

- 34.2. If the Procuring Entity's Representative instructs the Contractor to carry out a test not specified in the Specification to check whether any work has a defect and the test shows that it does, the Contractor shall pay for the test and any samples. If there is no defect, the test shall be a Compensation Event.
- 34.3. The Contractor shall permit the Funding Source named in the SCC to inspect the Contractor's accounts and records relating to the performance of the Contractor and to have them audited by auditors appointed by the Funding Source, if so required by the Funding Source.

35. Identifying Defects

The Procuring Entity's Representative shall check the Contractor's work and notify the Contractor of any defects that are found. Such checking shall not affect the Contractor's responsibilities. The Procuring Entity's Representative may instruct the Contractor to search uncover defects and test any work that the Procuring Entity's Representative considers below standards and defective.

36. Cost of Repairs

Loss or damage to the Works or Materials to be incorporated in the Works between the Start Date and the end of the Defects Liability Periods shall be remedied by the Contractor at the Contractor's cost if the loss or damage arises from the Contractor's acts or omissions.

37. Correction of Defects

- 37.1. The Procuring Entity's Representative shall give notice to the Contractor of any defects before the end of the Defects Liability Period, which is One (1) year from project completion up to final acceptance by the Procuring Entity's Representative.
- 37.2. Every time notice of a defect is given, the Contractor shall correct the notified defect within the length of time specified in the Procuring Entity's Representative's notice.
- 37.3. The Contractor shall correct the defects which he notices himself before the end of the Defects Liability Period.
- 37.4. The Procuring Entity shall certify that all defects have been corrected. If the Procuring Entity considers that correction of a defect is not essential, he can request the Contractor to submit a quotation for the corresponding reduction in the Contract Price. If the Procuring Entity accepts the quotation, the corresponding change in the SCC is a Variation.

38. Uncorrected Defects

- 38.1. The Procuring Entity shall give the Contractor at least fourteen (14) days notice of his intention to use a third party to correct a Defect. If the Contractor does not correct the Defect himself within the period, the Procuring Entity may have the Defect corrected by the third party. The cost of the correction will be deducted from the Contract Price.
- 38.2. The use of a third party to correct defects that are uncorrected by the Contractor will in no way relieve the Contractor of its liabilities and warranties under the Contract.

39. Advance Payment

- 39.1. The Procuring Entity shall, upon a written request of the contractor which shall be submitted as a contract document, make an advance payment to the contractor in an amount not exceeding fifteen percent (15%) of the total contract price, to be made in lump sum or, at the most two, installments according to a schedule specified in the SCC.
- 39.2. The advance payment shall be made only upon the submission to and acceptance by the Procuring Entity of an irrevocable standby letter of credit of equivalent value from a commercial bank, a bank guarantee or a surety bond callable upon demand, issued by a surety or insurance company duly licensed by the Insurance Commission and confirmed by the Procuring Entity.
- 39.3. The advance payment shall be repaid by the Contractor by an amount equal to the percentage of the total contract price used for the advance payment.
- 39.4. The contractor may reduce his standby letter of credit or guarantee instrument by the amounts refunded by the Monthly Certificates in the advance payment.
- 39.5. The Procuring Entity will provide an Advance Payment on the Contract Price as stipulated in the Conditions of Contract, subject to the maximum amount stated in SCC Clause 39.1.

40. Progress Payments

- 40.1. The Contractor may submit a request for payment for Work accomplished. Such request for payment shall be verified and certified by the Procuring Entity's Representative/Project Engineer. Except as otherwise stipulated in the SCC, materials and equipment delivered on the site but not completely put in place shall not be included for payment.
- 40.2. The Procuring Entity shall deduct the following from the certified gross amounts to be paid to the contractor as progress payment:
- (a) Cumulative value of the work previously certified and paid for.
 - (b) Portion of the advance payment to be recouped for the month.
 - (c) Retention money in accordance with the condition of contract.
 - (d) Amount to cover third party liabilities.
 - (e) Amount to cover uncorrected discovered defects in the works.
- 40.3. Payments shall be adjusted by deducting therefrom the amounts for advance payments and retention. The Procuring Entity shall pay the Contractor the amounts certified by the Procuring Entity's Representative within twenty eight (28) days from the date each certificate was issued. No payment of interest for delayed payments and adjustments shall be made by the Procuring Entity.
- 40.4. The first progress payment may be paid by the Procuring Entity to the Contractor provided that at least twenty percent (20%) of the work has been accomplished as certified by the Procuring Entity's Representative.

