

SECTION-IV

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**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
(SECTION-IV)
TOWER, FOUNDATION, ERECTION, STRINGING
AND COMMISSIONING OF LINE**

1.0 Transmission Tower

The general description of towers applicable for the package and technical particulars thereof are indicated in Section-I of this Specification.

1.1 Design and Drawings

1.1.1 The relevant drawings for all the towers and their extensions shall be furnished to the Contractor by the Owner which shall include structural drawings/erection drawings and / or shop fabrication drawings, Bill of Materials for all the towers and their extensions as well as construction drawings for foundations.

1.1.2 The tower members can be directly fabricated from the structural/erection drawings wherever the required fabrication details are provided on the same or shop fabrication drawings. However, if the contractor is required to prepare shop fabrication drawings, of their own, in addition to the structural/ erection drawings with required fabrication details, they may prepare the same without any additional financial implication to Owner. Before taking up mass fabrication, the Contractor shall arrange for one number proto-assembly for each type of towers and extensions which shall be inspected by Owner. The rates for proto assembly of towers along with its extensions are to be quoted separately as given in the BPS. After assembly inspection the Contractor shall incorporate revisions in the drawings / documents if any on account of proto corrections, and make necessary endorsement with reference to the respective packages / Letter of Awards. The revised drawing/documents shall be submitted in 3 (three) copies for final approval by the Owner.

1.1.3 All the drawings shall have a proper name plate clearly displaying the name of OWNER on right hand bottom corner. The exact format of the nameplate shall be handed over to the successful bidder for incorporation of the same on all the drawings. Also all the drawings shall carry the following statement and shall be displayed conspicuously on the drawing:

WARNING: THIS IS PROPRIETARY ITEM AND DESIGN RIGHT IS STRICTLY RESERVED WITH OWNER. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES THIS DRAWING SHALL BE USED BY ANYBODY WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM THE OWNER IN WRITING.

1.1.4 While submitting the structural drawings, bill of materials, shop drawings and any other drawings pertaining to the subject transmission line, the Contractor shall clearly indicate on each drawing Owner Specification No., Name of the specific Transmission line and project, letter reference no. and date on which the

submission are made. The same practice is also to be followed while submitting distribution copies.

1.1.5 The tower accessories drawings like Number plate, Danger plate, phase plate, Circuit Plate and Step Bolt have been standardised and are enclosed in drawing section of this specification. The contractor is required to submit distribution copies of the above drawings after endorsing the name of the projects. However drawing of Anti-climbing device, D-shackle etc. shall be prepared by the Contractor and shall be submitted to the Owner, in three (3) copies for approval. This drawing shall be prepared in A4 size/any other size as mutually agreed between Owner and Contractor.

1.1.6 The drawings submitted by the Contractor shall be approved / commented by the Owner as the case may be within fifteen (15) days of receipt of drawings in his office. If the designs/drawings are commented by the Owner, the Contractor shall submit revised design/drawings duly incorporating all comments within fifteen (15) days of date of issue of comments. The Contractor shall submit 15 copies of all approved structural drawings and BOM for tower extensions as well as for tower accessories for further distribution by the Owner.

The mass fabrication shall be taken up from the approved shop drawings. The overall responsibility of fabricating tower members correctly lies with the Contractor only and the Contractor shall ensure that all the tower members can be assembled/ fitted while erecting without any undue strain on them.

1.1.7 Other than the items indicated above some other drawings and documents, such as BOM, Shop drawings, structural drawings for towers/extensions based on single line diagram given by the Owner, which are required for the project shall also be developed by the Contractor. However, no extra cost on this account shall be payable to the Contractor.

1.2 Materials

1.2.1 Tower Steel Sections

IS Steel Sections of tested quality of conformity with IS:2062 : 2006 grade E250 (Designated Yield Strength. 250 MPa) and/ or grade E350 (Designated Yield Strength 350 MPa) are to be used in towers, extensions, stubs and stub setting templates. The Contractor can use other equivalent grade of structural steel angle sections and plates conforming to latest International Standards. However, use of steel grade having designated yield strength more than that of EN 10025 grade S355 JR/JO (designated yield strength 355 MPa) is not permitted, unless otherwise indicated in this specification.

Steel plates below 6mm size exclusively used for packing plates/packing washers produced as per IS : 1079 -1994 (Grade -0) are also acceptable. However, if below 6mm size plate are used as load bearing plates viz gusset

plates , joint splices etc. the same shall conform to IS : 2062 or equivalent standard meeting mechanical strength/metallurgical properties corresponding to grade E250 or above grade (designated yield strength not more than 355MPa), depending upon the type of grade incorporated into design. Flats of equivalent grade meeting mechanical strength/ metallurgical properties may also be used in place of plates for packing plates/ packing washers. The chequered plates shall conform to IS : 3502. SAILMA 350HI grade plate can also be accepted in place of HT plates (EN 10025 grade S355 JR/JO / IS 2062:2006 – grade 350, as applicable) provide SAILMA 350HI grade plate meet all the mechanical properties of plate as per EN 10025 grade S355 JR/JO (designated yield strength 355 MPa) / IS 2062:2006 – grade 350.

For designing of towers, preferably rationalised steel sections has been used. During execution of the project, if any particular section is not available, the same shall be substituted by higher section. Any cost on account of the same shall be borne by the Contractor. However, design approval for such substitution shall be obtained from the Owner before any substitution and records of such substitutions shall be maintained by the Contractor.

1.2.2 Fasteners: Bolts, Nuts and Washers including Anti-theft Bolts & Nuts

1.2.2.1 All tower members shall be joined together with Bolts and nuts. The redundant members of first two (2) panels from ground level shall be connected with Anti-theft bolts and nuts along with spring washers whereas the balance joints shall be connected with hexagonal bolts and nuts. All hexagonal bolts and nuts shall conform to IS-12427. They shall have hexagonal head and nuts, the heads being forged out of the solid, truly concentric, and square with the shank, which must be perfectly straight.

Anti-theft bolts and nuts shall have round tapered heads with hexagonal shear nuts. They shall confirm to IS: 12427 and IS: 1367 for property class 5.6/5 except for dimensions which shall be as per enclosed drawing no. TDTL/400kV/ATB.

All bolts and nuts shall be galvanised as per IS:1367 (Part-13)/IS:2629.

1.2.2.2 The bolt shall be of 16/24 mm diameter and of property class 5.6 as specified in IS:1367 (Part-III) and matching nut of property class 5.0 as specified in IS:1367 (Part-VI).

1.2.2.3 Bolts up to M16 and having length up to 10 times the diameter of the bolt should be manufactured by cold forging and thread rolling process to obtain good and reliable mechanical properties and effective dimensional control. The shear strength of bolts for 5.6 grade should be 310 MPa minimum as per IS:12427. Bolts should be provided with washer face in accordance with IS:1363 (Part-I) to ensure proper bearing.

- 1.2.2.4 Nuts for hexagonal bolts should be double chamfered as per the requirement of IS:1363 Part-III. It should be ensured by the manufacturer that nuts should not be over tapped beyond 0.4mm oversize on effective diameter for size up to M16.
- Nuts for anti-theft bolts should be round tapered with hexagonal shear nuts. The hexagonal portion of shear nuts shall break away at specified torque recommended by the supplier to ensure proper tightening of members and the fasteners shall not be opened subsequently with tools. The tightening torque and shearing of anti-theft nuts shall be verified during proto-assembly.
- 1.2.2.5 Fully threaded bolts shall not be used. The length of bolts shall be such that the threaded portion will not extend into the place of contact of the members.
- 1.2.2.6 All bolts shall be threaded to take the full depth of the nuts and threaded for enough to permit firm gripping of the members, but not further. It shall be ensured that the threaded portion of each bolt protrudes not less than 3mm and not more than 8mm when fully tightened. All nuts shall fit tight to the point where the shank of the bolt connects to the head.
- 1.2.2.7 Flat and tapered washers shall be provided wherever necessary. Spring washers shall be provided for insertion under all nuts. These washers shall be steel electrogalvanised, positive lock type and 3.5mm in thickness for 16mm dia bolt and 4.5mm for 24mm bolt.
- 1.6.2.8 To avoid bending stress in bolts or to reduce it to minimum, no bolt shall connect aggregate thickness of members more than three (3) times its diameter.
- 1.2.2.9 The bolt positions in assembled towers shall be as per structural drawing.
- 1.2.2.10 Bolts at the joints shall be so staggered that nuts shall be tightened with spanners without fouling.
- 1.2.2.11 To ensure effective in-process Quality control it is desirable that the manufacturer should have in house testing facility for all tests like weight of zinc coating, shear strength and other tests etc. The manufacturer should also have proper Quality Assurance System which should be in line with the requirement of this specification and IS: 14000 series Quality System Standard.

1.3 Tower Accessories

Arrangement shall be provided for fixing of all tower accessories to the tower, at a height between 2.5 meters and 3.5 meters above the ground level.

1.3.1 Step Bolts & Ladders

Each tower shall be provided with step bolts as per drawing enclosed in the section of drawing. The contractor shall submit distribution copies of the same endorsing the package details (i.e. line name, LOA No. etc). The step bolts conforming to IS: 10238 of not less than 16mm diameter and 175mm long,

spaced not more than 450mm apart and extending from 2.5 meters above the ground level to the top of the tower. However, the head diameter shall be 50mm as indicated in the enclosed drawing. For double circuit tower the step bolt shall be fixed on two diagonally opposite legs up to top of the towers. Each step bolt shall be provided with two nuts on one end to fasten the bolt securely to the tower and button head at the other end to prevent the feet from slipping away. The step bolts shall be capable of withstanding a vertical load not less than 1.5 KN. For special towers, where the height of the super structure exceeds 50 meters, ladders alongwith protection rings as per the Owner approved design shall be provided in continuation of the step bolts on one face of the tower from 30 meters above ground level to the top of the special structure. From 2.5m to 30m height of super structure step bolts shall be provided. Suitable platform using 6mm thick perforated chequered plates alongwith suitable railing for access from step bolts to the ladder and from the ladder to each cross-arm tip and the ground wire support shall also to be provided. The platform shall be fixed on tower by using counter-sunk bolts.

