall be manufactured from marine grade high-pressure die-cast aluminium (EN 1706 AC-44300). The luminaire shall be supplied with three mounting holes, or be supplied with no holes in the body, using mounting lugs instead, depending on site requirements. Electrical cable entry shall be via a compression type gland at the rear of the luminaire.</p> <p>The luminaire shall have a high-pressure die-cast aluminium decorative skirt assembly. The body can be shall be surface mounted.</p> <p>The diffuser shall be manufactured from non-discolouring injection moulded high impact acrylic. The prisms are restricted to the inside of the diffuser and are designed to provide a spacing to mounting height ratio of up to 8:1, whilst controlling excessive glare. The frame assembly shall be held to the body by four stainless steel M6 Allen head captive screws located outside the sealed lamp compartment.</p> <p>The control gear shall be mounted directly onto the body to provide optimum heat dissipation. All external screws, bolts and metal parts shall be stainless steel or non-corrosive material. The bulkhead to include guard wire and all other mounting accessories.</p>	
B4	same as type B3 above, but with battery backup to last 1-hour as per specification	


TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
C4	<p>LED lowbay 144W / +/- 21000 lumen (4000K) complete with aluminium body, IP66. Housing shall be marine grade high-pressure die-cast aluminium and protection glass</p> <p>Designed to operate LED light sources of 144W / in an ambient temperature (Ta) environment of up to 40°C.</p> <p>The luminaire must have a lifetime of 100 000 hours, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70) at an ambient temperature (Tq) of 25°C. Luminaire shall have an easily accessible power supply/driver.</p> <p>Compartment. Glare-reduced light distribution, Flicker-free lighting. 5 year warranty.</p>	
C5	<p>same as type C4 above, but with battery backup to last 1-hour as per specification</p>	
C6	<p>LED streetlight 80W / +/- 9389 lumen (4000K) with aluminium body, IP65.</p> <p>The luminaire shall consists of an LED engine, power supply and spigot compartment. This should allow the easy installation of the LED engine by means of a hinging action onto a spigot base casting, with incorporated levelling device. It shall be secured by stainless steel latches and an access screw. The LED engine, consisting of the LED light source and the power supply, to be easily replaced or upgraded. Both compartments shall be rated IP 65. Electronic temperature monitoring prevents overheating of LEDs and power supply, positioned directly next to LEDs (ThermiX®). The power supply shall be automatically disengaged when opening the luminaire. The luminaire housing must be manufactured of marine grade aluminium. These shall be installed on a hot dipped galvanised steel pole. Contractor to make allowance for pole mounting. The LED lifetime of 100 000hrs, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70).</p>	



TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	Same as D1 type above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour.	
D1	<p>12W / +/-2000 lumens LED down lighter recessed on ceiling.</p> <p>The luminaire consists of an LED engine and power supply. Shall have a design to operate LED light sources of 12W/ +/-2000lumen in an ambient temperature environment of up to 35°C, without reducing the LED lifetime of 50 000hrs, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30%.</p> <p>The power supply shall be located outside of the luminaire housing. The luminaire shall be secured into the ceiling by means of two springs located on either side of the luminaire. Housing – Aluminium, Diffuser – Clear Glass. Neutral White (4000K), IP20. Electrical Safety Class (IEC), Class II.</p>	
D2	Same as D1 type above, but shall have a back-up battery to operate for 1 hour.	
FL1	<p>LED streetlight 180W / +/- 27000 lumen (4000K) with aluminium body, IP66.</p> <p>The luminaire shall have of an LED engine, power supply and spigot compartment. Must have easy installation of the LED engine by means of a hinging action onto a spigot base casting and with incorporated levelling device. It must be secured by stainless steel latches and an access screw. The luminaire must have pole mounted version. The LED engine, consisting of the LED light source and the power supply, shall be easily replaced or upgraded for future additions. Both compartments shall be rated IP 66. Electronic temperature monitoring prevents overheating of LEDs and power supply, positioned directly next to LEDs</p>	



TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	<p>(ThermiX®). The power supply shall be automatically disengaged when opening the luminaire. The luminaire housing must be manufactured of marine grade aluminium. The LED lifetime of 100 000hrs, at a lumen depreciation of not more than 30% (L70).</p> <p>Contractor to make allowance for pole mounting.</p>	
FL2	<p>A LED 54W / +/- 7600 lumen (4000K) traditional post top luminaire range for general area lighting. The luminaire must consists of a spigot base, optical compartment with integral control gear and top cover and shall be designed to operate LEDs of 54W. The cable entry grommet shall accommodate a connection of 10mm2-4core cable.</p> <p>The luminaire shall bear the SANS 475 performance mark and the SANS 60598-2-3 safety mark. Luminaire spigot entries comply with SANS 1088 - Table 1 for Type 2: ø76mm x 75mm.</p> <p>The luminaire shall have a degree of protection that complies with SANS 60598-2-3: - IP 65</p> <p>The top cover shall be a robustly constructed, weatherproof, hail proof, corrosion proof and vandal resistant. The luminaire must be manufactured from glass-filled nylon and firmly secured with a single injection moulded dome nut and must be coated white on the inside to improve the efficiency of the luminaire. A silicon sponge gasket fixed into a groove to seal the top cover against the diffuser to IP 65.</p> <p>The spigot base manufactured from high-pressure die-cast aluminium, powder coated for added protection in the colour black. The luminaire secured to the 6 meter pole by three M8 stainless steel grub screws.</p> <p>The high-impact non-discolouring acrylic diffuser bowl hexagonal in shape and smooth on the outside, but has internal prisms to reduce the direct glare component. A drip ridge provided at the</p>	

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	TYPE
	<p>bottom edge avoids direct rainwater contact with the gasket.</p> <p>The control gear incorporated inside the luminaire shall be mounted on a removable gear tray. The nominal voltage must be rated at 230V (plus and minus 10%) 50Hz single phase. All control gear components must be removable and bear the relevant SABS mark. All internal wiring are Teflon® coated with protective sleeving to prevent damage by possible abrasion.</p> <p>All screws, bolts and metal parts must be stainless steel or non-corrosive material. Mains connections by means of a suitable screw terminal block with a wire clamping contact. The luminaire power factor corrected to a minimum of 0,9.</p> <p>The IP66 LED housing compartment optimizes the thermal operating environment around the LEDs must enabling the long useful lifetime (100 000hrs, L70).</p>	
OC	<p>Occupancy sensor</p> <p>High performance relay for connecting all types of lights, e.g. including LED luminaires etc. Flexible and wide mounting methods: Flush mount with spring clip. High sensitivity to be provided with "no dead spot" zones in its 360 high intensity of detection. Must have a built-in red LED is used as an indicator for easy test operation and different operation modes clear identification. Manually switch on the loads by wire connected to an external N.C. type push button switch when the ambient light level exceeds the pre-set Lux value.</p> <p>Time delays: Smart Set (automatic), 30 minutes), walk-through, test-mode. To cover area of 25m2. To operate on a 230V. Built-in light level sensor;</p>	

NB: All luminaires must have a 1,5mm<sup>2</sup> cable / conductor which is 1,5m long and must have 3-pin socket. The contractor shall install an unplugged socket for each internal luminaire on the trunking. All light luminaires / fittings must bear SANS approval.

### 3.38. Lighting Poles

The pole shall be manufactured from hot deep galvanised steel including the base plate. The filament winding shall be continuously applied with uniform tension onto a rotation mandrel, resulting in a minimum mass glass to resin ratio of 70:30, for optimum rigidity. The pole shall be seamless and circular in shape with a continuous taper of 16-18 mm diameter change per metre. A 80mm diameter hole shall be provided at 400 mm below ground level for the cable entry.

The pole surface shall be finished in a gel coat that complies with the requirements of SANS 141 and be applied to a uniform thickness of between 250 and 500 microns, achieving a smooth finish that provides a weatherproof, UV resistant, flame resistant and impact strong surface in the colour specified.

The minimum mechanical strength of the pole shall be designed for a fluctuating wind pressure of 500 Pa onto a wind surface area of 0.20 m<sup>2</sup> under which a maximum deflection of 5 % of its height above ground shall be permissible. The pole shall have a safety factor of 2.5 and be able to be manufactured to any other strength required.

An access door opening is required, the 250 mm x 80 mm cut-out shall be covered by an access door cover manufactured from glass filled nylon impregnated in the same colour as that of the surface coat. It shall be fixed securely by two M4 stainless steel captive Allen head screws that locate into M4 brass nut inserts embedded in the pole.

The pole shall be supplied complete with a hot dipped galvanised baseplate with a minimum size of 300 mm x 300 mm x 1.6 mm, two hot dipped galvanised steel M8 hook bolts and nuts, a hot dipped galvanised gland plate suitable for the incoming and outgoing cables complete with terminal block and mounting rail and a 5 A, 5 kA single pole miniature circuit breaker. The wiring from the MCB shall consist of 2,5 mm<sup>2</sup> 3c trailing cable and shall be taken up to the luminaire within the pole.