- 40.5. Items of the Works for which a price of "0" (zero) has been entered will not be paid for by the Procuring Entity and shall be deemed covered by other rates and prices in the Contract.

41. Payment Certificates

- 41.1. The Contractor shall submit to the Procuring Entity's Representative monthly statements of the estimated value of the work executed less the cumulative amount certified previously.
- 41.2. The Procuring Entity's Representative shall check the Contractor's monthly statement and certify the amount to be paid to the Contractor.
- 41.3. The value of Work executed shall:
- (a) be determined by the Procuring Entity's Representative;
 - (b) comprise the value of the quantities of the items in the Bill of Quantities completed; and
 - (c) include the valuations of approved variations.
- 41.4. The Procuring Entity's Representative may exclude any item certified in a previous certificate or reduce the proportion of any item previously certified in any certificate in the light of later information.

42. Retention

- 42.1. The Procuring Entity shall retain from each payment due to the Contractor an amount equal to a percentage thereof using the rate as specified in GCC Sub-Clause 42.2.
- 42.2. Progress payments are subject to retention of ten percent (10%), referred to as the "retention money." Such retention shall be based on the total amount due to the Contractor prior to any deduction and shall be retained from every progress payment until fifty percent (50%) of the value of Works, as determined by the Procuring Entity, are completed. If, after fifty percent (50%) completion, the Work is satisfactorily done and on schedule, no additional retention shall be made; otherwise, the ten percent (10%) retention shall again be imposed using the rate specified therefor.
- 42.3. The total "retention money" shall be due for release upon final acceptance of the Works. The Contractor may, however, request the substitution of the retention money for each progress billing with irrevocable standby letters of credit from a commercial bank, bank guarantees or surety bonds callable on demand, of amounts equivalent to the retention money substituted for and acceptable to the Procuring Entity, provided that the project is on schedule and is satisfactorily undertaken. Otherwise, the ten (10%) percent retention shall be made. Said irrevocable standby letters of credit, bank guarantees and/or surety bonds, to be posted in favor of the Government shall be valid for a duration to be determined by the concerned implementing office/agency or Procuring Entity and will answer for the purpose for which the ten (10%) percent retention is intended, *i.e.*, to cover uncorrected discovered defects and third party liabilities.
- 42.4. On completion of the whole Works, the Contractor may substitute retention money with an "on demand" Bank guarantee in a form acceptable to the Procuring Entity.

43. Variation Orders

- 43.1. Variation Orders may be issued by the Procuring Entity to cover any increase/decrease in quantities, including the introduction of new work items that are not included in the original contract or reclassification of work items that are either due to change of plans, design or alignment to suit actual field conditions resulting in disparity between the preconstruction plans used for purposes of bidding and the "as staked plans" or construction drawings prepared after a joint survey by the Contractor and the Procuring Entity after award of the contract, provided that the cumulative amount of the Variation Order does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the original project cost. The addition/deletion of Works should be within the general scope of the project as bid and awarded. The scope of works shall not be reduced so as to accommodate a positive Variation Order. A Variation Order may either be in the form of a Change Order or Extra Work Order.
- 43.2. A Change Order may be issued by the Procuring Entity to cover any increase/decrease in quantities of original Work items in the contract.
- 43.3. An Extra Work Order may be issued by the Procuring Entity to cover the introduction of new work necessary for the completion, improvement or protection of the project which were not included as items of Work in the original contract, such as, where there are subsurface or latent physical conditions at the site differing materially from those indicated in the contract, or where there are duly unknown physical conditions at the site of an unusual nature differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in the Work or character provided for in the contract.
- 43.4. Any cumulative Variation Order beyond ten percent (10%) shall be subject of another contract to be bid out if the works are separable from the original contract. In exceptional cases where it is urgently necessary to complete the original scope of work, the HoPE may authorize a positive Variation Order go beyond ten percent (10%) but not more than twenty percent (20%) of the original contract price, subject to the guidelines to be determined by the GPPB: *Provided, however, That appropriate sanctions shall be imposed on the designer, consultant or official responsible for the original detailed engineering design which failed to consider the Variation Order beyond ten percent (10%).*
- 43.5. In claiming for any Variation Order, the Contractor shall, within seven (7) calendar days after such work has been commenced or after the circumstances leading to such condition(s) leading to the extra cost, and within twenty-eight (28) calendar days deliver a written communication giving full and detailed particulars of any extra cost in order that it may be investigated at that time. Failure to provide either of such notices in the time stipulated shall constitute a waiver by the contractor for any claim. The preparation and submission of Variation Orders are as follows:
 - (a) If the Procuring Entity's representative/Project Engineer believes that a Change Order or Extra Work Order should be issued, he shall prepare the proposed Order accompanied with the notices submitted by the Contractor, the plans therefore, his computations as to the quantities of the additional works involved per item indicating the specific stations where such works are needed, the date of his inspections and investigations thereon, and the log book thereof, and a detailed estimate of the unit cost of such items of work, together with his justifications for the need of such Change Order or Extra Work Order, and shall submit the same to the HoPE for approval.