1.3.2 Insulator Strings and Earth wire Clamps Attachments

- a) For the attachment of suspension Insulator string, a suitable dimensioned swinging hanger on the tower shall be provided so as to obtain specified clearances under respective swinging condition of the strings. The hanger, extensions links, D-shackles etc. as required and considered in the design of the tower shall have minimum ultimate tensile strength of 120KN for single suspension string and 240KN for double suspension string for 400KV suspension towers. The design and supply of hanger, D-shackles, strain plate, extension link etc. are also in the scope of Contractor.
- b) At tension towers, strain plates of suitable dimensions under each cross-arm tip, shall be provided for taking the hooks or D-shackles of the tension insulator strings. Full details of the attachments shall be provided to the contractor. To achieve requisite clearances, if the design calls for providing extra D-shackles, link plate etc. before connecting the insulator string the same shall be supplied by the Contractor.

1.3.3 Earth wire Clamps Attachments

a) Suspension Clamp

Wherever required, the Contractor shall supply U – bolts, D – Shackles etc. for attachment of Suspension clamp to the tower and take Owner’s approval for details of the attachments before the mass fabrication.

b) Tension Clamps

Earth wire peaks of tension towers shall be provided with suitable plates to accommodate the shackle of tension clamps. The contractor shall also supply the

U-bolts wherever required and take Owner's approval for details of the attachments before the mass fabrication.

1.3.4 Anti climbing Device

Barbed wire type anti climbing device, as per enclosed drawing shall be provided and installed by the Contractor for all towers and installed by the Contractor for all towers. The barbed wire shall conform to IS-278 (size designation A1). The barbed wires shall be given chromating dip as per procedure laid down in IS:1340.

1.3.5 Danger, Number, Circuit and Phase plate

Danger Plates, Phase Plates and Number plates shall be provided and installed by the Contractor. Further Circuit plates also shall be provided and installed by the contractor for the Double circuit towers. These Danger/Number/Phase/circuit Plate shall be as per the drawing enclosed in the section of drawing. The contractor shall submit distribution copies of the same endorsing the package details (i.e. line name, LOA No. etc) and installed by the Contractor.

- a) Each tower shall be fitted with a danger plate, number plate and two sets of phase plates for double circuit tower. The transposition towers should have provision of fixing phase plates on both the transverse faces. Circuit plates shall be provided on all the Double Circuit and Multi Circuit towers.
- b) The letters, figures and the conventional skull and bones of danger plates shall conform to IS-2551 and shall be in a signal red on the front of the plate.
- c) The corners of the danger, number and circuit plates shall be rounded off to remove sharp edges.
- d) The letters of number and circuit plates shall be red enameled with white enameled background.

1.3.6 Aviation Requirements

1.3.6.1 Aviation requirements conforming to IS: 5613 shall be in the scope of Contractor, wherever indicated in BPS.

1.3.6.2 Night Markers (Obstruction lights)

1.3.6.2.1 The scope of night markers covers the design, manufacture, testing at manufacturers works, if any, supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of medium intensity, low intensity, lights along with storage battery & solar panel, control panel, cables, clamps other accessories etc. as per the provision of IS-5613 (Part-II/ section-I), 1989, amendment no. 1, July'94

regarding night & day visual aids for denoting transmission line structures as per the requirement of directorate of flight safety.

1.3.6.2.2 The detail of each component of medium intensity, low intensity lights & associated accessories to be provided on the towers shall be as per the technical specifications given in the preceding clauses and IS/ICAO, International Standards recommended practices.

1.3.6.2.3 One set of Aviation Lights shall consists of one medium intensity light & two/four (as applicable) low intensity lights along with all accessories such as solar panel, control panel, batteries, cables etc.

1.3.6.2.4 **Medium Intensity Light**

Medium Intensity light shall be provided on the top of each tower. The medium light should have night time intensity as per ICAO requirements in international Standards Recommended Practices. The light on top of the structure should flash at the rate of 20 sequences per minute. The effective intensity during night time for the medium flashing light shall be 1600 CD. The light shall conform to ICAO requirements/BS 3224a and shall have weather protection conforming to IP-55..

The above lights conforming to ICAO specifications flashing red lights shall be DC operated through a suitably sized battery bank at the operating voltage 12V/24V DC. The burning life of the lamps shall be maximum possible in view of the maintenance hazard of H.T. live but in no case it should be less than 15,000 burning hours. In case of failure of the lamp before 15,000 burning hours, the same shall have to be replaced by the Contractor free of cost. The light shall be equipped with radio suppression facility conforming to BS800 in order to avoid any interference with signals of PLCC etc.

1.3.6.2.5 **Low Intensity Lights**

Two/four (as applicable) nos. of low intensity lights are required to be put on each of the towers. Placement drawing for the same shall be submitted by the bidder Contractor.

The light shall be stationary lamp with minimum effective intensity of 10 CD. of red light. The lamps shall conform to the ICAO requirement/relevant BS and shall have weather protection of minimum IP-55 class.

Two/four nos. of L.I. lamp required for each tower shall be operated through a suitable size common battery bank solar panel as per the requirement of operating voltage and load current of the type of lamps being offered.

The burning life of the lamps shall be maximum possible in view of the maintenance hazard of H.T live line, but in no case it should be less than 15,000

burning hours. In case of failure of the lamp before 15,000 hours, the same shall have to be replaced by the Contractor free of cost even if the pendency of contract expires. Performance certificate of the lamps to be offered shall be furnished by the Contractor.

The low intensity lamp shall not generate any R.F. which can interfere with the PLCC signals.

1.3.6.2.6 **Storage Battery**

Storage Battery required for the above purpose shall be sealed maintenance free, valve regulate lead acid and suitable for mounting on the top of the transmission line towers. Contractors shall offer the most optimum capacity of the Battery Bank at 120 hour discharge rate (considering 80 % percentage usage) matching with the load requirement of the type of lamps being offered including any power loss in the associated cables. The battery sizing shall conform to JISC 8707/relevant Indian Standard or any other internationally recognized standard. The battery shall be hermetically sealed explosion proof and self-resealing type and free from orientation constraints. The working temperature ranges shall be minimum 0 degree centigrade and maximum 50 degree centigrade. Performance certificate of the offered batteries shall be submitted by the Contractor.

1.3.6.2.7 **Battery Box**

The battery box suitable for mounting on 400kV power transmission tower shall be robust construction suitable to accommodate desired number of SOLAR BATTERIES WITH proper clearance between the batteries. The sides and the top of the battery box shall be made from MS sheets not less than 14 SWG thickness duly mounted on MS angle frame. The bottom of the battery box shall have suitably designed MS structure to freely hold the total weight of the batteries. The batteries should be placed on insulated base with proper drainage holes. Lifting lugs shall be provided. Dust and vermin proof lockable doors shall be provided for safety and easy access to the batteries for the maintenance. The battery box should incorporate the design for proper ventilation system in order to prevent a gas concentration inside the box. The ventilation opening shall be protected against rain/splash water and dust. The inside of the battery box shall be lined with insulating polyurethane plating and the exterior painted with weather proof polyurethane paint. The cable entry into the battery box shall be through suitable cable glands.

1.3.6.2.8 **Solar Modules**

Solar module required for the system shall be suitable for mounting on the transmission line towers and shall be designed for high performance, maximum reliability and minimum maintenance and shall be installed below bottom cross

arms levels. The solar modules shall be IP 55 grade protection class. These should be highly resistant to water, abrasion, nail, impact and other environmental factors.

These should be placed on the tower at a most optimum angle so as to harness the maximum solar energy and facilitate self cleaning and shall conform to relevant Indian/International Standards.

Module mounting frames shall be weather proof suitable for mounting on tall towers. Details of mounting frames shall be furnished by the Contractor.

Junction box shall be provided with weather proof hinged lid with provision for cable glands entry and protections grade of class IP-55.

The Contractor shall submit the basis of selecting the numbers of solar modules.

The provision for design, supply & erection of mounting arrangements for photovoltaic modules on the transmission towers in a suitable manner to harness maximum solar energy shall be in the scope of the Contractor.

Provision for design, supply & erection of resting platform for the erection of battery bank in a closed enclosure with safety arrangement on the transmission towers shall also be in the scope of the Contractor the design and load consideration for safety of towers due to additional plate form shall be kept in view while designing, selecting the above.

1.3.6.2.9 **Control Panels**

Control panels shall consist of solar charge controller, flasher unit, sensor, isolator, MCB, Voltmeter, Ammeter and other control gears. Panel enclosure shall be fabricated out of 14 SWG CRCA sheet and thoroughly treated and painted. Suitable neoprene rubber gasket and pad locking device shall be provided and the protection class shall be of IP-55 class.

The Solar charge controller shall be most efficient and preferably fully solid state. It shall be provided with protection to load against increase in temperature. The controller shall have the provision for Surge, automatic low voltage and automatic disconnection and reconnection during high inrush current and normalcy respectively.

The flash regulator shall be provided for regulating light flashing. The same shall be completely solid state and provided with flash rate set points. The protection against overload current shall also be provided.

Necessary sensor/timer shall be provided in the system to “switch on” the light automatically in the evening and poor visibility period and switch off the same during day time and normal visibility period.

1.3.6.2.10 **Cables, Cable Glands, Conduits and Accessories**

The cable to be supplied and erected shall be of multi strands copper conductor, weather proof, PVC insulated PVC sheathed, armoured 1.1 KV grade. The same shall conform to IS:1554.

All the cable accessories such as thimble, glands etc. shall be in the scope of supply and erection of the Contractor.

Supply and erection of all the PVC conduits and accessories shall be in the scope of the contract. All the conduit and accessories shall be as per the relevant ISS or ISI brand.

The inter-connection cable/conduit will be clamped in a secured manner with the tower members and any interconnection should be made only inside the environmentally protected junction box.

1.3.6.2.11 **Earthing**

All the installations on the tower shall be securely and properly earthed with the tower body by using flexible copper braided wire. Cost of earthing material shall deemed to be included in the total cost.