The supply cable to each pole shall be 2 x 16 mm<sup>2</sup> x 4-core ECC cable. A hole shall be provided at 0.4m below ground level for the supply cables.

Suitable brass terminal shall be provided within the pole and all earth conductors installed with the underground cables shall be connected to this terminal. The fitting shall be earthed to this terminal.

The pole shall bear the SANS 1749 mark and be manufactured by an ISO 9002 accredited factory.

#### **Foundations**

No foundations for the poles are required.

### **Erection**

The pole shall be supplied complete with a hot dipped galvanised base plate with a minimum size of 300 mm x 300 mm x 1.6 mm, two hot dipped galvanised steel M8 hook bolts and nuts.

### **Final Colour**

The final colour shall be black suitable for exterior.

## **3.39. EARTHING AND LIGHTNING PROTECTION**

### **3.39.1. Earthing**

The entire installation shall be properly and effectively earthed as prescribed in the Wiring Regulations and to the requirements of the relevant supply authority.

The plant earthing system and main earth bus bar shall be tested for 10 Ohm. If the amount not reach additional earthing equipment shall be installed by the Contractor. Earthing and bonding of the new transformer shall consist of 70mm<sup>2</sup> copper earth wire and 16mm diameter stainless steel core copper coated earth rods.

The earthing installation shall be integrated with the instrumentation system earth and all other services.

The Contractor, however, will be responsible for the equipotential bonding of installed equipment, e.g. transformers, mechanical equipment, pumps, electrical equipment, cable ladders etc.

The connections for the 70mm<sup>2</sup> multi-stranded conductors shall be based on M10, high tensile, stainless bolts and nuts or equivalent. The minimum size bolts permitted for connections below 70mm<sup>2</sup>, i.e. 16mm<sup>2</sup>, shall be M8.

The Contractor shall provide these as well as the 70mm<sup>2</sup> green/yellow insulated conductor from the main earth loop.

The main cable support system as provided by the Contractor may also be used to support these conductors in the most economical route.

Under no circumstances shall any connection points, bolts, screws, etc., used for earthing be utilised for any other purpose.

It will be the responsibility of the Contractor to supply and fit earth terminals or clamps on Goods and Materials that must be earthed where these are not provided. Unless earth conductors are connected to proper terminals, the end shall be tinned and lugged. Earth conductors for individual circuits branching from the ring main shall be connected to the common earth conductor by means of exothermic welds. Insulation tape shall be used to cover all exposed metal and a PVC cable tie strapped over the tape ends to prevent unwrapping. The common earth shall not be broken.

Earth conductors shall be connected to the earth rod by means of Exothermic Welds. Insulation tape shall be used to cover all exposed metal and a PVC cable tie strapped over the tape ends to prevent unwrapping.

All rods shall be threaded at either end so that extensions can be added to where deep driven installations are required. All connections shall be taped or waterproofed to ensure that corrosion does not affect the joint during the life of the installation.

The rods shall be supplied complete with a driving bolt for protecting the ends of the coupling whilst being driven into the ground.

The top of the rods, after installation, shall be 400mm below final ground level.

### **3.40. EARTHING & BONDING**

The Contractor is to ensure that all earthing and bonding is carried out in accordance with SANS 10142, PRASA standard specifications and the local authority's requirements. The earthing installation is to be carried out by a specialist.

The Contractor should note that as this installation is a Class II Division 2, all metal parts, and equipment are to be earthed and bonded to eliminate static build up. An earth mat is to be installed and the Contractor shall allow for a survey by a specialist and installation of it according to the relevant SANS code. The Contractor shall submit all test results to the Project Manager.

The Contractor shall install an earth point on all motors and metal structures in the PRASA buildings and or where applicable.

A schedule of the work shall be carried out by an Earthing Specialist.

Earthing shall be provided for the LV installation equipment.

The earthing shall be carried out by a specialist and comply with SANS 61024 Parts 1 and 2.

### **3.41. LIGHTNING PROTECTION TESTING AND COMMISSIONING**

The entire installation shall be tested and commissioned in the presence of the Engineer. On completion and handover "As Built" drawing and test results (COC) shall be handed over to the Engineer. The drawings shall depict the location on the earth rods and mats and their respective readings.

### **3.42. DRAWINGS**

The Contractor produces the detailed layout design and individual wiring diagrams for each starter / panel in AutoCAD format fully in compliance with the Project Manager's requirements. All drawings are to be submitted for approval prior to the start of manufacture.

In addition, the Contractor submits all cable pulling schedules, termination schedules as well as lightning protection and earthing system designs, for approval. Any installation or manufacture of equipment prior to the approval of drawings is entirely at the Contractor's own risk. Similarly, the cable numbering systems, plant ID numbers and tag numbers will be in accordance with the Employer's requirements.

### **3.43. WORK REQUIRED IN THE COMMISSIONING OF PROTECTION EQUIPMENT**

The commissioning of protection equipment for LV systems and electronics can be broken up into a number of broad categories.

- Panel tests and visual Inspection;
- Implementation of applicable technical instructions;
- Secondary tests;
- Primary tests;
- Review and submission of documentation;
- Energisation and on load checks;
- Sign off and handover of electrical and electronic plants for use and operation by the owner.

Each of the categories requires documentation to reflect that the test(s) required have been completed. The documentary evidence must include:

- The relevant equipment or panel name.
- The checks performed;
- The name of the person who performed the checks;
- The date on which the checks were performed;
- The signature of the person who performed the checks.

### **3.44. PANEL TESTS AND VISUAL INSPECTION**

The purpose of this group of activities is to check and produce documentary evidence that:

- The panel and all contained equipment is visibly intact and mechanically sound,
- The panel and contained equipment has not been damaged in transit,
- The panel is wired according to the application drawings supplied, and that the design version between the equipment and the drawings is the same.

- The equipment contained in the panel corresponds in make, model and function to the application drawings.
- The panel and associated equipment is correctly earthed according to the SANS standards.

### **3.45. IMPLEMENTATION OF APPLICABLE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS.**

The purpose of this activity is to ensure that modifications to the protection panels required by approved technical instructions are implemented to the protection equipment prior to secondary injection. Documentation is to be in the form of the instruction with reference number, the name of the person who implemented the instruction and the date of implementation is required.

### **3.46. SECONDARY TESTS**

This group of activities comprises the following:

- Application of settings of all protection devices.
- Relay characteristic tests and logic functions according to settings provided and manufacturer specifications.
- End to end checks for Impedance and current differential schemes.
- Supervisory controls, alarms, indications and analogue outputs are correct to the control centre.
- To ensure that test blocks and shorting strips function correctly.

### **3.47. PRIMARY TESTS**

All primary tests must be according to relative SANS regulation.

### **3.48. NORMALISATION OF CIRCUITS**

During the primary and secondary injection tests, the trip and alarm circuits are usually rendered inoperative by the removal of isolating links, relay trip latches and so on. It is therefore essential that, when the primary and secondary injection tests have been completed, the tripping and alarm circuits be checked. Certain settings may have been altered during testing and these have to be normalized. Certain protection functions may have been deactivated in order to test other complimentary functions and these have to be reactivated as per the settings and configuration documentation.

### **3.49. CONSOLIDATION AND REVIEW OF TEST RESULTS**

The purpose of this group of activities is to consolidate the test results and;

- Ensure sure that all tests originally planned have been completed
- Ensure that all test results are consistent with reasonable Employer expectations
- Ensure that any defects have been addressed
- Ensure that the head of commissioning is satisfied that the equipment is ready to be made live and arrangements have been made with an authorized person and to clear all outstanding work permits.
- Complete the equipment test sheet that permits the equipment to be energised.
- Certificate of Compliance (CoC) must be issued will all other test results reports.

### **3.50. ENERGISATION AND ON LOAD CHECKS**

There are some checks and tests that cannot be performed while the equipment is de-energised.

It must be stressed that the equipment cannot be considered to be completely commissioned until on-load checks have been completed and results documented.

The following checks are required:

- Correct phase rotation.
- Current measurement checks / on-load confirmation of CT ratios.
- On-load stability checks for differential schemes
- On-load directional checks for directional overcurrent and impedance relays.
- Confirmation of transducer loading if applicable.

On the successful completion of the on-load checks, a handover document / mechanism is required that indicates that the equipment has been fully commissioned.

### **3.51. TRAINING**

#### **3.51.1. Electrical Installations**

Contractor shall train the PRASA staff on new equipment on how to operate the LV panel and other electrical related installations. Training shall include how to clear faults on the system once it has been attended to. Training to include all other electrical related issues that will be require by maintenance and operating PRASA staff.



### 3.52. FINAL DOCUMENTATION

The purpose of this phase of the process is to ensure that all documentation and test results are compiled and submitted to the Employer.