- (b) The HoPE or his duly authorized representative, upon receipt of the proposed Change Order or Extra Work Order shall immediately instruct the appropriate technical staff or office of the Procuring Entity to conduct an on-the-spot investigation to verify the need for the Work to be prosecuted and to review the proposed plan, and prices of the work involved.
- (c) The technical staff or appropriate office of the Procuring Entity shall submit a report of their findings and recommendations, together with the supporting documents, to the Head of Procuring Entity or his duly authorized representative for consideration.
- (d) The HoPE or his duly authorized representative, acting upon the recommendation of the technical staff or appropriate office, shall approve the Change Order or Extra Work Order after being satisfied that the same is justified, necessary, and in order.
- (e) The timeframe for the processing of Variation Orders from the preparation up to the approval by the Procuring Entity concerned shall not exceed thirty (30) calendar days.

44. Contract Completion

Once the project reaches an accomplishment of ninety five (95%) of the total contract amount, the Procuring Entity may create an inspectorate team to make preliminary inspection and submit a punch-list to the Contractor in preparation for the final turnover of the project. Said punch-list will contain, among others, the remaining Works, Work deficiencies for necessary corrections, and the specific duration/time to fully complete the project considering the approved remaining contract time. This, however, shall not preclude the claim of the Procuring Entity for liquidated damages.

45. Suspension of Work

- 45.1. The Procuring Entity shall have the authority to suspend the work wholly or partly by written order for such period as may be deemed necessary, due to *force majeure* or any fortuitous events or for failure on the part of the Contractor to correct bad conditions which are unsafe for workers or for the general public, to carry out valid orders given by the Procuring Entity or to perform any provisions of the contract, or due to adjustment of plans to suit field conditions as found necessary during construction. The Contractor shall immediately comply with such order to suspend the work wholly or partly.
- 45.2. The Contractor or its duly authorized representative shall have the right to suspend work operation on any or all projects/activities along the critical path of activities after fifteen (15) calendar days from date of receipt of written notice from the Contractor to the district engineer/regional director/consultant or equivalent official, as the case may be, due to the following:
 - (a) There exist right-of-way problems which prohibit the Contractor from performing work in accordance with the approved construction schedule.
 - (b) Requisite construction plans which must be owner-furnished are not issued to the contractor precluding any work called for by such plans.

- (c) Peace and order conditions make it extremely dangerous, if not possible, to work. However, this condition must be certified in writing by the Philippine National Police (PNP) station which has responsibility over the affected area and confirmed by the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Regional Director.
- (d) There is failure on the part of the Procuring Entity to deliver government-furnished materials and equipment as stipulated in the contract.
- (e) Delay in the payment of Contractor's claim for progress billing beyond forty-five (45) calendar days from the time the Contractor's claim has been certified to by the procuring entity's authorized representative that the documents are complete unless there are justifiable reasons thereof which shall be communicated in writing to the Contractor.

45.3. In case of total suspension, or suspension of activities along the critical path, which is not due to any fault of the Contractor, the elapsed time between the effectivity of the order suspending operation and the order to resume work shall be allowed the Contractor by adjusting the contract time accordingly.