1.4 **Wind Measuring Instrument**

1.4.1 **Scope**

The scope of the Specification covers for supply along with associated components, accessories, installation, testing & commissioning of the identified transmission line towers for wind measuring system including required soft wares for recording and interpretation of results. The scope also includes to provide training to one batch of people of Owner for installation, maintenance, reading and interpretation of data.

1.4.2 **Specifications for Wind Measuring System**

- a) Anemometer
- b) Wind logger
- c) Weatherproof enclosure

a) **Anemometer**

Wind speed sensor	3 cup Anemometer
Sensing:	3 cup assembly mounted on friction free shaft and coupled to a chopper
Starting threshold:	0.5 m/s
Range :	0 to 65 m/s (preferably 0 to 75 m/s) Fast response
Output:	TTL pulse output proportional to wind speed. Suitable circuits incorporated to long line with cable loop resistance less than 50 ohms
Accuracy:	Better than 0.5m/s

b) **Wind logger / Data logger**

- Sampling time : 2 seconds
- Battery operated system. It can work on Mains. A suitable battery Charger shall be provided
- LCD display, Real time clock calendar, Serial out put port (RS 232C) for connecting to Computer and parallel interface to printer or Memory Module
- Built in interface for sensors provided with the system
 - Stores the following information in a battery backed RAM for later retrieval through a memory reader
 - Average wind speed (Averaging interval can be set)
 - Maximum wind speed during the set interval
 - Displays the current wind speed
 - Memory enough to store a months data

c) **Batteries**

- 2 nos. maintenance free batteries with suitable battery charger
- Solar panels for continuous charging of batteries

d) Weather proof enclosure with arrangement of fixing

1.5 Tower Fabrication

The fabrication of towers shall be in conformity with the following:

- 1.5.1 Except where hereinafter modified, details of fabrication shall conform to IS:802 (Part-II) or the relevant international standards.
- 1.5.2 The tower structures shall be accurately fabricated to connect together easily at site without any undue strain on the bolts.
- 1.5.3 No angle member shall have the two leg flanges brought together by closing the angle.
- 1.5.4 The diameter of the hole shall be equal to the diameter of bolt plus 1.5mm.
- 1.5.5 The structure shall be such that all parts are accessible for inspection and cleaning. Drain holes shall be provided at all points where pockets of depression are likely to hold water.
- 1.5.6 All steel sections before any work is done on them, shall be carefully leveled, straightened and made true to detailed drawings by methods which will not injure the materials so that when assembled, the adjacent matching surfaces are in close contact throughout. No rough edges shall be permitted in the entire structure.

1.5.7 Drilling and Punching

- 1.5.7.1 Before any cutting work is started, all steel sections shall be carefully straightened and trued by pressure and not by hammering. They shall again be trued after being punched and drilled.
- 1.5.7.2 Holes for bolts shall be drilled or punched with a jig but drilled holes shall be preferred. The punching may be adopted for thickness up to 16mm. Tolerances regarding punch holes are as follows:-
 - a) Holes must be perfectly circular and no tolerances in this respect are permissible.
 - b) The maximum allowable difference in diameter of the holes on the two sides of plates or angle is 0.8mm. i.e. the allowable taper in a punched holes should not exceed 0.8mm on diameter.
 - c) Holes must be square with the plates or angles and have their walls parallel.
- 1.5.7.3 All burns left by drills or punch shall be removed completely. When the tower members are in position the holes shall be truly concentric / matching to each other. Drilling or reaming to enlarge holes shall not be permitted.

1.5.8 Erection mark

1.5.8.1 Each individual member shall have erection mark conforming to the component number given to it in the fabrication drawings. The mark numbers shall be marked with marking dies of 16mm size before galvanising and shall be legible after galvanising,

1.5.8.2 Erection Mark shall be A-BB-CC-DDD

A =Owner code assigned to the Contractors- Alphabet

BB = Contractor's Mark-Numerical

CC = Tower Type Alphabet.

DDD = Number mark to be assigned by Contractor - Numerical.

Erection mark for high tensile steel members shall be prefixed by the letter "H"

1.6 Quantities and weights

1.6.1 The quantities of the following items have been envisaged in Metric Tonne (MT) in the relevant price Schedules for various types of towers:-

- i) Basic Body.
- ii) Body Extensions.
- iii) Leg Extension.
- iv) Stubs & Cleats
- v) Bolts & Nuts including spring washers and step bolts etc.

During detail engineering, proto corrected shop drawings shall be released by Owner for fabrication and manufacturing as per Technical Specifications to the Contractor. The Contractor shall carry out proto-assembly after fabrication from the owner's shop drawings for his verification / satisfaction prior to mass production of the tower. Owner shall not depute his representative for proto-assembly inspection and no proto assembly charges will be paid.

In certain cases, when prior proto assembly has not been carried out by Owner and for vender development packages, proto assembly shall be inspected by Owner and subsequently shall be released for fabrication and manufacturing as per the Technical Specification by the Contractor. In such cases, proto assembly charges shall be paid by Owner as per rates quoted in the appropriate schedule of BPS.

The manufacturing of the above items shall be taken up in such a manner that the Equipment/Material offered for inspection to Owner are on completed tower

basis for each type of tower, completed Stubs & Cleats set basis so as to facilitate availability of erectable tower of each type and erectable stubs & cleats set for casting of foundation. After inspection of the offered Equipment/Material by Owner representative(s), CIP shall be issued by Owner for the material meeting the Technical Specification. However, MICC shall be issued only on Completed Tower Basis for each type of tower (comprising the required Basic Body, body extensions wherever required, four (4) equal or defined unequal Leg Extension, Bolts & Nuts along with Packing and Spring Washers) and on completed Stubs & Cleats set basis for each type of tower foundations (comprising a set of stubs & Cleats, required Bolts and Nuts along with Spring Washers).

Accordingly, the payment shall be released on completed Tower Basis for each type of tower (comprising the Basic Body, body extensions, wherever applicable, bolts & nuts along with spring washer and step bolts, unequal leg extensions wherever applicable for a completed tower) and on completed Stubs and Cleats set basis for each type of foundation (comprising a set of stubs & cleats, required Bolts and nuts along with Spring Washers) based on the weight of the tower parts as calculated as per Clause 1.9.3 and fasteners based on the unit rates incorporated in the contract.

- 1.6.2 The provisional quantities required are mentioned in the respective Schedules of BPS. Final quantities shall be determined after completion and approval of the detailed route survey. The final quantities of tower shall be confirmed by the Owner based on the requirement of quantities of various towers furnished by the Contractor after completion of detailed survey. Hence it will be responsibility of the Contractor to intimate the exact requirement of all towers and various line materials required for line immediately after the survey.

The Owner reserves the right to order the final quantities including reasonable quantities of spares for which the rates quoted in the Bid shall be valid. Regarding quantity variation the provisions of relevant clauses of SCC shall apply.

- 1.6.3 The estimated total weight of tower/tower parts as well as bolts & nuts along with spring washers and step bolts to be supplied by the Contractor under various packages have been envisaged in the relevant Price Schedule. Though fully galvanised tower parts are to be supplied, the weight of tower shall mean the weight of tower calculated by using the black sectional (i.e. un-galvanised) weight of steel members of the size indicated in the approved fabrication drawings and bill of materials, without taking into consideration the reduction in weights due to holes, notches and level cuts etc. but taking into consideration the weight of the D shackles, hangers, strain plates, pack plates, gusset plates and pack washers etc. The weight of stub and cleats also shall be calculated in similar manner. The weight of gusset plates shall mean the weight of its circumscribing rectangle, without taking into considerations the reductions in

weight due to holes, notches etc. For bolts and nuts along with spring washers and step bolts, the weight per tower shall be calculated from the bolt schedule applicable to each type of towers and body extensions as approved by the Owner. The rate quoted by the bidder for tower/tower parts supply, is deemed to be inclusive of galvanising charges including the cost of zinc.

1.6.4 The contractor is permitted to get inspected and supply upto 2.5% extra fasteners to take care of losses during erection. No payment shall be admissible for these extra supplies.

1.7 Galvanising

1.7.1 Fabricated Tower Parts & Stubs

The tower parts, stubs and pack washers shall be hot dip galvanized .The galvanization shall be done as per requirements of IS 4759 after all fabrication work is completed. The contractor shall also take guidelines from the recommended practices for hot dip galvanizing laid down in IS 2629 while deciding and implementing galvanizing procedure. The mandatory requirements however, are specified herein.

Unless otherwise specified the fabricated tower parts and stubs shall have a minimum overall Zinc coating of 610 gms per sq. m of surface except for plates & sections below 5mm which shall have Zinc coating of 460 gms per sq. m of surface. The average zinc coating for all sections and plates 5mm & above shall be maintained as 87 microns and that for plates and sections below 5mm shall be maintained as 65 microns.

Under marine environment, as specifically mentioned in BPS, the fabricated tower parts and stubs shall have a minimum overall zinc coating of 900gms / sqm of surface area except for plates and sections below 5 mm which shall have minimum overall zinc coating of 610 gms/ sqm of surface area. The average zinc coating for all sections and plates 5mm and above shall be maintained as 127 microns and that for plates and sections below 5mm shall be maintained as 87 microns.

The zinc coating shall be adherent, reasonably uniform, smooth, continuous and free from imperfections such as black/ bare spots, ash rust strains, bulky white deposits / wet storage strains and blisters.