- a) Handover Certificate: is to be signed by the Contractor and the Supervisor.
- b) Completed Checklists: A hard copy of the all of checklists of completed activities to be forwarded to the Project Manager. All appropriate tests, dates, responsible persons and signatures are required. Electronic copies of scanned hard copy documents are also acceptable.
- c) Commissioning Test Results: four sets of hard copies of the Commissioning Test Results, including hard copies of manuals, etc are required to be submitted to the Employer. Dates, responsible person's name and signatures are required. Electronic copies of scanned hard copy documents are acceptable. The above shall be included in the data packs to prove completion.
- d) Proof that all applicable technical instructions have been implemented:
  - i. Technical Instructions that may be applicable to the equipment concerned.
- e) Proof of Applied Settings: All settings applied to all relays to be retrieved from the relays (downloaded) and hard or electronic copies to be forwarded to the Project Manager.

## SECTION 5 – MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

### 1. DOMESTIC WATER RETICULATION

The wet services scope shall be limited to restoring the existing wet services in various facilities; all defective water piping and fittings shall be replaced and concealed as stated in this section.

#### 1.1. DOMESTIC WATER PIPING

The following are applicable:

- Unless stated otherwise, the cold water reticulation shall be through plastic polymer piping.
- All Piping Shall be concealed inside the ceiling voids or chased on the wall for increased security.
- All Piping Shall be concealed inside the ceiling voids or crashed on the wall for increased security.
- All Plastic Piping should be protected from direct sunlight.
- Attention shall be given to the burning characteristics of plastic materials used in high fire risk areas or close to sources of heat that can impair their performance.
- Unless plastic pipes or fittings are suitably protected, they shall not be used in a position where the permeation of gas or any other substance can cause (or is likely to cause) contamination of the water in them.
- Piping systems manufactured from polyethylene shall comply with the requirements of SANS 4427-1, SANS 4427-2, SANS 4427-3 and SANS 4427-5.
- Piping systems manufactured from polypropylene shall comply with the requirements in SANS 15874-1, SANS 15874-2, SANS 15874-3 and SANS 15874-5. The working pressure (for cold water temperatures exceeding 20 °C) of polyethylene and polypropylene pipes shall be rated in accordance with the requirements in SANS 4427-1, SANS 4427-2, SANS 4427-3 and SANS 4427-5, and SANS 15874-1, SANS 15874-2, SANS 15874-3 and SANS 15874-5, respectively.
- PVC-U pipes and fittings that comply with the requirements of SANS 966-1; PVC-M pipes and fittings shall comply with the requirements in SANS 966-2 and PVC-O pipes shall comply with the requirements in SANS 16422.
- Plastics pipes and fittings for hot and cold water supply systems shall comply with one of the following standards:
  - a. for PE-X (cross- linked polyethylene): SANS 15875-1, SANS 15875-2, SANS 15875-3 and SANS 15875-5;

- b. for PB (polybutylene): SANS 15876-1, SANS 15876-2, SANS 15876-3 and SANS 15876-5;
  - c. for PVC-C (chlorinated polyvinyl chloride): SANS 15877-1, SANS 15877-2, SANS 15877-3 and SANS 15877-5;
  - d. for PE-RT (raised temperature cross linked polyethylen): SANS 22391-1, SANS 22391-2, SANS 22391-3 and SANS 22391-5; and
  - e. PE-X Multi-layer piping systems: SANS 21003-1, SANS 21003-2, SANS 21003-3 and SANS 21003-5.
- The minimum rating of a polymer pipe used in hot and cold water systems in buildings is class 2, PN16 at 20 °C, 8 bar at 70 °C, and shall be marked as such on the pipe.
  - Algae growth can occur in plastics pipes if there is any translucence. Plastic pipes on hot and cold systems shall only be used inside buildings.
  - For pipes and fittings, guidance on the application of the system shall be found in SANS 4427-5, SANS 15874-5, SANS 15875-5, SANS 15876-5, SANS 15877-5, SANS 22391-5 and SANS 21003-5. Any plastic piping systems for hot water use shall be class 2 (70 °C operating temperature), and shall have a minimum operating pressure (M.O.P) of 600 kPa (6 bar) at 70 °C.
  - For thermal expansion, loop requirements refer to specification.
  - All water piping chassed on the wall shall be wrapped with Heavy brown paper as a sheath for expansion.
  - Pipe supports should be so positioned that they should be at least 500mm away from a change of direction fitting i.e. tee, elbow, etc.

## 1.2. WASTE WATER PIPING

The following are applicable:

- Pipes, fittings, sanitary fixtures, and materials shall be selected to operate effectively under all normal conditions likely to be experienced in the specific installation for the anticipated life of such installation.
- Materials, pipes, components, and fittings that bear the certification mark of the SABS in respect of the relevant standard issued by the SABS are to be used.
- Plastics waste traps and rubber waste traps that comply with the relevant requirements of SABS 1321-1 and SABS 1321-2 shall be used.
- Pipe vent valves for supplementary or alternative venting of drainage installations, which comply with the relevant requirements of SABS 1532.
- uPVC pipes for use above ground, that comply with the relevant requirements of SABS 967.
- uPVC sewer and drain pipes and pipe fittings that comply with the relevant requirements of SABS 791.

### 1.3. JOINTING OF PIPEWORK AND FITTINGS

The following are applicable:

- Any jointing operation shall be performed in such a way as not to disturb the gradient of the line.
- Pipes shall be joined to one another in such a way that the continuity of the bore is maintained, and flow in the interior of the drain is not obstructed.
- Pipes and fittings to be jointed shall be internally clean, therefore no jointing material shall project inside the bore of the pipes, fixtures, or components, and burrs shall be removed from the ends of pipes, fixtures, or components, and measures shall be taken to prevent jointing materials from entering the bore of pipes, fixtures or components.
- All proprietary joints shall be made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Joints between pipes, or between pipes and fittings, shall be appropriate for the materials from which such pipes and fittings are made, under normal working conditions, remain watertight to the standard set in 6.8.2, and be able to withstand, without leaking, the internal water pressure of 50 kPa and external water pressure of 30 kPa.
- In the assembly of sanitary pipework, the provision shall be made to accommodate any thermal or differential movement between the pipes and any building or ground, or other construction that forms part of the drainage installation.

Joints shall accommodate any pipe movement that takes place throughout the expected life of the drainage installation

### 1.4. VENT PIPES

Vent pipes shall be provided in the drainage system to prevent airlocks, and improve the smooth flow of the wastewater in the system.

### 1.5. ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

The wastewater drainage systems shall be furnished with mechanisms that enable ease of maintenance such as rodding eyes, inspection eyes, and manholes. The provision of these access mechanisms should be provided according to the table below:

Type of access	Minimum dimensions (mm)				
	Recommended max. depth to invert of drain	Internal dimensions		Nominal cover size	
		Rectangular length x width	Circular diameter	Rectangular length x width	Circular diameter
Rodding eye		Preferably the same size as a drain, but not less than 100 mm diameter			
Access fitting	600 except when situated in a chamber	150 x 100 or 225 x 100	150	150 x 100  335 x 100	150
Inspection chamber	1 000	450 x 450	450	450 x 450	450
Manhole		1 200 x 750	1 050	600 x 600	600

## 1.6. PROTECTION OF PIPING

During construction, all piping shall be protected from foreign matter entering completed pipe sections.

## 1.7. ISOLATION VALVES AND FITTINGS

Only SABS-approved valves and fittings shall be supplied and fitted on the domestic water system.

- Isolating valves
- Pressure-regulating
- Drain cock
- Vacuum breaker
- Safety valve T & P 400 kPa

Refer to the drawings for pipe schematics and sizes.

## 1.8. HOLDERBATS – TUBE SUPPORTS AND FITTINGS

The use of nails, wire, etc. as alternatives to the correct fixing will not be accepted.

## **1.9. DISSIMILAR METALS**

The use of copper or other materials other than those in this specification will not be permitted. Use steel or galvanized steel supports. These are to be approved by the engineer before procurement.

## **1.10. ALLOWANCE OF EXPANSION**

All support brackets or steel fixtures should be fixed to allow free movement of the pipe within the fixture. This is to allow for the expansion and contraction of the pipes during the operation of the system.

## **1.11. POSITIONING**

Attention will be paid to the positioning of the supports. A fixture or support should be placed at least 500mm away from a change of direction fitting i.e., tee or elbow.

## **2. FIRE PROTECTION**

The fire protection systems shall be limited to the provision and servicing of the existing fire hose reels, fire hydrants, hand-held fire extinguishers, and the provision of additional signage.

The areas that will be furnished with the new fire protection infrastructure/equipment shall be indicated on the fire protection layouts, which accompany this specification. The drawings show the additional fire protection features for the facilities. The layouts indicate the positions of the firefighting equipment, signage, and firewater reticulation network.

A specialist who has a proven record of accomplishment in this service shall do the servicing or installation of the fire protection equipment.

### **2.1. SHOP DRAWINGS**

The contractor shall prepare workshop drawings for the entire installation showing all necessary sections, plans, details. Builders work, electrical requirements, mounting and hanging details, etc. The contractor will submit these drawings for approval.

### **2.2. VERIFICATION OF DRAWINGS AND DIMENSIONS**

- Carefully check drawings to see that equipment and piping will fit into the spaces provided.
- Install equipment and piping so that no obstructions are caused.

- The location of equipment and piping shown on the engineer's drawings are approximate only. The actual final positions will be shown on the contractor's shop drawings.