46. Payment on Termination

- 46.1. If the Contract is terminated because of a fundamental breach of Contract by the Contractor, the Procuring Entity's Representative shall issue a certificate for the value of the work done and Materials ordered less advance payments received up to the date of the issue of the certificate and less the percentage to apply to the value of the work not completed, as indicated in the SCC. Additional Liquidated Damages shall not apply. If the total amount due to the Procuring Entity exceeds any payment due to the Contractor, the difference shall be a debt payable to the Procuring Entity.
- 46.2. If the Contract is terminated for the Procuring Entity's convenience or because of a fundamental breach of Contract by the Procuring Entity, the Procuring Entity's Representative shall issue a certificate for the value of the work done, Materials ordered, the reasonable cost of removal of Equipment, repatriation of the Contractor's personnel employed solely on the Works, and the Contractor's costs of protecting and securing the Works, and less advance payments received up to the date of the certificate.
- 46.3. The net balance due shall be paid or repaid within twenty eight (28) days from the notice of termination.
- 46.4. If the Contractor has terminated the Contract under GCC Clauses 17 or 18, the Procuring Entity shall promptly return the Performance Security to the Contractor.

47. Extension of Contract Time

- 47.1. Should the amount of additional work of any kind or other special circumstances of any kind whatsoever occur such as to fairly entitle the contractor to an extension of contract time, the Procuring Entity shall determine the amount of such extension; provided that the Procuring Entity is not bound to take into account any claim for an extension of time unless the Contractor has, prior to the expiration of the contract time and within thirty (30) calendar days after such work has been commenced or after the circumstances leading to such claim have arisen, delivered to the Procuring Entity notices in order that it could have investigated them at that time. Failure to provide such notice shall constitute a waiver by the Contractor of any claim. Upon receipt of

full and detailed particulars, the Procuring Entity shall examine the facts and extent of the delay and shall extend the contract time completing the contract work when, in the Procuring Entity's opinion, the findings of facts justify an extension.

- 47.2. No extension of contract time shall be granted the Contractor due to (a) ordinary unfavorable weather conditions and (b) inexcusable failure or negligence of Contractor to provide the required equipment, supplies or materials.
- 47.3. Extension of contract time may be granted only when the affected activities fall within the critical path of the PERT/CPM network.
- 47.4. No extension of contract time shall be granted when the reason given to support the request for extension was already considered in the determination of the original contract time during the conduct of detailed engineering and in the preparation of the contract documents as agreed upon by the parties before contract perfection.
- 47.5. Extension of contract time shall be granted for rainy/unworkable days considered unfavorable for the prosecution of the works at the site, based on the actual conditions obtained at the site, in excess of the number of rainy/unworkable days pre-determined by the Procuring Entity in relation to the original contract time during the conduct of detailed engineering and in the preparation of the contract documents as agreed upon by the parties before contract perfection, and/or for equivalent period of delay due to major calamities such as exceptionally destructive typhoons, floods and earthquakes, and epidemics, and for causes such as non-delivery on time of materials, working drawings, or written information to be furnished by the Procuring Entity, non-acquisition of permit to enter private properties or non-execution of deed of sale or donation within the right-of-way resulting in complete paralyzation of construction activities, and other meritorious causes as determined by the Procuring Entity's Representative and approved by the HoPE. Shortage of construction materials, general labor strikes, and peace and order problems that disrupt construction operations through no fault of the Contractor may be considered as additional grounds for extension of contract time provided they are publicly felt and certified by appropriate government agencies such as DTI, DOLE, DILG, and DND, among others. The written consent of bondsmen must be attached to any request of the Contractor for extension of contract time and submitted to the Procuring Entity for consideration and the validity of the Performance Security shall be correspondingly extended.

48. Price Adjustment

Except for extraordinary circumstances as determined by NEDA and approved by the GPPB, no price escalation shall be allowed. Nevertheless, in cases where the cost of the awarded contract is affected by any applicable new laws, ordinances, regulations, or other acts of the GoP, promulgated after the date of bid opening, a contract price adjustment shall be made or appropriate relief shall be applied on a no loss-no gain basis.

49. Completion

The Contractor shall request the Procuring Entity's Representative to issue a certificate of Completion of the Works, and the Procuring Entity's Representative will do so upon deciding that the work is completed.

50. Taking Over

The Procuring Entity shall take over the Site and the Works within seven (7) days from the date the Procuring Entity's Representative issues a certificate of Completion.