The surface preparation for fabricated tower parts and stubs for hot dip galvanizing shall be carried out as indicated herein below:

- (i) Degreasing & Cleaning of Surface: Degreasing and cleaning of surface, wherever required, shall be carried out in accordance with clause 4.1 of IS 2629-1985. After degreasing the article shall be thoroughly rinsed. However, if acidic degreasers are used rinsing is not required.
- (ii) Pickling: Pickling shall be done using either hydrochloric or sulphuric acid as recommended at clause 4.3 of IS 2629 -1985. The actual concentration of the acids and the time duration of immersion shall be determined by the Contractor depending on the nature of material to be pickled. Suitable inhibitors also shall be used with the acids to avoid over pickling. The acid concentration, inhibitors used, and maximum allowable iron content shall form part of plant standard to be formulated and submitted to employer along with Quality Assurance Program.
- (iii) Rinsing: After pickling, the material shall be rinsed, preferably in running water to remove acid traces, iron particles or any other impurities from the surface. Two rinse tanks are preferable, with water cascading from the second tank to the first to ensure thorough cleaning. Wherever single tank is employed, the water shall be periodically changed to avoid acid contamination, and removal of other residue from the tank.
- (iv) Fluxing: The rinsed article shall be dipped in a solution of Zinc ammonium chloride. The concentration and temperature of the flux solution shall be standardized by the contractor depending on the article to be galvanized and individual circumstances. These shall form part of plant standard to be formulated and submitted to employer along with Quality Assurance Program. The specific gravity of the flux solution shall be periodically monitored and controlled by adding required quantity of flux crystals to compensate for drag-out losses. Free acid content of the flux solution also shall be periodically checked and when it is more than two (2) grams of free acid per litre of the solution, it shall be neutralized. Alternatively, Ph value should be monitored periodically and maintained between 5.0 to 5.5.
- (v) Drying: When dry galvanizing is adopted the article shall be thoroughly dried after fluxing. For the purpose of drying, the contractor may use hot plate, air oven or any other proven method ensuring complete drying of the article after fluxing and prior to dipping in the molten zinc bath. The drying process shall be such that the article shall not attain a temperature at which the flux shall get decomposed. The article thus dried shall be galvanized before the flux coating picks up moisture from the atmosphere or the flux layer gets damaged or removed from the surface. The drying procedure, time duration, temperature limits, time lag

between fluxing, drying, galvanizing etc shall form part of plant standard to be formulated and submitted to employer along with Quality Assurance Program.

- (vi) Quality of Zinc: Any one or combination of the grades of zinc specified in IS 209 or IS 13229 or other comparable international standard shall be used for galvanizing. The contractor shall declare the grade(s) of zinc proposed to be used by them for galvanizing. The molten metal in the zinc bath shall contain minimum 98.5 % zinc by mass. It shall be periodically measured and recorded. Zinc aluminum alloy shall be added as per IS 2629.
- (vii) Dipping Process: The temperature of the galvanizing bath shall be continuously monitored and controlled. The working temperature of the galvanizing bath shall be maintained at 450 ± 10 degree C .The article should be immersed in the bath as rapidly as possible without compromising on safety aspects. The galvanizing bath temperature, immersion angle & time, time duration of immersion, rate of withdrawal etc shall be monitored and controlled depending upon the size , shape, thickness and chemical composition of the article such that the mass of zinc coating and its uniformity meets the specified requirements and the galvanized surface is free from imperfections and galvanizing defects.
- (viii) Post Treatment: The article shall be quenched in water. The quench water is to be changed / drained periodically to prevent corrosive salts from accumulating in it. If water quenching is not done then necessary cooling arrangements should be made. The galvanized articles shall be dipped in chromating solution containing sodium dichromate and sulphuric acid or chromic acid base additive at a predetermined concentration and kept at room temperature to retard white rust attack. The temperature of the chromate solution shall not exceed 65 degree C. The articles shall not be stacked immediately after quenching and dichromating. It shall be ensured that the articles are dry before any further handling operation.
- (ix) Storing, Packing and Handling: In order to prevent white rust formation sufficient care should be exercised while storing handling and transporting galvanized products. The articles shall be stored in an adequately ventilated area. The articles shall be stored with spacers in between them and kept at an inclination to facilitate easy drainage of any water collected on the articles. Similar care is to be taken while transporting and storing the articles at site.

The Contractor shall prepare a detailed galvanizing procedure including Flow Chart with control parameters and all plant standards as required above and submit to OWNER for approval as part of Quality Assurance Plan.

1.7.2. Fasteners.

For fasteners, the galvanizing shall conform to IS-1367(Part-13). The galvanizing shall be done with centrifuging arrangement after all mechanical operations are completed. The nuts, may however be tapped (threaded) or rerun after galvanizing and the threads oiled .The threads of bolts & nuts shall have a neat fit and shall be such that they can be turned with finger throughout the length of the threads of bolts and they shall be capable of developing full strength of bolts. Spring washers shall be electro galvanized as per Grade-IV of IS-1573.

1.8 Earthing

Each tower shall be earthed. the tower footing resistance shall not exceed 10 ohms. The Contractor shall measure the tower footing resistance (TFR) of each tower during dry weather after it has been erected and before the stringing of the earth wire. Pipe type earthing and counter poise type earthing shall be done as required in accordance with the following standards :

IS: 3043 Code of practice for Earthing.

IS:5613 Code of practice for Design, Installation and maintenance (Part-II/Section-2) of overhead power lines.

1.8.1 The drawings for pipe & counterpoise type earthing are enclosed with these specifications.

1.8.2 For counterpoise type earthing the earthing will vary depending on soil resistivity. For soil resistivity less than 1500 ohms-meter, earthing shall be established by providing 4 lengths of 30m counterpoise wire. Otherwise, for soil resistivity greater than 1500 ohms meter earthing shall be established by providing 4 length of 70m counterpoise wire.

1.8.3 The provisional quantities for pipe type earthings and counterpoise earthing are indicated in the BPS. The bidders are required to quote unit rates for the same in appropriate schedule of BPS. The quoted price shall include fabrication, supply and installation of earthing material including supply of coke, salt etc. In case of counterpoise type earthing, the unit rates shall correspond to 120 meters of counterpoise wire per tower.

1.8.4 Earthing for River Crossing Towers /Pile foundation

Galvanised earthing strip of flat 50 x 6 mm is to be provided in two legs of tower for each location with proper arrangement of connecting these strips by 16mm

bolts shall be provided in the stubs. For pile foundation, the strip has to be taken up to scour level along the concrete of pile foundations. Only bolted connections are allowed for connecting this strip to achieve desired length. Contractor shall submit the detailed drawing for approval of Owner before installations.

1.9 Standards

- 1.9.1 The design, manufacturing, fabrication, galvanising, testing, erection procedure and materials used for manufacture and erection of towers, design and construction of foundations shall conform to the following Indian Standards (IS)/International Standards which shall mean latest revisions, with amendments/changes adopted and published, unless specifically stated otherwise in the Specification. In the event of supply of material conforming to Standards other than specified, the Bidder shall confirm in his bid that these Standards are equivalent to those specified. In case of award, salient features of comparison between the Standards proposed by the Bidder and those specified in this document will be provided by the Contractor to establish their equivalence.
- 1.9.2 The material and services covered under these specifications shall be performed as per requirements of the relevant standard code referred hereinafter against each set of equipment and services. Other internationally acceptable standards which ensure equal or higher performance than those specified shall also be accepted.

Sl. No.	Indian Standard	Title	International Standard
1.	IS:209-1992	Specification for Zinc	ISO/R/752 ASTM B6
2.	IS 278-1991	Galvanised Steel Barbed wire	ASTM A131
3.	IS 800-1991	Code of Practice for General Building Construction in Steel	CSA 6.1
4(a).	IS:802(Part 1) Sec 1-1995 Sec 2-1992	Code of Practice for General Building Construction in Steel in Overhead Transmission Line Tower : Materials, loads and Permissible Stress Section- 1: Materials and loads Section-2 : Permissible stresses.	ASCE 52 IEC 826 BS 8100
4(b).	IS:802(Part 2)-1990	Code of Practice for use of structural steel in Overhead Transmission Line : Fabrication, Galvanising, inspection & Packing	ASCE 52
4(c).	IS:802(Part 3)-1990	Code of Practice for use of structural steel in Overload Transmission Line: Tower testing	ASCE 52 IEC 652
5.	IS:808-1991	Dimensions for Hot Rolled Steel Beam, Column, Channel and Angle Sections.	
6.	IS:875-1992	Code of Practice for Design Loads (other than Earthquakes) for Buildings and Structures.	
7.	IS:1363-1990	Hexagon Nuts (size range M5 to M36)	
8.	IS:1367-1992	Technical Supply Conditions for Threaded Steel/ Fasteners	
9.	IS:1477-1990	Code of practice for Painting of Ferrous Metals in Buildings: Part-I: Pre-treatment Part-II: Painting.	
10.	IS:1573-1991	Electro-Plated Coatings of inc on iron and Steel	
11.	IS:1852-1993	Rolling and Cutting Tolerances of Hot Rolled Steel Products	

Sl. No.	Indian Standard	Title	International Standard
12.	IS-1893-1991	Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures	IEEE 693
13.	IS:2016-1992	Plain Washers	ISO/R887 ANSIB18-22.1
14.	IS:2062-1992	Steel for general structural purposes	
15.	IS:2074-1992	Ready Mixed Paint. Air Drying, Oxide. Zinc Chrome, Priming Specification.	
16.	IS:2551-1990	Danger Notice Plates	
17.	IS:2629-1990	Recommended Practice for Hot Dip Galvanising of iron and steel.	
18.	IS:2633-1992	Method of Testing Uniformity of Coating of Zinc Coated Articles	ASTM A123 CSA G164
19.	IS:3043-1991	Code of Practice for Earthing	
20.	IS:3063-1994	Single coil Rectangular section Spring Washers for Bolts, Nuts Screws	DIN-127
21.	IS:3757-1992	High Strength Structural Bolts	
22.	IS:4759-1990	Specification for Hot zinc coatings on structural steel and other Allied products	
23.	IS:5369-1991	General Requirements for Plain Washers	
24.	IS:5613-1993	Code of Practice for Design installation and Maintenance of Overhead Power Lines Section-1: Design Part 2, Section-2: Installation and Maintenance	
25.	IS:6610-1991	Specification for Heavy Washers for Steel structures	
26.	IS:6623-1992	High Strength Structural Nuts	
27.	IS:6639-1990	Hexagon Bolts for Steel Structure.	ASTM A394 ASTM A90
28.	IS:6745-1990	Method for Determination of weight of Zinc coated iron and Steel Articles.	ASTM A90