### **2.3. EXCLUSIONS**

- Forming holes in walls and making good thereafter.
- Concealing of piping.
- Access doors or panels in ceilings etc.
- Floor drains or any other drain points required for draining equipment.
- Supply and installation of electrical main cables.

### **2.4. SECURITY AND CLEANLINESS**

The contractor and his workforce will have to comply with all security requirements instituted by the main contractor and the client.

The fire protection contractor shall ensure that his workforces are clean and hygienic and that all waste material from the installation is cleared away before the end of each working day.

### **2.5. FIREWATER PIPING**

The fire protection system shall have an independent firewater reticulation system. All fire hose reels within this facility shall be connected to the underground HDPE firewater ring main. The ring main shall be 75-110mm Diameter HDPE Class 16 piping connected to the municipal main water supplies.

- All aboveground firewater piping shall be black mild steel.
- All steel Piping shall be SANS 1109-1.
- Joints between galvanized steel pipes and between galvanized steel pipes and fittings shall be
  - screwed joints that have pipe threads that comply with SANS 1109-1, where pressure-tight joints are to be made on the threads,
  - flanged joints using steel pipe flanges that comply with SANS 1123, or as otherwise approved.
- A suitable thread filler shall be used to obtain watertight joints where necessary, and exposed threads after jointing shall be suitably protected against corrosion.
- When joints are made by either screwed or cast-on flanges, the nuts shall be tightened in opposite pairs.
- Pipes shall not be welded or brazed unless galvanizing is done afterwards.

- The following shall be deemed to be acceptable:
  - malleable cast-iron pipe fittings that comply with the requirements in SANS 14;
  - ductile iron pipes that comply with SANS 1835;
  - steel pipes and pipe fittings with a nominal bore up to 150 mm that are suitable for screwing, in accordance with SANS 1109-1 pipe threads, and that comply with the requirements in SANS 62-2;
  - galvanized steel tubes, tubulars and fittings that have been galvanized in accordance with the requirements of SANS 32; and
  - Steel pipes and fittings that comply with the requirements of SANS 62-1, SANS 719, SANS 815-1 and SANS 815-2, as applicable.
- All steel tubing shall be joined using threaded steel fittings inline with SANS 62-2:2013.
- Prefabricated sections should be flushed before assembly, particularly in large projects where the system might stand before final flushing.

## **2.6. PROTECTION OF PIPING**

During construction, all piping shall be protected from foreign matter entering completed pipe sections.

## **2.7. FIRE APPLIANCES AND FITTINGS**

- The hose reels shall be “Everyway” hose reel complete with 30m rubber hose, chromium-plated stop cock, shut-off nozzle, and wall bracket.
- All hose reels for this installation shall be located at strategic points as indicated in the mechanical drawings accompanying this specification.
- A specially designed chamber shall be erected by the building contractor where these hose reels shall be installed. The chamber is to be furnished with glass doors on aluminium frames for visibility of fire protection equipment. In the event that the chamber is not practical, these fire appliances shall be secured directly against the wall.
- Fire extinguishers shall be installed in all buildings as indicated in the drawing and bill of quantities accompanying this specification.

## **2.8. FIRE PUMPHOUSE**

The project scope is limited to the servicing of the existing pumping stations and not the provision of the new pumping stations.

## **2.9. HOLDERBATS – PIPE SUPPORTS AND FITTINGS**

All firewater piping from the point of conversion underground from HDPE to black mild steel shall be clamped on the adjacent wall as it proceeds within each building. All horizontal piping runs within the ceiling void shall be supported as per specification.

### **2.9.1. Dissimilar Metals**



The use of copper or other materials will not be permitted. Only galvanized steel supports are to be used. These are to be approved by the engineer.

### 2.9.2. Allowance of Expansion

All support brackets or steel fixtures should be fixed to allow free movement of the pipe within the fixture. This is to allow for the expansion and contraction of the pipes during the operation of the system.

### 2.9.3. Positioning

Attention will be paid to the positioning of the supports. As a general rule, a fixture or support should be placed at least 500mm away from a change of direction fitting i.e. tee or elbow.

- The use of nails, wire, etc. as alternatives to the correct fixing will not be accepted.

### 2.9.4. Guide to Maximum Spacing of Piping Supports

<b>Pipe Nominal Size (mm)</b>	<b>Intervals for Vertical Runs (m)</b>	<b>Intervals for Horizontal Runs (m)</b>
15,0	1,9	1,3
20,0	2,5	1,9
5,0	2,5	1,9
32,0	2,8	2,5
40,0	2,8	2,5
50,0	3,9	2,5
65,0	3,9	2,8
80,0	3,9	2,8
100,0	3,9	2,8
150,0	5,0	6,1

## 2.10. PAINTING

- The paint colour scheme shall comply fully with the Clause mentioned below under the Colour Coding clause.
- Paint all exposed metalwork and equipment which is not a specified manufactured product as follows:
- Thoroughly descale, clean, and degrease.

### **Black Metalwork**

- i) One coat of PA10 primer
- ii) One universal undercoat
- iii) Two coats of high gloss enamel to ensure complete corrosion protection.

### **Galvanised Metalwork**

- i) Degrease and prepare surfaces with a wash specifically designed for pre-treatment of galvanized iron.
- ii) One coat of calcium plumbate.
- iii) One universal undercoat.
- iv) Two coats of high gloss enamel to ensure complete corrosion protection.

### **General Painted Equipment**

- i) Damaged and scratched paint surfaces shall be touched up with identical colour paint.
- ii) Coldwater insulated piping shall be painted.
- iii) Paint shall be of the highest quality and shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

### **Colour Coding**

Colours as per the attached table "Colour Coding for piped Services" are to be used.

### **Colour Coding For Piped Services**

<b>Contents of Piping</b>	<b>Proposed</b>
Hot Domestic Water	Brilliant Green (H10) Crimson (A03)
Cold Domestic Water	Brilliant Green (H10) Cornflower (F26)
Industrial Hot Water (i.e. Primary Circuit, Central Heating, etc).	Brilliant Green (H10) Golden Yellow (B49)
Firewater	Signal Red (A11)
Sewage	Black
LPG	Light Stone (C37)
Refrigerant	Light Grey (G29)
Diesel	Golden Brown (B13) White
Transformer Oil	Golden Brown (B13) Crimson (A03)
Fuel Oil	Golden Brown (B13) + Label

## **2.11. ELECTRICAL**

- All electrical installations to conform to the following codes.
- The latest revision of SANS 10142 Code of Practice for the wiring of premises.
- The latest revision of SANS 101765
- Machinery and occupational safety regulations.

## **2.12. OPERATOR TRAINING**

The contractor, manufacturing agent, or distributor shall include the services of a factory-trained field service representative to supervise the testing and commissioning.

## **2.13. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS**

Three copies of the operating and maintenance manuals and “as-built” drawings (both hard copies on computer disc) shall be provided. Drawings stored on computer disc shall be in a format compatible with AutoCAD.

The manuals shall include the following:

- i) Maintenance instructions for all components, troubleshooting guide part numbers of all replacement items, serial numbers of all principal pieces of equipment, etc.
- ii) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of manufacturers or their agents.
- iii) A complete set of the “as-built” drawings folded to fit the manuals.

## **2.14. MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES**

The Contractor shall be responsible for all maintenance and servicing of the installation during the 12 month guarantee period in accordance with the service schedules attached to this specification and such additional items as required by the manufacturer of the equipment shall be included.

Four (4) services are required during this period commencing three (3) months after the first delivery inspection and spaced approximately three months apart. The final service shall be carried out before the final delivery and expiry of the guarantee.

During the 12 month guarantee period the Contractor shall make good any defects due to inferior materials and workmanship and maintain all equipment in perfect operating condition.

The Contractor shall allow for all expendable materials necessary.

## **2.15. GUARANTEE PERIOD**

- The CONTRACTOR shall unconditionally guarantee all new equipment for a minimum period of twelve (12) months from the date of hand over to the institution.

- If the CONTRACTOR or his supplier has a standard guarantee which exceeds the minimum warranty called for, the remaining portion of such an extended warranty must be ceded to the client.
- The guarantee shall cover the performance of the WORKS and any defects due to inferior materials and/or workmanship, fair wear and tear accepted, and the CONTRACTOR shall repair any such defects without delay.
- This guarantee shall include any losses such as water or any damage done to the building.
- If any such defects are not remedied without delay, the Secretary reserves the right to have such defect repaired at the risk and cost of the CONTRACTOR by another CONTRACTOR whom the Secretary deems to be proficient in the WORK. This is to be without prejudice to any rights the Secretary has against the installation CONTRACTOR or in such instances where he appoints another CONTRACTOR to remedy defects in the WORKS.