Sl. No.	Indian Standard	Title	International Standard
29.	IS:8500-1992	Specification for Weldable Structural Steel (Medium & High Strength Qualities)	
30.	IS:10238-1989	Step Bolts for Steel Structures	
31.	IS:12427-1988	Bolts for Transmission Line Towers	
31.	IS:12427-1988	Indian Electricity Rules.	
31.	Publication No. 19(N)/700	Regulation for Electrical Crossing of Railway Tracks	

The standards mentioned above are available from

Reference Abbreviation	Name and Address
BIS/IS	Beureau Of Indian Standards. Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110001. INDIA
ISO	International Organisation for Standardization. Danish Board of Standardization Danish Standardizing Sraat, Aurehoegvej-12 DK-2900, Heeleprup, DENMARK.
CSA	Canadian Standard Association 178, Rexadale Boulevard, Rexdale (Ontario) Canada, M9W 1R3
DIN	Deutsches Institute fiir Normung, Burggrafenstrasse 4-10 Post Farh 1107 D-1000, Berlin 30 GERMANI
ASTM	American Society for testing and Material 1916 Race Street Philadelphia. PA 1903-1187 USA
Indian electricity Rules Regulation for electricity crossing of railway Tracks	Kitab Mahal Baba Kharak singh Marg New Delhi-110001 INDIA
ASTM	American Society of civil Engineers 345 East 47 th Street New York, NY 10017-2398 USA
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers 445 Hoes LanePiscataway, NJ 0085-1331, USA
IEC	International Electro technical Commission, Bureau Central de la Commission, electro Technique international, 1 Rue de verembe, Geneva SWITZERLAND

2.0 Foundations

2.1 Foundation includes supply of all labour, tools & machineries, materials such as cement, sand, coarse aggregates and reinforcement steel and all associated activities, such as, excavation, concreting etc.

2.2 Type of Foundations

The foundation shall be of open cast type. Plain Cement Concrete/Reinforced Cement Concrete footing shall be used for all type of normal towers. All the four footings of the tower and their extensions shall be similar for a particular location, except where soil condition and or water table are different at different legs. The total depth of foundation, below ground level shall generally be 3.0 meters. For Hard Rock type and also where specific site conditions / properties demand foundation of different depths (lower or higher), the same shall be adopted. Further, for multi-circuit tower foundations, the foundation depth shall be 3.5 meters and for river crossing open cast foundations, the foundation depth shall be more than 3.5 meters.

2.3 Classifications of Foundations:

The foundation designs shall depend upon the type of soil, sub soil water level and the presence of surface water which have been classified as follows (except pile foundations which is described in Section V of this specification).

2.3.1 Normal dry

To be used for locations where normal dry cohesive or non-cohesive soils are met. Foundations in areas where surface water encountered from rain runoff or agricultural fields (except paddy fields) shall also be classified as normal dry.

2.3.2 Sandy Dry Soil

To be used for locations where cohesion less pure sand or sand with clay content less than 10% met in dry condition.

2.3.3 Wet

To be used for locations:

- a) Where sub-soil water is met between 1.5 meters and the depth of foundation below the ground level.
- b) Which are in surface water for long period with water penetration not exceeding one meter below the ground level e.g. paddy fields.

2.3.4 Partially Submerged

To be used at locations where sub-soil water table is met between 0.75 meter and 1.5 metre below the ground level.

2.3.5 Fully Submerged

To be used at locations where sub-soil water table is met at less than 0.75 meter below the ground level.

2.3.6 Black Cotton Soil

To be used at locations where soil is clayey type, not necessarily black in colour, which shrinks when dry and swells when wet, resulting in differential movement. For designing foundations, for such locations, the soil is considered submerged in nature.

2.3.7 Fissured - Rock

To be used at locations where decomposed or fissured rock, hard gravel, kankar, limestone, laterite or any other soil of similar nature is met. Under cut type foundation is to be used for fissured rock locations.

In case of fissured rock locations, where water table is met at 1.5M or more below ground level, wet fissured rock foundations shall be adopted. Where fissured rock is encountered with subsoil water table less than 0.75 meter below ground level, submerged fissured rock foundations shall be adopted. In case of dry locations dry fissured rock foundations shall be adopted.

2.3.8 Hard Rock

The locations where chiseling, drilling and blasting is required for excavation, Hard rock type foundations are to be used. For these locations rock anchoring is to be provided to resist uplift forces.

2.3.9 Where soil is of composite in nature, classification of foundation shall be according to the type of soil predominant in the footing.

2.4 Design of Foundations

2.4.1 Design of foundations as classified under Cl. 2.3 for all towers and towers with extensions shall be developed by the Owner based on the soil properties as given in Table below. The indicative shape of foundation is also enclosed in this specification.

- 2.4.2 Depending on the site conditions other types of foundations shall also be designed and provided by the Owner suitable for Intermediate conditions under the above classifications to effect more economy or to suit specific site conditions encountered.
- 2.4.3 The proposal for these types of foundations shall be submitted by the Contractor based on the detailed soil investigation and duly recommended by Engineer-in-charge.
- 2.4.4 The construction drawings /working drawings of all type of foundations classified as in clause 2.3 shall be provided to the contractor progressively during execution stage. The drawings for other foundations designed for specific site conditions shall be provided based on actual site requirements only.
- 2.4.5 The special foundations like pile foundations if required shall also be designed by the Owner based on detailed soil investigation report .The working drawing of these foundations shall be provided by the Employer to the Contractor during execution stage based on requirements. For detailed specification for pile foundations Section VII of this specification shall apply.
- 2.4.6 The provisional quantities of excavation, concreting and reinforcement steel required for the project are furnished in the BPS.

2.5 Soil Investigation

The contractor shall take reference to the soil investigations already carried out by the Owner. However, the Contractor may be required to undertake soil investigation as per clause 3.5 of Section III at some tower locations as required by the Owner. The provisional numbers of soil testing locations are furnished in BPS.

2.6 Properties of Concrete

2.6.1 For open cast type foundation

The cement concrete used for the foundations shall be of grade M-20 having 1:1.5:3 nominal mix ratio with 20mm coarse aggregate for chimney portion and 40mm aggregates for pyramid or slab portion. All the properties of concrete regarding its strength under compression, tension, shear, punching and bending etc. as well as workmanship will conform to IS:456.

- 2.6.2 The Quantity of minimum cement to be used per unit quantity of consumption for different mix (nominal mix) of concrete should be as follows:

Sl. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity of minimum Cement to be used per Unit quantity of work (in kgs)
1.	1:1.5:3 nominal mix concrete	Cu.m.	400
2.	1:2:4 nominal mix concrete	Cu.m.	320
3.	1:3:6 nominal mix concrete	Cu.m.	220
4.	Random Rubble Masonry with 1:6 cement mortar	Cu.m.	83

2.6.3 Cement used shall be ordinary Portland Cement, unless mentioned otherwise, conforming to the latest Indian Standard Code IS: 269 or IS:8112 or IS:12269.

Alternatively, other varieties of cement other than ordinary Portland Cement such as Portland Pozzolana Cement conforming to IS:1489 (latest edition) or Portland Slag Cement conforming to IS:455 (Latest edition) can also be used. The Contractor shall submit the manufacturer's certificate, for each consignment of cement procured, to the Employer. However Employer reserves the right to direct the Contractor to conduct tests for each batch/lot of cement used by the Contractor and Contractor will conduct those tests free of cost at the laboratory so directed by the Employer. The Contractor shall also have no claim towards suspension of work due to time taken in conducting tests in the laboratory. Changing of brand or type of cement within the same structure shall not be permitted without the prior approval of the Employer. Sulphate Resistant Cement shall be used if Sulphate content is more than the limits specified in IS: 456, as per Geotechnical investigation report.

The curing time of cement will be decided at the time of execution of the work under the contract based on the certificate form a reputed laboratory which will be obtained and submitted by the Contractor.

2.6.4 Concrete aggregates shall confirm to IS: 383.

2.6.5 The water used for mixing concrete shall be fresh, clean and free from oil, acids & alkalis, organic materials or other deleterious substances.

2.6.6 Reinforcement shall confirm to IS: 1786 for deformed and cold twisted bars (Fe500). If mentioned in the BPS, epoxy coated reinforcement shall confirm to IS

13620. Thermo Mechanically Treated (TMT) bars (equivalent grade) in place of cold twisted bars are also accepted. Hard drawn steel wires shall conform to IS 432. All reinforcement shall be clean and free from loose mill scales, dust, loose rust and coats of paint, oil or other coatings, which may destroy or reduce bond. Contractor shall supply, fabricate and place reinforcement to shapes and dimensions as indicated or as required to carry out the intent of approved foundation drawings and Specifications.

Spacers, chairs, stays, hangers and annealed steel wire for binding etc., as may be necessary, should be used for proper completion of the foundation job. Spacers or chairs should be placed at maximum spacing of 1 m and closer spacing shall be provided wherever necessary.

2.7 Construction of Tower Foundation, Stub Setting and Earthing

2.7.1 Excavation

2.7.1.1 The excavation work for foundations shall be taken up by the contractor progressively stretch wise / section wise after obtaining approval from Owner the proposed stretch wise / section wise tower schedule, profile etc. as per detailed survey along the approved route alignment.

2.7.1.2 Except as specifically otherwise provided, all excavation for footings shall be made to the lines and grades of the foundations. The excavation wall shall be vertical and the pit dimensions shall be based on an assumed clearance of 150mm on all sides of the foundation pad. For footings with undercut, care shall be taken to carry out excavation as per drawing without any side clearance. All excavation shall be protected so as to maintain a clean sub grade and provide worker safety until the footing is placed, using timbering, shoring, shuttering, dewatering etc. as approved by the Owner. Contractor shall especially avoid disturbing the bearing surface of the pad. Any sand, mud, silt or other undesirable materials which may accumulate in the excavated pit or borehole shall be removed by Contractor before placing concrete.