### **3. HVAC**

#### **3.1. PAINTING AND CLEANING**

- Thoroughly clean and descale and paint all equipment, pipes, and metal parts with two coats zinc chromate, and two coats high gloss enamel. For galvanized surfaces use one coat of calcium plumbate, one universal undercoat, two coats of high gloss enamel.
- Factory painted equipment shall have scratched and damaged surfaces touched up with the identical colour paint. Paint shall be of the highest quality and shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- Damaged floors, walls, ceilings, etc. done by the HVAC contract, shall be repaired by him at his expense to the architects' specifications.
- Paint Colors will be approved by the engineer.
- During the progress of the work, the HVAC contractor shall carefully clean up after his men and shall leave the premises and all portions of the building in which he is working free from debris.

#### **3.2. MECHANICAL VENTILATION SYSTEMS**

The mechanical ventilation shall be through ducted systems. The mechanical extractor fans for the ablutions shall be concealed inside the ceiling void where possible. The axial flow fans performance parameters shall be shown on the mechanical HVAC layout. The fans shall operate on a timer during business hours and operate on motion sensors during none-business hours. These fans will be described and detailed on the bills of quantities and the HVAC drawings.

#### **3.3. AIR CONDITIONING UNITS**

In facilities with working air condition units, service shall be provide as per the manufacture's specifications.

In facilities with non-working air-conditioning units, new units with similar performance parameters shall be supplied. The most air-conditioning installations shall be inverter-based R32/R410-A with single-phase power supply air-conditioning units. The room temperature shall be regulated through a wired controller which will act as an input device, the set temperature should be regulated automatically irrespective of the heat load gain/loss in the building/dedicated HVAC zone. The temperature shall be monitored through sensors placed within the strategic points of the air-conditioned zone. These items are detailed on the bills of quantities and the HVAC drawings accompanying this specification.

### **3.4. DUCTWORK**

All ductwork to be galvanized sheet metal and constructed to "SMACNA" standard for low pressure ducting. The insulation will be applied to the ducting with contact adhesive, applied to both the ducting and insulation left until touch dry, and then applied to the duct. The insulation must also be secured with nylon polyprop strapping and polyprop buckles.

### **3.5. REFRIGERATION PIPING**

- All refrigerant tubing shall be of the seamless, dehydrated de-oxidized, refrigeration class copper tubing manufactured to ASTM B280-88 and ASTM B 743-88.
- Joints or connections in tubing up to 15mm O.D may be flared or welded and the tubing may be soft drawn.
- The Director will accept SABS "RC" and "RL" refrigeration class copper tubing.
- Fittings or flared joints or connections shall be equal and approved to those manufactured by Imperial Manufacturing Company. Flare nuts shall be of the short "frost-free" type.
- The tubing shall be run in a neat, straight, plumb, or parallel manner. Silver soldered or Silfos welded joints will only be acceptable and such joints shall be easily accessible for inspection purposes.
- Refrigerant tubing shall be supported at approved intervals, not exceeding one meter, and shall be given adequate gradient to ensure proper oil return. Hardwood treated timber batts and copper saddles shall be used to support the refrigerant tubing.
- The tubing shall be supported in such a manner that the suction line can be adequately insulated to prevent condensation drip.
- Tubing shall not be run in such a manner as to impede the removal of compressor heads, etc., and pipework shall not be run in positions where it will be subjected to mechanical damage.
- All tubing shall be accessible for repairs and shall be run in such a manner that it is not subjected to vibration from moving equipment.
- Refrigerant tubing may not be buried directly into wall or floor chases, however, suitable trunking or pipe ducts may be employed for this purpose.
- Where refrigerant tubing is to pass through walls, ceilings, or floors, neat metal or PVC sleeves shall be provided and installed. The sleeves shall finish flush with the faces of the walls, ceiling or floors shall be rodent-proofed after pipes, cables, etc., have been installed through them.

- Pipe sizes must be adequate to provide for the efficient operation of the system. The general specific rule is that the pressure drop in the suction line when operating at design pressures, shall not exceed 10 kPA from the compressor to the cooling unit. The pressure drop in the liquid line from the liquid receiver to the expansion valve is not to exceed 30 kPA. Tubing sizes and methods of installation shall be such as to ensure proper oil return to the compressor.
- All suction lines shall be neatly insulated to prevent condensation drip, by using good quality insulation.

### **3.6. CONDENSATE DRAIN PIPING**

HVAC contractor to supply 25ø PVC class 10 or supplier approved insulated drain piping for air-conditioning systems.

The drain piping is to be insulated with 25mm thick insulation. This piping will be measured in the bills of quantities and positions indicated on the drawings, support this piping every 600mm with approved saddles.

### **3.7. ELECTRICAL**

#### **3.7.1. Site Wiring (Cable Tray and Cable Ladder)**

- All references to cable trays in this document also refer to cable ladders.
- All cables are to be on a cable tray or cable ladder. The type of cable tray or cable ladder used must be approved in advance.
- Cable trays are to be hot-dip galvanized and are to be painted as follows:
  - Clean with Spick & Span galvanized iron cleaner.
  - Cold galvanize any cut edges
  - Prime with calcium plumbate paint
  - Paint orange
- Cable tray brackets are to be hot-dip galvanized, and painted in the same way as cable tray, except that they are to be black.
- As an alternative galvanized cable trays and brackets maybe plastic coated.
- Cable trays are not to be cut to form bends. Elbows and tees are to be factory-made items. Ascenders and descenders are to be beaten around a former.
- Cable trays may be horizontal or vertical unless the drawing is marked to the contrary.
- All take-offs from cable tray runs must be done using tees or bends.
- Cables must not be bunched on a cable tray.
- Only one layer of cables is permitted on cable trays.
- Cables may not cross over on cable trays.
- Here changes of size occur on a cable tray run, this must be done using bends and tees. Abrupt changes in size are not allowed.
- Cable trays must be spaced off the surface that they are fastened on.
- Do not short-circuit vibration isolators on machinery with cable tray.
- Cable tray brackets and supports must be of sufficient strength to prevent sagging, twisting, etc. particularly in the case of large cables.

- Cable trays and conduits are to be properly earthed to the switchboard earth bar.

### **3.7.2. Earthing**

- All equipment is to be earthed.
- All earths are to be made off to the switchboard earth bar.
- The earthing strands in ECC cable, surfix, etc. are to be made off to the proper earthing points at both ends of the cable.

### **3.7.3. Making Off And Terminating Wires And Cables**

- All site made holes in switchboards for glands etc. must be done with a chassis punch. Hole saws are not to be used. In the case of switchboards mounted outside, or in damp conditions, the cut edges of these holes must be treated with cold galvanizing and touched up with the correct colour paint.
- Where cables are made off into boards, this must be done carefully, offsetting the cables neatly and evenly, without cross-overs.
- All cable tails must have sufficient slack to allow tong testers to be used.
- Allow sufficient slack when making cable off to allow for adjustment of pulleys, removal of actuators, etc.
- No more than two lugs or two conductors without lugs are permitted in any terminal.
- Wires connected to numbered terminals are to bear the same number.
- All cables are to be numbered on both ends, directly above the gland shroud, with copper, brass, or stainless steel bands or strips with the number embossed or punched on the strip or band.
- All wires except as noted below are to have lugs crimped to the ends. Lugs on wires 6mm and under are to be insulated. Insulated bootlace ferrules are acceptable when the terminal is designed to accept them. The correct type of crimper is to be used. Ratchet crimpers only are to be used on insulated terminals. No exposed conductors are to be visible on wires which have insulated lugs.
- Single-core conductors are not to have crimped lugs but are to have insulated bootlace ferrules. Wires 10 mm and over which are secured into saddle or screw terminals are to be twisted and bound.

### **3.7.4. Conduits**

- All conduit is to bear the relevant SABS mark.
- Conduits are to be run neatly and parallel to each other.
- Conduits are to be bent and offset with the correct tool. Wrinkling of the inside of bends will not be accepted.
- Through boxes, end boxes and fittings are to be made of the same material as the conduit, except that galvanized boxes and fittings may be used with black conduit.
- Inspection bends, tees, or couplings may not be used.

- All unwired conduits are to have draw-wires installed.
- Open conduit ends and boxes are to be sealed to prevent the ingress of debris.
- Cut conduit ends are to be properly reamed.
- Conduits must be made off to switchboards, boxes, trunking, etc using a coupling and male bush.
- Solid brass bushes must be used on the iron conduit, plastic bushes on the aluminum conduit, and brass or plastic bushes on the plastic conduit.
- Where the enameling or galvanizing of conduit has been removed by threading or tools, then the bare metal is to be painted with cold galvanizing paint.
- Conduit fixings are to be manufactured items designed for the fixing of the conduit. The method of fixing is to be approved before the construction commences.
- Metal conduit is to be fixed at a minimum of 2.0m, and plastic conduit 0.75m. Also, the conduit is to be fixed 150mm before and after each bend, offset, and box. Sagging between fixings will not be accepted.
- Drawer boxes are to be installed after two right-angle bends, or after 10.0m of a straight conduit.
- All plastic conduit joints and fittings are to be glued.

### 3.7.5. Trunking

- Trunking may not be cut to form bends. Distribution outlets, elbows, tees, ascenders, and descenders are to be factory-made items and must be radiused.
- Internal splices are to be used for joints.
- Sharp fastenings are not to protrude into trunking.
- All cut edges are to be smoothed, and no sharp edges are to be left inside trunking.
- All brackets are to be galvanized.

### 3.7.6. General

- All conductors are to be stranded.
  - All cables are to be PVC SWA PVC.
  - Screened cable for low voltage controls may be 0.5mm 2 OAM in conduit.
  - No surfix or similar cable may be used.
- All cable trays, ladders, conduits, surface mounted cables, trunking, etc. is to be run parallel to or at right angles to walls and other surfaces and may not be solid over expansion joints.
- Wall-mounted switchboards are to be spaced away from the wall 20mm.
- All cut ends of galvanized material are to be painted with cold galvanizing paint.
- All iron or steel material and fastenings exposed to damp conditions must be hot-dip galvanized. Electro-galvanized or cadmium-plated material will not be accepted unless suitably painted.
- All switchboards, isolators, terminal boxes, etc. located outside, or in any area subject to dampness, must be bottom entry only.



- All installations and wiring are to conform to the following:
  - The latest revision of SABS 0142 code of practice for the wiring of premises.
  - Machinery and occupational safety regulations.
  - Local authority regulations.
- Electrical Compliance Certificates as required by the latest revision of SABS 0142 are to be produced before power is applied to the installation.
- All cable and cable tray routes, wiring methods, etc. must be approved in advance.
- DO NOT alter wiring diagrams, switchgear selections, cable sizes, cable types, equipment positions, etc. without permission.

### **3.8. COMMISSIONING, ADJUSTING, AND BALANCING**

- Equipment shall be commissioned and adjusted so that it will perform as specified and shown on the drawings. A letter from each supplier of equipment shall be sent to the Engineer stating that the equipment has been installed and commissioned entirely in accordance with the supplier's requirements and recommendations.
- The entire control system shall be adjusted and placed in operating by the supplier. Re-adjustments necessary to accomplish the specified results during the first year of operation shall be made without cost to the Employer.
- All duct systems shall be adjusted and balanced so that air quantities at outlets are as specified or shown on the drawings so that distribution from air terminals is free from draughts and uniform over the face of each air terminal.
- Adjustments shall be made so that splitters and volume adjusters close to air terminals will have the least pressure drop consistent with volume requirements. Additional pressure drop required for the balancing of shorter fans shall be obtained by adjustment of the dampers at branch duct take-offs. Adjustable fan drives shall be used for making final adjustments of total air quantities.
- Direct reading velocity meters may be used for comparative adjustment of individual air terminals, but air quantities in ducts that have velocities of 5,0m/s or more shall be measured by means of pitot tubes. Factory fabricated plugged or capped openings for pitot tubes shall be provided as required.
- The setting of dampers, splitters, and other volume adjusting devices shall be permanently inscribed so that they can be restored to their original positions if disturbed at any time.
- Where variable or constant volume regulators or similar devices are installed, the Contractor shall remove one device of each size from the installation as directed by the Engineer and shall send such devices to the CSIR or other approved body, for certification of the installation and shall form the basis for performance comparisons of other devices of the same size if required by the Engineer.
- A full air volume reading shall be taken on the site before the device being sent for certification and the Contractor shall ensure that all conditions necessary, for the correct operation of the device, prevail before the first site volume reading being taken.
- In the event of the installation being in operation at the time of such certification being required, the Contractor shall install devices of the same size as those on which such certification is taking place, to ensure continuity of operation of the installation.

- Fan performance on variable volume systems shall, in addition to any other tests required by the Engineer, be recorded when all variable volume devices are switched to their maximum design volume.

### **3.9. GENERAL**

- The design of the air-conditioning and ventilation systems offered must comply with the :
  - National Building Regulations.
  - Any additional requirements of any local authority including fire and health.
  - All wiring to SABS 0142.

### **3.10. OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS**

- HVAC contractor to provide manuals with the following contents.
- Descriptive information, operating instructions, inspection and maintenance, reference documents, and equipment reference documents.

### **3.11. DRAWINGS AND AS-BUILT DRAWINGS**

- Workshop drawings to be drawn on CAD by the HVAC contractor and submitted for approval to the engineer.
- These drawings will include all plans, sections, wiring, diagrams, builders' work, etc.
- At the end of the contract, these drawings will be updated and included with the O&M manuals as As-Built drawings.

### **3.12. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

- Three copies of the Operating and Maintenance Manuals and "As-Built" Drawings to be prepared and submitted to the Engineers Office for checking.
- All relevant names, addresses, and telephone numbers to be included in the manuals.
- The contract shall be considered incomplete until all tests have been conducted to the satisfaction of the Department and all drawings and manuals have been handed over to the Engineer.

### **3.13. MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING**

- The HVAC Contractor shall be responsible for all maintenance and servicing of the installation during the 12 months guarantee period.

### **3.14. GUARANTEE PERIOD**

- The HVAC Contractor shall unconditionally guarantee all newly installed equipment for a minimum period of twelve months (12) from the date of hand over to the Client.
- The guarantee shall cover the performance of the works and any defects due to inferior materials or workmanship. The Contractor shall repair any such defects without delay.
- If any defects are not remedied by the Contractor the Client reserves the right to employ another contractor to do repairs at the expense of the installation Contractor, during the guarantee period.

## **SECTION 6 – CIVIL ENGINEERING**

### **1. SCOPE OF WORKS**

#### **1.1. GENERAL**

The Contractor will be responsible for the construction and handing over of the stormwater infrastructure upgrades and occasional resurfacing. Also included in the scope is the supply of as-built drawings and on-site training of the Employer's staff.

#### **1.2. SUMMARY OF SCOPE**

The civils scope of work includes the following:

- Site establishment.
- Breaking of damaged surfacing in specific areas.
- Unblocking of existing stormwater drainage system.
- Importing of specified layerworks from commercial sources.
- Construction of layerworks.

### **2. APPLICABLE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS**

All materials and workmanship shall conform to and comply with the following standards:

- SANS 1200 A : General
- SANS 1200 AB : Engineer's Office
- SANS 1200 C : Site Clearance
- SANS 1200 LE – Stormwater Drainage
- SANS 1200 GA : Concrete (Small Works)
- SANS 1200 MM : Ancillary Roadworks
- SANS 1200 MH: Asphalt Base and Surfacing

### **3. PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS**

The list of particular specifications is as follows:

- PSA SANS 1200 A: General
- PSAB SANS 1200 AB: Engineers Office

- PSC SANS 1200 C: Site Clearance
- PSD SANS 1200 D: Earthworks
- PSLE SANS 1200 LE: Stormwater
- PSDM 1200 DM : Earthworks (Roads, Subgrade)
- PSM 1200 M : Roads (General)
- PSME 1200 ME : Subbase
- PSMK 1200 MK : Kerbing, Channelling, Edge Beams, etc
- PSMM 1200 MM : Ancillary Roadworks

#### 4. VARIATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

##### PSA SANS 1200 A: GENERAL

##### CONTENTS

**PSA2 INTERPRETATIONS**

**PSA3 MATERIALS**

**PSA4 PLANT**

**PSA5 CONSTRUCTION**

**PSA7 TESTING**

**PSA8 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

**PSA2 INTERPRETATIONS**

**PSA2-1 Applicable edition of standards. (Sub clause 2.2)**

Add at the beginning of Sub clause 2.2:

"Unless a specific edition is specified (see the List of Applicable Specifications)

**PSA2-2 Definitions (Sub clause 2.3)**

Add:

Roads/Site Roads: Site roads are defined by a network of public and non-public roads within the Site boundary providing access to the various buildings or areas. Any reference to roads, parking and paved areas for traffic shall be interchangeable.

Party, Parties and Third Party: 1Party11 and 'Parties" means the Client and the

Consultant and 'Third Party' means any other person or entity as the contract requires.

**PSA2-3 Abbreviations. (Sub clause 2.4)**

Add to Sub clause 2.4(b):

"MAMDD: Modified AASHTO maximum dry density".

**PSA2-4** Items In Schedule of Quantities. (Sub clause 2.8.1)

In the fourth line of Sub clause 2.8.1, after the word "specification", add:

"and or in the measurement and payment clause of the particular specification or  
Project specification

**PSA3 MATERIALS**

**PSA3-1 Quality. (Sub clause 3.1)**

Add the following:

Where a material to be used in this Contract is specified to comply with 'the requirements of a SANS Standard Specification, and such material is available with the official SANS mark, the material used shall bear the official mark.

Whether or not the material bears the mark or is tested, any material found not to be in accordance with the specification shall be rejected and replaced by the

Contractor at his own cost.

Tenderers may be required, at their own expense to submit samples of the

Material offered to the Engineer for his approval and the material supplied under this contract shall be of a standard equal to that of the samples so submitted and approved. Samples will remain the property of the Tenderers, who shall remove them when called upon to do so by the Engineer.

Add the following new sub-clause:

**PSA3-3 DELAY DUE TO SUPPLY OF MATERIALS**

The Contractor shall ensure that the work is not delayed due to the lack of materials on the site of the works, by placing orders with suppliers for the materials required under this contract as soon as possible after the acceptance of this tender.