2.7.1.3 The soil to be excavated for tower foundations shall be classified as follows depending upon the physical state of the soil at the time of excavation irrespective of the type of foundation installed.

a) Dry Soil

Soil removable either manually, by means of a spade and shovel or mechanically by proclaims, excavators etc.

Excavation done in dry soil for wet, partially submerged, fully submerged and wet black cotton type of foundations shall also be covered under this

b) Wet Soil

Where the subsoil water table is encountered within the range of foundation depth or land where pumping or bailing out of water is required due to presence of surface water shall be treated as wet soil. The excavation done in wet soil in case of wet, partially submerged, fully submerged and wet black cotton type of foundation shall also be covered under this .

c) Dry Fissured Rock

Limestone, laterite, hard conglomerate or other soft or fissured rock in dry condition which can be quarried or split with crowbars, wedges, pickaxes etc. However, if required, light blasting may be resorted to for loosening the material but this will not in any way entitle the material to be classified as hard rock.

d) Wet Fissured Rock

Above fissured rock, when encountered with subsoil water within the range of foundation depth or land where pumping or bailing out of water is required, shall be treated as wet fissured rock.

e) Hard Rock

Any rock excavation, other than specified under fissured rock above, for which blasting, drilling, chiseling are required. The unit rate quoted for hard rock excavation shall be inclusive of all costs for such drilling (including drilling required for anchoring), chiseling and blasting, etc.

- 2.7.1.4 No extra payment shall be admitted for the removal of fallen earth into a pit or borehole once excavated.
- 2.7.1.5 Where rock is encountered, the holes for tower footings shall preferably be drilled. Blasting where resorted to as an economy measure, shall be done with utmost care to minimise fracturing rock and using extra concrete for filling the blasted area. All necessary precautions for handling and use of blasting materials shall be taken. In cases where unnecessarily large quantities are excavated/ blasted, resulting in placement of large volumes of concrete, payment of concrete shall be limited to design volumes of excavation, concreting, reinforcement etc. In case where drilling is done, the stubs may be shortened suitably with the approval of the Owner.
- 2.7.1.6 The Contractor shall arrange & supply requisite blasting material, and be responsible for its storage and use, without any extra cost to the Owner.
- 2.7.1.7 Indian Standard IS:3764 shall be followed regarding safety of excavation work.

2.8 Unit Rates and Measurement for Foundation

2.8.1 The indicative shape of foundations are enclosed in this Specification. The bidder is required to quote the unit rates for different foundation activity namely, excavation for different types of soils, concreting, supply and placement of reinforcement steel and stub setting in the BPS.

2.8.2 The unit rates of excavation for each type of soil shall include excavation along with all associated activities like shoring, shuttering, dewatering till completion of foundation work stock piling, dressing, back filling of foundations after concreting with excavated/borrowed earth (irrespective of lead) and consolidation of earth, carriage of surplus earth to the suitable point of disposal as required by the Owner or any other activity required for to completion of foundation work in all respect.

The measurement for excavation shall be made on the basis of design excavation volume arrived at considering dimension of pit leaving 150mm gap around (except for under cut foundations) the base pad or actually excavated whichever is less and the unit rate of this item as indicated in Letter of Award. The payment for excavation shall be made as per actual type of soil encountered at the time of excavation, but the total payment for excavation portion shall not exceed the amount as payable for excavation considering the soil type same as that of foundation classification. The decision of the Owner shall be final and binding with respect to classification of soil and foundations.

2.8.3 Form boxes shall be used for casting of foundations. The unit rate of concreting shall include the cost of supply, fabrication and placement of form boxes, cement, water, coarse and fine aggregates mixing and placing of concrete, curing of concrete and any other activities related / required for completion of concreting works of foundation. The payment for this item shall be made as per the actual volumes of concreting completed but limited to design volume based on unit rates indicated in the letter of award.

2.8.4 The unit rate of 'Reinforcement Steel' shall include supply and placement of reinforcement steel, stirrups, wire for binding the reinforcement, chairs, bolsters and spacers etc. as required to complete the foundation work. The payment of reinforcement steel shall be made based on the working drawing. Wastage, overlaps, spacer bars, chairs, stays, hangers and annealed steel wire shall not be measured for the payment and cost of these items shall be deemed to be included in the rate of reinforcement.

2.9 **Setting of Stubs**

2.9.1 The stubs shall be set correctly and precisely in accordance with approved method at the exact location, alignment and levels with the help of stub setting templates and leveling instruments. Stubs setting shall be done in the presence of Owner's representative available at site where required and for which adequate advance intimation shall be given to Owner by Contractor. Tolerances as per provisions of IS:5613 shall be allowed for stub setting.

2.9.2 Setting of stub at each location shall be approved by Owner.

2.9.3 However, in hilly region for towers with unequal leg extensions, for river crossing towers and for foundations in highly collapsible soils, props may be used with complete accuracy and high skilled supervision, subject to prior approval from Owner.

2.9.4 For all towers, the Contractor shall submit for approval the proposed method for setting of stubs.

2.9.5 **Stub Setting Templates / Props**

2.9.5.1 Stub setting templates shall be arranged by the Contractor at his own cost for all heights of towers. Stub templates shall be of adjustable type. The Contractor shall also arrange for props for setting of stubs at specific locations where use of prop is approved by the Owner. Stub templates / props should be painted.

2.9.5.2 The Contractor shall deploy sufficient number of templates / props for timely completion of the line without any extra cost to Owner.

2.9.5.3 However following minimum number of stub setting templates may be deployed by the Contractor:

	Templates for tower type	Nos. to be deployed(Plain terrain)	Nos. to be deployed(Hilly terrain)
i)	DA	10	1
ii)	For each type of DB, DC and DD type	2	2 each for DB, DC & DD
iii)	For DA +18/25 M	1	-
iv)	For DD +18/25 M	1	

However, if more templates are required for timely completion of the lines, the Contractor shall deploy the same without any extra cost to Owner.

The number of sets of prop (if permitted) to be supplied, will depend as per actual site condition and completion schedule of line.

- 2.9.5.4 One set of each type of stub setting template / props (if used) shall be supplied to the Owner, on completion of the project, at no extra cost to Owner.

2.10 Mixing, Placing and Compacting of Concrete

- 2.10.1 The concrete shall be mixed in the mechanical mixer. However, in case of difficult terrain, hand mixing may be permitted at the discretion of the Owner. The water for mixing concrete shall be fresh, clean and free from oil, acids and alkalis. Salty or blackish water shall not be used.

- 2.10.2 Mixing shall be continued until there is uniform distribution of material and mix is uniform in colour and consistency, but in no case the mixing be carried out for less than two minutes. Normal mixing shall be done close to the foundation but exceptionally, in difficult terrain, the concrete may be mixed at the nearest convenient place. The concrete shall be transported from the place of mixing to the place of final deposit as rapidly as practicable by methods which shall prevent the segregation or loss of any ingredient. The concrete shall be placed and compacted before setting commences.

- 2.10.3 To avoid the possibility of reinforcement rods being exposed due to unevenness of the bottom of the excavated pit, a pad of lean concrete 50mm thick and corresponding to a 1:3:6 nominal mix shall be provided at the bottom of the pad. The coarse aggregates shall be of 20mm size and shall conform to IS :383.

- 2.10.4 Form boxes shall be used for casting all types of foundations except at an undercut interface for which the adjoining subsurface material shall provide adequate support.

- 2.10.5 The concrete shall be laid down in 150mm layers and consolidated well, so that the cement cream works, up to the top and no honey-combing occurs in the concrete. A mechanical vibrator shall be employed for compacting the concrete. However, in case of difficult, terrain, manual compaction may be permitted at the discretion of the Owner. Monolithic casting of foundations must be carried out. However, in case of unavoidable circumstances, a key construction joint can be provided at the chimney-pad interface subject to approval of the Owner. However nothing extra shall be paid to the Contractor for providing such construction joints. After concreting the chimney portion to the required height, the top surface should be finished smooth with a slight slope towards the outer edge for draining rain water.

- 2.10.6 Wet locations shall be kept completely dewatered, both during and 24 hours after placing the concrete, without disturbance of the concrete.
- 2.10.7 If minor defects in concrete surface is found after the form work has been removed, the damage shall be repaired with a rich cement sand mortar to the satisfaction of the Owner before the foundation is back filled.

2.11 Curing

The concrete shall be cured by maintaining the concrete wet for a period of at least 10 days after placing. Once the concrete has set for 24 hours the pit may be backfilled with selected moistened soil and well consolidated in layers not exceeding 200mm thickness and thereafter both the backfill earth and exposed chimney shall be kept wet for the remainder of the prescribed 10 days. The exposed concrete chimney shall also be kept wet by wrapping gunny bags around it and wetting the bags continuously during the critical 10 days period.

2.12 Backfilling and Removal of Stub Templates

- 2.12.1 After opening of formwork and removal of shoring, shuttering etc., backfilling shall be done with the excavated soil, unless it consists of large boulders/stones, in which case the boulders shall be broken to a maximum size of 40mm or disposed off. At locations where borrowed earth is required for backfilling, Contractor shall bear the cost of the borrowed earth irrespective of leads & lift.
- 2.12.2 The backfilling materials shall be clean and free from organic or other foreign materials. The earth shall be deposited in various layers, leveled, wetted if necessary and compacted before another layer is deposited. Some extra earth shall be placed over the filled in pit to allow further settlement, if any by gravity. One Proctor Compaction Test shall be carried out for every pit at the ground level before stringing, to verify that the minimum filled density achieved is 1440 Kg/ cum.
- 2.12.3 The backfilling and grading shall be carried to an elevation of about 75mm above the finished ground level to drain out water. After backfilling 50mm high, earthen embankment (band) will be made along the sides of excavation pits and sufficient water will be poured in the backfilling earth for at least 24 hours. After the pits have been backfilled to full depth the stub template can be removed.

2.13 Benching

When the line passes through hilly/undulated terrain, leveling the ground may be required for casting of tower footings. All such activities shall be termed benching and shall include cutting of excess earth and removing the same to a suitable point of disposal as required by Owner. Benching shall be resorted to only after approval from Owner. Volume of the earth to be cut shall be

measured before cutting and approved by Owner for payment purposes. Further, to minimise benching, unequal leg extensions shall be considered and provided if found economical. The proposal shall be submitted by the Contractor with detailed justification to the Owner.