The Contractor shall, by producing copies of written orders or written enquiries for supplies, prove to the satisfaction of the Engineer that any delay occasioned by non-availability of materials has been caused by the inability of suppliers to supply and not by his own lack of timely ordering or lack of exhaustive enquiry for supplies, before any extensions of the contract time will be allowed due to such delays.

**PSA4 PLANT**

Add the following new sub-clauses

**PSA4-3 CONSTRUCTION PLANT**

Construction plant shall be of a suitable type for carrying out the work for which it is required. Its capacity shall be sufficient to meet the requirements of the work within the contract time. It shall be kept at all times in full working order and repair.

## **PSA5 CONSTRUCTION**

### **PSA5-1 Survey (Sub clause 5.1)**

Add the following paragraph:

Tender drawings shall not be used for construction purposes. Construction drawings and additional detailed information will be made available to the Contractor as and when required.

### **PSA5-2 Setting out of the Works (Sub clause 5.1.1)**

Add the following paragraphs:

The Contractor shall contract or employ a professional land surveyor and supporting team who will check the reference beacons. Agreement shall be reached with the Engineer on the values of the beacons to be used. It is the Contractor's responsibility to maintain and protect all reference beacons. The Contractor shall make available for the duration of the contract period, when required by the Engineer, one skilled and one unskilled survey labourer.

The contract will construct a limited number of official reference and level beacons on the site of the works. The Contractor shall place additional reference beacons on all sides of the work areas for accurate setting out and levelling purposes. These beacons shall be placed in concrete, marked and certified by a professional land surveyor. Beacons shall be check-levelled during construction to confirm the accuracy when instructed by the Engineer.

Prior to the commencement of construction, the Contractor shall measure the existing levels on the area of the works. All survey work to be carried out by a professional land surveyor. All earthworks quantities shall be certified correct by a professional land surveyor. All as built levels and dimensions shall be certified correct by a registered land surveyor.

The Contractor shall advise the Engineer of any conflict between the position of any part of the Works and an existing feature.

### **PSA5-3 Survey beacons. (Sub clause 5.1.2)**

Add the following paragraph:

The Contractor shall search for, locate, protect and record all the beacons before any work commences.

### **PSA5-5 Protection of overhead and underground services (Sub clause 5.4)**

Add the following paragraph

#### **(i) Location and Protection**

Various services are known to exist within the PRASA Umlazi Sub Corridor 1 rail reserve. No detection of underground services was carried out due to the nature of the work being more maintenance and refurbishment type. It is therefore the Contractor's responsibility to ensure location and protection of services where excavations are to be carried out.

Any services or structures damaged during construction shall immediately be reported to the Employers Agent or Engineer, and as soon as possible after such damage a written report stating the exact circumstances of the occurrence shall be submitted to the Employers Agent.

All practical measures shall be taken to effect immediate repairs, either by contacting the relevant authority or, where instructed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall perform temporary repairs himself. All repairs the damaged services shall be done at the Contractor's expense.

**PSA5-6                      Dealing with water (Sub-clause 5.5)**

Unless specified, the rates tendered and paid for excavation and the construction of any subsurface structure shall include for dewatering as may be necessary.

In addition to the items as set out in Sub-clause 5.5 the contractor shall also provide pumping equipment, pipes and other equipment as may be necessary to keep excavations dry at all times.

**PSA7                      Compliance to the quality control plan and testing**

Add the following paragraphs:

Prior to the commencing of the Works, the Contractor is to produce and submit a quality control programme (QCP), and the associated approval forms, to the Employers Agent for acceptance. The QCP is to consist of a list of items, which are to be signed off by both the Contractor and Employers Agent on Site, to ensure that the Works on Site comply with the specifications.

The QCP shall incorporate the requirements of all relevant SANS 1200, project specifications and other specifications referred to.

The accepted QCP will not relieve the Contractor of any quality control and/or testing responsibilities stated in the relevant specifications.

Work must be signed off by both the Contractor and the Engineer before it can be processed for payment.

**PSA8                      MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

**PSA8-1                      Method of measurement, all sections. (Sub clause 8.1.1.)**

In the second line of Sub-Clause 8.1.1, after the words "standardized specification or" add: "in the measurement and payment clause of the standard specification or".

**PSAB                      SANS 1200AB: ENGINEER'S OFFICE**

**CONTENTS**

**PSAB3                      MATERIALS**

**PSAB4                      PLANT**

**PSAB5                      CONSTRUCTION**

**PSAB8                      MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

**PSAB3                      MATERIALS**

**PSAB3-1                  Name board. (Sub clause 3.1)**



Two name boards, manufactured as specified In Sub clause 3.1 and as shown on the tender drawings, shall be provided, and shall be erected plumb and level, in the position as directed by the Engineer.

The wording for the name boards shall be as ordered at the commencement of the Works.

**PSAB3-2 Engineer's office. (Sub clause 3~2)**

The Contractor shall provide two offices of 24m<sup>2</sup>, of which one will be used as storage for samples. The erection position will be indicated by the Engineer.

All windows in the office shall be fitted with burglar proofing over the entire glazed area, and with fly screens over the openings.

The Contractor shall maintain and service, as applicable the facilities specified in SANS 1200 A and PSAB.

The facility shall include:

- a) furnished site offices with air-conditioning and a water connection and basin (1);
- b) unfurnished site offices (1);
- c) ablution facilities with flush unit linked to the sewer system, or chemical toilet if sewer system is not available;
- d) shaded carport (2);
- e) photocopy machine (See PSAB4-3);
- f) wifi internet connection (See PSAB4-1);
- g) survey equipment (See PSAB4-2);
- h) a site instruction book (See PSAB 5-3);
- i) protective clothing for 8 persons (excluding appropriate footwear);
- j) safety equipment (including rotating amber constructions lights; and
- k) emergency medical kit.
- l) Electronic equipment for the Engineer (See PSAB4-3);

Unless specified otherwise, on completion of the Works, these facilities shall revert to the Contractor who shall remove them from the site. The term "use of the Engineer" will be deemed to include; as appropriate, use by the Engineer's staff and the Engineer's Representative and his staff.

Latrine and ablution facility for the engineer: The Contractor shall provide, maintain and service one ablution room for ladies and one ablution room for gents for the exclusive use of the Engineer. This room shall be constructed as specified for the Engineer's office but shall be at least 4 m in size and fitted with one flush toilet and one hand washbasin.

Parking facilities: A lean-to carport with a solid roof for 2 cars giving protection from the sun, wind and rain, and with a ground surface that is neither dusty nor muddy, shall be provided in a position adjacent to the Engineer's office for the exclusive use of the Engineer.

Insurance: The Contractor shall be responsible for insuring all equipment in the engineer's site office against theft and accidental loss for the contract period.

## **PSAB5 CONSTRUCTION**

### **PSAB5-1 Name board. (Sub clause 5-1)**

The name boards shall be removed by the Contractor before the issue of the Certificate of Completion.

### **PSAB5-2 Survey assistants. (Sub clause 5.6)**

In terms of Sub clause 5.5 two suitably trained and experienced workmen to be used as survey assistants shall be made available to the Engineer during working hours as and when required.

### **PSAB5-3 Site instruction book**

Throughout the construction period the Contractor shall supply a carbon triplicate book as a site instruction book.

This book shall be kept on Site and shall be accessible to both the Contractor and the Engineer at all times. It shall be used:

- i. By the Contractor for providing the Engineer with any information regarding the construction of the Works which may be requested and giving notification in writing of inspections, drawings, etc, required by the Contractor, and
- ii. By the Engineer for the purpose of writing day-to-day instructions and confirming any verbal information or instructions given to the Contractor.

One copy of each site note issued shall remain in the book.

## **PSAB8 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

### **PSAB8-2 Photocopying machine..... Unit: Sum**

The Contractor shall be responsible for the costs of supplying and all maintenance and servicing of the printer/scanner.

The rate shall cover the supply, maintenance and servicing for the full duration of the construction period.

## **PSC SANS 1200 C: SITE CLEARANCE**

### **CONTENTS**

#### **PSC3 MATERIALS**

#### **PSC5 CONSTRUCTION**

#### **PSC8 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

## **PSC3 MATERIALS**

### **PSC3-1 Disposal of material (Sub-clause 3.1)**

An existing dumpsite for spoil of material (soil, rock; masonry, etc as approved by the engineer, not organic or decomposable material) is not available. All materials from excavations or demolishing shall be carted to commercial off-site dumpsites.

## **PSC5 CONSTRUCTION**

### **PSC5-1 Areas to be cleared and grubbed. (Sub clause 5.1)**

Only the approved minimum area required for the execution of the Works including areas on which material shall be stockpiled for later reuse or on which material shall be dumped and spread, shall be cleared and grubbed. The areas where work is to be carried out must be kept clean for the duration of the contract. All rubbish must be removed without delay and the site must be left clean and tidy on completion of the service.