2.14 Protection of Tower and Tower Footing

2.14.1 Tower shall be spotted such that the quantity of revetment is optimum. For tower locations in undulated terrain such as hill / mountain slopes, options like use of unequal leg extensions for towers, unequal chimney extensions etc. shall be explored by the contractor for optimizing the need for revetment & benching.

2.14.2 The work shall include all necessary stone revetments, concreting and earth filling above ground level, the clearing from site of all surplus excavated soil, special measures for protection of foundation close to or in nalas, river bank/ bed, undulated terrain, protection of up hill/ down hill slopes required for protection of tower etc., including suitable revetment or galvanised wire netting and meshing packed with boulders. The top cover of stone revetment shall be sealed with M-15 concrete (1:2:4 mix). Contractor shall recommend protection at such locations wherever required. Details of protection of tower/tower footing are given in drawing enclosed with these specifications for reference purpose only.

2.14.3 Tower footings shall generally be backfilled using soil excavated at site unless unsuitable for backfilling. In the latter case, backfilling shall be done with borrowed earth of suitable quality irrespective of leads and lift. The unit rate for backfilling quoted in BPS shall include the required lead and consolidation and leveling of earth after backfilling.

2.14.4 The provisional quantities for protection work of foundations are furnished in BPS. The unit rates shall also be applicable for any quantity variations during execution. The same unit rates shall hold good for protection work carried out on down hills or up hills slopes applicable for the tower locations.

2.14.5 The unit rates for random rubble masonry revetment quoted in price schedule shall also include excavation & (1:6) random masonry and unit rate for top sealing with M-15 concrete. For payment purposes the volume of random rubble masonry revetment shall be measured from bottom to top sealing coat and paid at the unit rates indicated in the Letter Of Award.

No extra payment shall be made for allied works such as excavation for revetment, packed stone at head of weep holes etc. However, no deduction shall be made for the volume enclosed by weep holes.

2.14.6 For some of the locations in nalas, river bed or undulated terrain etc., boulders of minimum. 150mm size bounded and packed in galvanised wire net/mesh of 8 SWG wire and 152 square (maxm.) mesh are to be provided. These stones shall

be provided in crates size of 2.0mx2.0m or as deemed suitable for a particular location. Measurement shall be taken in cubic meters and 15% deduction will be made for void from cage/stack measurements.

3.0 Tower Erection, Stringing and Installation of Line Materials

3.1 General

3.1.1 The scope of erection work shall include the cost of all labour, tools and plant such as tension stringing equipment and all other incidental expenses in connection with erection and stringing work. The stringing equipment shall be of sufficient capacity to string the bundle conductors of specified size

3.1.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for transportation to site of all the materials to be supplied by the Contractor as well as proper storage and preservation of the same at his own cost, till such time the erected line is taken over by the Owner. Similarly, the Contractor shall be responsible for transportation, proper storage, safe custody, and loss or damage of all Owner supplied items for incorporation in the lines and shall maintain and render proper account of all such materials at all times. The Contractor shall reimburse the cost of any of the materials lost or damaged during storage and erection.

3.1.3 Contractor shall set up required number of stores along the line and the exact location of such stores shall be discussed and agreed upon with the Owner. Owner supplied items shall be dispatched to the railway stations situated nearest to the stores set up by the Contractor. From the railway stations, receipt, unloading and transportation to the stores shall be the entire responsibility of the Contractor.

3.1.4 Payment for stringing shall be done on the basis of per kilometer and irrespective of number of tension/suspension towers. However, stringing for river crossing spans have been given separately in the BPS. The units of measurement for tower erection and other line materials, like, earth wire, Hard ware fittings and Accessories for conductor & earth wire are indicated in the BPS.

3.1.5 While handing over the OPGW drums(if envisaged) , the testing (fibre loss and length measurement using OTDR) of OPGW in each drum shall be carried out by OPGW supplier in presence of the contractor and Owner representatives. After installation of OPGW, the testing of each section shall be carried out again by OPGW supplier in presence of the contractor and Owner representatives. In case of any damage /high loss in the fibre, the total length of that particular section of OPGW shall be replaced by the contractor and in such case, the replacement of OPGW cable drum, de-stringing & re-stringing shall be carried out by the contractor without any extra cost to Owner.

3.2 Treatment of Minor Galvanisation Damage

Minor defects in hot-dip galvanised members shall be repaired by applying zinc rich primer and two coats of enamel paint to the satisfaction of the Owner before erection.

3.3 Assembly

The Contractor shall give complete details of the erection procedures he proposes to follow.

3.3.1 The method for the erection of towers shall ensure the following :

- a) Straining of the members shall not be permitted for positioning. It may, however, be necessary to match hole positions at joints using tommy bars not more than 450mm in length;
- b) Prior to erection of an upper section, the lower sections shall be completely braced, and all bolts provided tightened adequately in accordance with approved drawings to prevent any mishap during tower erection;
- c) All plan diagonals, oblique bracings etc for relevant section of tower shall be in place prior to assembly of an upper Section;
- d) The bolt positions in assembled towers shall be as per IS-5613 (Part II/Section 2);
- e) Tower shall be fitted with number, danger and phase plates as well as anti-climbing device, as described;
- f) After complete erection of the tower, all blank holes, if any, except for universal plates, are to be filled by bolts and nuts of correct size.

3.4 Tightening of Bolts and Nuts

3.4.1 All nuts shall be tightened properly using correct size spanner and torque wrench. Before tightening, it will be verified that filler washers and plates are placed in relevant gap between members, bolts of proper size and length are inserted, and one spring washer is inserted under each nut. In case of step bolts, spring washers shall be placed under the outer nuts. The tightening shall progressively be carried out from the top downwards, care being taken that all bolts at every level are tightened simultaneously. The threads of bolts projecting outside the nuts shall be punched at their position on the diameter to ensure that the nuts are not loosened in course of time. If, during tightening, a nut is found to be slipping or running over the bolt threads, the bolt together with the nut shall be replaced.

3.4.2 The threads of all the bolts except for Anti-theft bolts projected outside the nuts shall be welded at two diametrically opposite places, the circular length of each

welding shall be at least 10mm. The welding shall be provided from ground level to bottom cross arm for double circuit towers. However, for towers, with +18 meter, +25 meter extensions and river crossing towers, the welding shall be provided from ground level to 30m height from stub level. After welding zinc-rich primer having approximately 90% zinc content shall be applied. to the welded portion. At least two coats of the paint shall be applied. The surface coated with zinc rich primer shall be further applied with two finish coats of high build enamel of the grade recommended by the manufacturer of the zinc rich primer. The cost of welding and paint including application of paint shall be deemed to be included in the erection price.

3.5 Insulator Hoisting

Suspension insulator strings shall be used on Suspension towers (A/DA) and tension insulator strings on angle and dead end towers. These shall be fixed on all the towers just prior to the stringing. Damaged insulators and strings, if any, shall not be employed in the assemblies. Prior to hoisting, all insulators shall be cleaned in a manner that will not spoil, injure or scratch the surface of the insulator, but in no case shall any oil be used for that purpose. For checking the soundness of insulators, IR measurement using minimum 10 kV (DC) Megger shall be carried out on insulators. Corona control rings/arcing horn shall be fitted in an approved manner. Torque wrench shall be used for fixing various line materials and components, such as suspension clamp for conductor and earth wire, etc., whenever recommended by the manufacturer of the same.

3.6 Handling of Conductor and Earth wire

3.6.1 Running Out of the Conductors

3.6.1.1 The conductors shall be run out of the drums from the top in order to avoid damage. The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for any damage to tower or conductors during stringing.

3.6.1.2 A suitable braking device shall be provided to avoid damaging, loose running out and kinking of the conductors. Care shall be taken that the conductors do not touch and rub against the ground or objects which could scratch or damage the strands.

3.6.1.3 The sequence of running out shall be from the top down i.e. the earth wire shall be run out first followed in succession by the conductors. Unbalanced loads on towers shall be avoided as far as possible. Inner phase of line conductors shall be strung before the stringing of the outer phases is taken up.

3.6.1.4 The Contractor shall take adequate steps to prevent clashing of sub conductors until installation of the spacers/spacer dampers. Care shall be taken that sub conductors of a bundle are from the same Contractor and preferably from the same batch so that creep behavior of sub conductors remains identical. During

sagging, care shall be taken to eliminate differential sag in sub-conductors as far as possible. However, in no case shall sag mismatch be more than 25mm.

3.6.1.5 Towers not designed for one sided stringing shall be well guyed and steps taken by the Contractor to avoid damage. Guying proposal along with necessary calculations shall be submitted by the Contractor to Owner for approval. All expenditure related to this work is deemed to be included in the bid price and no extra payment shall be made for the same.

3.6.1.6 When the transmission lines runs parallel to existing energised power lines, the Contractor shall take adequate safety precautions to protect personnel; from the potentially dangerous induced voltage built up due to electromagnetic and electrostatic coupling in the pulling wire, conductors and earth wires during stringing operations.

3.6.1.7 The Contractor shall also take adequate safety precautions to protect personnel from potentially dangerous induced voltage build up due to distant electrical storms.

3.6.2 Running Blocks

3.6.2.1 The groove of the running blocks shall be of such a design that the seat is semicircular and larger than the diameter of the conductor/earth wire and it does not slip over or rub against the slides. The grooves shall be lined with hard rubber or neoprene to avoid damage to conductor and shall be mounted on properly lubricated bearings.

3.6.2.2 The running blocks shall be suspended in a manner to suit the design of the cross-arm. All running blocks, especially at the tensioning end will be fitted on the cross-arms with jute cloth wrapped over the steel work and under the slings to avoid damage to the slings as well as to the protective surface finish of the steel work.

3.6.3 Repairs to Conductors

3.6.3.1 The conductor shall be continuously observed for loose or broken strands or any other damage during the running out operations.