### **PSC5-2 Conservation of topsoil. (Sub clause 5.6)**

Topsoil up to a depth of 150 mm, if available shall be removed from the above specified cleared areas and stockpiled on approved sites for later reuse. Until required for spreading the stockpiles of topsoil material shall be stabilised by watering or other approved means.

When in the opinion of the Engineer, there is an insufficient quantity of topsoil available from the areas to be cleared the Contractor shall import topsoil from borrow areas designated by the Engineer.

## **PSC8 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

### **PSC8-1 Clear and grub. (Sub clause 8.2.1)**

Site clearance for pipe trenches will not be measured where such trenches lie within the carriageway of any road.

The rate tendered for clearing and grubbing shall cover the cost of disposal of the material by approved means at places approved by the Engineer.

### **PSC8-2 Removal of pipes. (Sub clause 8.2.7)**

In addition to the requirements of Sub clause 8.2.7, the rate shall cover the cost of locating the pipeline and any additional costs of excavation and backfilling not covered by other normal rates for excavation and backfilling under SANS 1200 DB.

### **PSC8-4 Removal and conservation of topsoil. (Sub clause 8.2.10)**

The rate tendered for the removal of in situ topsoil shall, in addition to the items listed in Sub clause 8.2.10, also cover the cost of preparing the stockpile area, loading and unloading, and stabilizing and protecting the stockpiles of topsoil.

## **PSD SANS 1200 D: EARTHWORKS**

### **PSD 1 SCOPE (CLAUSE 1)**

### **PSD 3 MATERIALS (CLAUSE 3)**

## **PSD 3.1 CLASSIFICATION FOR EXCAVATION PURPOSES (Sub-Clause 3.1)**

### **PSD 3.1.1 Method of Classifying (Sub-Clause 3.1.1)**

The Contractor may use any method he chooses to excavate any class of material but his chosen method of excavation shall not determine the classification of the excavation. The Employer's Agent or his Representative will decide on the classification of the materials. In the first instance the classification will be based on inspection of the material to be excavated and on the criteria given in PSD 3.1.2 below. All material shall be considered to be soft material unless agreed and approved otherwise in writing with the Employer's Agent prior to excavation taking place.

In the application of this classification, no differentiation shall be made between " bulk" or "restricted" excavations.

### **PSD 3.1.2 Classes of Excavation (Sub-Clause 3.1.2)**

#### **PSD 3.1.2.1 Classes of Excavation: Conventional Construction**

All material encountered in any excavations for any purpose including restricted excavation will be classified as follows:

##### **a. Hard rock excavation**

Hard rock excavation shall be excavation in material (including undecomposed boulders exceeding 0,15 cubic metres in individual volume) that cannot be efficiently removed without blasting or without wedging and splitting.

##### **b. Soft excavation**

Soft excavation shall be all material not falling into the category of hard rock excavation.

## **PSD 5 CONSTRUCTION (CLAUSE 5)**

### **PSD 5.1 PRECAUTIONS**

#### **PSD 5.1.1 Safety**

##### **PSD 5.1.1.2 Safeguarding of excavations**

The Contractor shall be responsible for all lateral support and the safe-guarding of all excavations, and all costs involved with the proper safeguarding of the excavations shall be included in the tendered rates.

### **PSD 5.2 METHODS AND PROCEDURES**

#### **PSD 5.2.2. Excavation**

##### **PSD 5.2.2.1 Excavations for General Earthworks and for Structures (Sub-Clause 5.2.2.1)**

Working space of 1,0 m wide adjacent to the walls of structures has been allowed for in the Quantities. Any additional working space required by the Contractor, or over-excavation, shall be excavated, backfilled and compacted by the Contractor at his own expense.

##### **PSD 5.2.2.3 Disposal (Sub-Clause 5.2.2.3)**

Unless otherwise ordered, surplus and unsuitable material shall be removed from site and disposed of by the Contractor who shall, at his own cost, make all necessary arrangements for locating a spoil site and haulage.

The Employer's Agent may authorise or instruct that surplus and unsuitable material from excavations be placed as compacted fill on the Site in accordance with the relevant clauses of SANS 1200 D, or loaded, tipped and spread at a suitable disposal site, within the free-haul distance, approved by the Employer's Agent.

Where excavated material is disposed of on site or at a location designated by the Employer's Agent, the topsoil shall be stripped to a depth of 150 mm or as directed, stockpiled and reinstated to its original depth over the spoil. The spoil site shall be graded to smooth, free-draining contours.

### **PSD 5.2.3      Placing and Compaction**

#### **PSD 5.2.3.2    Confined Backfilling and Compacting Around Structures**

Backfill against structures, within 1,0 m of the structure, shall be approved clean non-cohesive material, either selected material from the excavations or imported material, and shall be compacted to a minimum of 93% Mod. AASHTO density (100% for sand). Payment for this item shall cover all costs involved in supplying, loading, transporting, placing, spreading and compacting the imported material. The volume of backfill will be calculated on a 1.0m wide area for workspace behind the structure walls, and the Contractor shall make provision in his rates for any additional material required for wider excavations.

## **PSD 8            MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

### **PSD 8.1        BASIC PRINCIPLES**

Add the following:

#### Excavations

The Contractor shall determine at tender stage the appropriate method of bulk and trench excavation (plant, labour etc) and tender rates accordingly.

Generally, the excavations will be measured in the categories set out hereunder, i.e.

(ii)      Cut to Fill, where the unit rate tendered shall be inclusive of all work and costs required for the bulk excavation of all materials from platform and excavation areas, the transport and placement of the material in the required fill areas, and compaction in layers not exceeding 150 mm to 93% Modified AASHTO density.

(iii)     Cut to Stockpile where the unit rate tendered shall be inclusive of all works and costs required for the bulk or restricted excavation of materials which are suitable for placement in fill, the loading and transport to the designated stockpile site, and the maintenance of the stockpiles, as directed by the Employer's Agent.

(iv)     Cut to Spoil where the unit rate tendered shall be inclusive of all works and costs required for the bulk or restricted excavation of materials which are in excess or are not suitable for placement in fill, the loading and transport and disposal thereof in accordance with PSD 5.2.2.3.

(v) Hand Excavations. Hand excavation rates will only be paid if ordered by the Employer's Agent in writing where the unit rate tendered shall be an extra-over rate for restricted excavation, which shall include for all additional costs involved in providing labour and hand tools required for excavations by hand.

### **Backfilling**

Except for the cut to fill operations described above where measurement and payment of the filling and compaction is included under these items, all other fill construction works and backfilling requires fill material from borrow pits and stockpiles on site or from commercial sources, where the following additional items shall apply;

(a) Construction of fill platform and embankments; where the unit rate tendered shall be inclusive of all works and costs required for the loading and transport of fill material from the stockpiles or borrow pits on site, the placement of the material in the required fill areas, and compaction in layers not exceeding 150 mm to 93% Modified AASHTO density, as directed by the Employer's Agent.

(b) Restricted backfilling against structures; where the unit rate tendered shall be inclusive of all works and costs required for the selection, loading and transport of

fill material from the stockpiles or borrow pits on site, the placement of the material in the 1,0m working space against structures, and compaction in layers not exceeding 150 mm to 93% Modified AASHTO density (100% for sand), as directed by the Employer's Agent.

(c) An Extra-over item to item (a) above shall be measured for final shaping and trimming of embankment sides.

(d) An Extra-over item to item (b) above shall be measured for imported material from commercial sources.

## **PSLE                      Stormwater Drainage (Refer to SABS 1200LE)**

### **PSLE 1                      Concrete Pipes (Clause 3.1)**

Precast concrete pipes shall be spun, reinforced pipes with ogee (interlocking) joints:

### **PSLE 2                      Bricks (Clause 3.4.1)**

Bricks shall be clay bricks complying with SABS 227 - 1970 Burnt Clay Masonry units "FACING" class, FBSE, with a smooth finish and water absorption, when measured in accordance with Clause 4.7 of SABS 227 - 1970, not exceeding 15%. Calcium silicate bricks will not be acceptable for use on the Works.

### **PSLE 3                      Manholes (Clause 5.5.1)**

Manholes shall, if not otherwise indicated, be constructed of brickwork.

### **PSLE 4                      Manhole Covers and Frames (Clause 3.4.3)**

Manhole covers and frames shall comply with the requirements of SABS 558 Type 2A, in the case of manholes in roads and in areas subjected to traffic loads, and type 6 in areas not

subjected to traffic loads. Filled top types of covers shall be filled with concrete and steel trowelled to a smooth finish. All exposed iron surfaces of covers and frames shall be painted with an approved bituminous composition.

**PSLE 6**                      Payment for Kerb Inlets and Manholes (Clauses 8.2.8 and 8.2.9)

The inlet sections of kerb inlets, excluding the manholes, will be measured and paid for per unit, depending only on their nominal lengths. Prices for inlet sections must allow for all labour and materials required for the complete inlet sections, including excavations, concrete aprons and floor, transition kerbs, brickwork, precast concrete cover slabs, steel pillars, etc.

Manholes, kerb inlet manhole chambers and outlet structures will be measured and paid for with separate items for excavation, concrete, formwork, brickwork, manhole frames and covers, etc.