3.6.3.2 Repairs to conductor if accidentally damaged, shall be carried out with repair sleeve.

3.6.3.3 Repairing of the conductor surface shall be carried out only in case of minor damage, scuff marks, etc. The final conductor surface shall be clean, smooth and free from projections, sharp points, cuts, abrasions, etc.

3.6.3.4 The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for any damage to the towers during stringing.

3.6.4 Crossings

Derricks or other equivalent methods ensuring that normal services need not be interrupted nor damage caused to property shall be used during stringing operations where roads, channels, telecommunication lines, power lines and railway lines have to be crossed. However, shut down shall be obtained when working at crossings of overhead power lines. The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for the proper handling of the conductor, earth wire and accessories in the field.

3.7 Stringing of Conductor and Earth wire

3.7.1 The stringing of the conductor for 400 kV line shall be done by the control tension method. The equipment shall be capable of maintaining a continuous tension per bundle conductor such that the sag for each conductor is about twenty percent greater than the sags specified in the stringing sag table.

3.7.2 The bidder shall give complete details of the stringing methods he proposes to follow. Prior to stringing the Contractor shall submit the stringing charts for the conductor and earth wire/OPGW showing the initial and final sags and tension for various temperatures and spans alongwith equivalent spans in the lines for the approval of the Owner.

3.7.3 A controlled stringing method suitable for simultaneous stringing of the sub conductors shall be used. The four conductors making up one phase bundle shall be pulled in and paid out simultaneously. These conductors shall be of matched length. Conductors or earth wires shall not be allowed to hang in the stringing blocks for more than 96 hours before being pulled to the specified sag.

Conductor creep are to be compensated by over tensioning the conductor at a temperature of 26 deg C for 400 kV line lower than the ambient temperature or by using the initial sag and tensions indicated in the tables.

3.8 Jointing

3.8.1 When approaching the end of a drum length at least three coils shall be left in place when the stringing operations are stopped. These coils are to be removed carefully, and if another length is required to be run out, a joint shall be made as per the specifications.

3.8.2 Conductor splices shall not crack or otherwise be susceptible to damage in the stringing operation. The Contractor shall use only such equipment/methods during conductor stringing which ensures complete compliance in this regard.

3.8.3 All the joints on the conductor and earth wire shall be of the compression type, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, for which all necessary tools and equipment like compressors, dies etc., shall be obtained by

the Contractor. Each part of the joint shall be cleaned by wire brush till it is free of dust or dirt etc., and be properly greased with anti-corrosive compound if required and as recommended by the manufacturer, before the final compression is carried out with the compressors.

- 3.8.4 All the joints of splices shall be made at least 30 meters away from the tower structures. No joints or splices shall be made in spans crossing over main roads, railways, power lines and small river spans up to 650m. Not more than one joint per sub conductor per span shall be allowed. The compression type fittings shall be of the self centering type or care shall be taken to mark the conductors to indicate when the fitting is centered properly. During compression or splicing operation; the conductor shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent lateral or vertical bearing against the dies. After compressing the joint the aluminium sleeve shall have all corners rounded, burrs and sharp edges removed and smoothed.
- 3.8.5 During stringing of conductor to avoid any damage to the joint, the Contractor shall use a suitable protector for mid span compression joints in case they are to be passed over pulley blocks/aerial rollers. The pulley groove size shall be such that the joint alongwith protection can be passed over it smoothly.

3.9 Tensioning and Sagging Operations

- 3.9.1 The tensioning the sagging shall be done in accordance with the approved stringing charts or sag tables. The "initial" stringing chart shall be used for the conductor and final stringing chart for the earth wire. The conductors shall be pulled up to the desired sag and left in running blocks for at least one hour after which the sag shall be rechecked and adjusted, if necessary, before transferring the conductors from the running blocks to the suspension clamps. The conductor shall be clamped within 96 hours of sagging in.
- 3.9.2 The sag will be checked in the first and the last section span for sections up to eight spans, and in one additional intermediate span for sections with more than eight spans. The sag shall also be checked when the conductors have been drawn up and transferred from running blocks to the insulator clamps.
- 3.9.3 The running blocks, when suspended from the transmission structure for sagging, shall be so adjusted that the conductors on running blocks will be at the same height as the suspension clamp to which it is to be secured.
- 3.9.4 At sharp vertical angles, conductor and earth wire sags and tensions shall be checked for equality on both sides of the angle and running block. The suspension insulator assemblies will normally assume verticality when the conductor is clamped.
- 3.9.5 Tensioning and sagging operations shall be carried out in calm weather when rapid changes in temperature are not likely to occur.

3.10 Clipping In

- 3.10.1 Clipping of the conductors into position shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.
- 3.10.2 Jumpers at section and angle towers shall be formed to parabolic shape to ensure maximum clearance requirements. Pilot suspension insulator strings shall be used, if found necessary, to restrict jumper swing to design values.
- 3.10.3 Fasteners in all fittings and accessories shall be secured in position. The security clip shall be properly opened and sprung into position.

3.11 Fixing of Conductors and Earth wire Accessories

Conductor and earth wire accessories including spacers, spacer dampers (for bundle conductor) and vibration dampers shall be installed by the Contractor as per the design requirements and manufacturer’s instruction within 24 hours of the conductor/earth wire clamping. While installing the conductor and earth wire accessories, proper care shall be taken to ensure that the surfaces are clean and smooth and that no damage occurs to any part of the accessories or of the conductors. Torque wrench shall be used for fixing the Dampers, Suspension Clamps etc. and torque recommended by the manufacturer of the same shall be applied.

3.12 Replacement

If any replacement is to be effected after stringing and tensioning or during maintenance, leg member and bracing shall not be removed without first reducing the tension on the tower by proper guying techniques or releasing of the conductor. For replacement of cross arms, the conductor shall be suitably tied to the tower at tension points or transferred to suitable roller pulleys at suspension points.

3.13 Permitted Extra Consumption of Line materials

- 3.13.1 The quantity of conductor and earth wire to be incorporated in the line shall be worked as per the following norms.

Quantify of Conductor	=	Line Length* as per detailed survey x 3 phases x Nos. of conductor per bundle x 2 (for Double Circuit Line)
Quantity of Earth wire	=	Line length* as per detailed survey x nos. of ground wires

* For calculation of conductor & Earth wire requirement in hilly stretches, inclined distance between the towers may be considered instead of horizontal distance (considered for line length).

3.13.2 The Contractor shall make every effort to minimise breakage, losses and wastage of the line materials during erection. However, the Contractor shall be permitted and extra consumption of line materials up to the limits specified in Table 5.1 and shall be permitted to dispose of the scrap, if any at the end.

Item	% of permitted extra consumption
Conductor & earth wire	1
Insulators	1

3.13.3 In case of conductor and earth wire, the permitted extra consumption limit of one percent is inclusive of sag, jumpering, damage, loss and wastage etc.

3.13.4 The Contractor shall not be required to return to the Owner empty conductor and earth wire drums and shall dispose off the same at his cost.

3.13.5 Any conductor and earth wire drum which has been opened by the Contractor shall not be taken back by Owner and the unused conductor or earth wire in such drums may be treated as waste permissible within the overall limits specified in Table 5.1.

3.13.6 The Contractor shall return to the Owner all Owner supplied material not incorporated in the works, except those permitted by Owner as scrap in terms of Table 5.1. Otherwise, the Contractor shall pay in respect of such excess materials which he is unable to return at rates corresponding to the actual cost of procurement plus (i) 15% for OSM procured under domestically funded packages. The “cost of procurement” for the above purpose shall be F O R destination site cost of OSM as per LOA of the respective packages plus taxes & duties plus price variation (if positive) applicable as on the date of issuance of TOC for Tower Package.

3.13.7 For calculation of conductor & earth wire consumption in hilly (mountainous) stretches inclined distance between towers may be considered, instead of horizontal distance between them.

3.13.8 The quantities of line materials to be supplied by the contractor (i.e. earth wire, Hardware fittings & accessories) as indicated in the bill of quantities are provisional and the actual quantity shall depend upon check/detailed survey. Contractor shall be responsible for regulating the supplies of contractor supplied materials in the basis of actual requirements. The Owner shall have right, not to take any surplus contractor supplied line materials.

3.13.9 OPGW (if envisaged) shall be supplied as per the drum schedule finalized by OPGW supplier based on final tower schedule submitted by the tower contractor and length of OPGW in each drum shall take care of extra length required for sag, jointing, and down leads etc. Therefore, no extra consumption of OPGW shall be permitted.

3.14 Final checking, Testing and Commissioning

After completion of the works, final checking of the line shall be carried out by the Contractor to ensure that all foundation works, tower erection and stringing have been done strictly according to the specifications and as approved by the Owner. All the works shall be thoroughly inspected in order to ensure that :

- a) Sufficient backfilled earth covers each foundation pit and is adequately compacted;
- b) Concrete chimneys and their copings are in good condition and finely shaped.
- c) All tower members are used strictly according to final approved drawing and are free of any defect or damage whatsoever.
- d) All bolts are properly tightened, punched, tack welded and painted with zinc rich paint;
- e) The stringing of the conductors and earth wire has been done as per the approved sag and tension charts and desired clearances are clearly available;
- f) All conductor and earth wire accessories are properly installed;
- g) All other requirements for completion of works such as fixing of danger plate, phase plate, number plate, anti-climbing device, aviation signal etc. have been fulfilled.
- h) Wherever required, that proper revetment (erosion protection) is provided;
- i) The original tracings of profile and route alignment as well as tower design, structural drawings, bill of material and shop drawings of all towers are submitted to the Owner for reference and record.

- j) The insulation of the line as a whole is tested by the Supplier through provision of his own equipment, labour etc., to the satisfaction of the Owner.
- k) All towers are properly grounded.
- l) The line is tested satisfactorily for commissioning purpose.

3.14.1 The contractor should also fulfill the requirements of pre-commissioning procedure as given in Appendix-I to this Specification

4.0 Field Quality Plan

All field activity shall be carried out in accordance with Standard Field Quality plan as given in Appendix-II to this Specification.