51. Operating and Maintenance Manuals

- 51.1. If "as built" Drawings and/or operating and maintenance manuals are required, the Contractor shall supply them by the dates stated in the SCC.
- 51.2. If the Contractor does not supply the Drawings and/or manuals by the dates stated in the SCC, or they do not receive the Procuring Entity's Representative's approval, the Procuring Entity's Representative shall withhold the amount stated in the SCC from payments due to the Contractor.

SECTION V

SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

Special Conditions of Contract

GCC Clause	
1.17	The Intended Completion Date is 420 calendar days from commencement of work, inclusive of the estimated twenty-eight (28) calendar days considered unfavorable to the prosecution of the works at site.
1.22	<p>The Works consists of:</p> <p>A. DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL WORKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demolition and disposal of existing concrete pavement (1,046 sq.m.) 2. Chipping and disposal of existing RC Curb (11 l.m.) 3. Scraping of existing gravel base materials (1,046 sq.m.) <p>B. CONSTRUCTION OF PORT OPERATIONS BUILDING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply and driving of 400 x 400mm PSC foundation piles (360 l.m.) 2. Construction of 1-storey Port Operations Building (625 sq.m., 250 pax) 3. Construction of Pumphouse (12.24 sq.m.) 4. Construction of 300mm thk. Concrete Pavement (421 sq.m.) 5. Construction of RC Ductbank, handhole and pedestal (33.0 cu.m.) 6. Supply, delivery and installation of gang chairs (1 lot) <p>C. CONSTRUCTION OF RORO RAMP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supply, driving and chipping of 400 x 400mm PSC foundation piles (558 l.m.) 2. Supply and placing of 3,500 psi concrete (68 cu.m.) 3. Supply and installation of steel reinforcement bar (15,609 kg.) 4. Supply and installation of rubber dock fender (V-type, 3 sets)
1.23	<p>The Procuring Entity's Representative is:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MARK JON S. PALOMAR Chairperson Head Office Bids and Awards Committee for Engineering Project 3rd Floor PPA Building Bonifacio Drive, South Harbor, Port Area, Manila</p>
1.24	The Site is located at Southern Leyte and is defined in drawing Nos.

1.28	The Start Date is the time of receipt by the successful bidder of all notices called for the term of the contract.
1.31	Refer to the Bidder's Responsibilities' under 6.1 of ITB – 5 and GCC – 3.
2.2	None.
5.1	The Procuring Entity shall give possession of all parts of the Site to the Contractor upon commencement of the project.
6.5	The Contractor shall employ the following Key Personnel : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Project Manager b. Project Engineer c. Materials Engineer d. Construction Safety and Health Officer e. Foreman f. Others
7.4 (c)	No further instructions.
7.7	No further instructions.
8.1	No further instructions.
10	None
12.3	No further instructions.
12.5	a) Permanent Structures: Fifteen (15) years Buildings of types 4 and 5 as classified under the National Building Code of the Philippines and other structures made of steel, iron, or concrete which comply with relevant structural codes (e.g., DPWH Standard Specifications) such as, but not limited to steel/concrete bridges, flyovers, aircraft movement areas, ports, dams, tunnels, filtration and treatment plants, sewerage systems, power plants, transmission and communication towers, railway system, and other similar permanent structures
13	If Contractor is a Joint Venture, "All partners to the joint ventures shall be jointly and severally liable to the Procuring Entity".
18.3(h)(i)	No further instructions.
21.2	The Arbiter is: (To be appointed)
29.1	No dayworks are applicable to the contract.
31.1	The Contractor shall submit the Program of Work to the Procuring Entity's Representative within _____ days of delivery of the Notice of Award.
31.3	The period between Program of Work updates is _____ days. The amount to be withheld for late submission of an updated Program of Work is _____.

34.3	The Funding Source is the Corporate Budget of the Authority for CY 2018.
39.1	The provision on advance payments or mobilization fees in the terms and conditions of all contracts/ purchase orders/ job orders for goods, services and infrastructure projects that will be signed or executed shall henceforth be excluded.
39.5	Refer to 39.1
40.1	No further instructions.
51.1	The date by which operating and maintenance manuals are required is _____ . The date by which "as built" drawings are required is _____ .
51.2	The amount to be withheld for failing to produce "as built" drawings and/or operating and maintenance manuals by the date required is _____ .

SECTION VI

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM 01 : DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL WORKS

DESCRIPTION

The work includes the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment required to carry out the demolition and removal of old structures, port accessories and obstructions including demolition of miscellaneous concrete curbs etc., as required for the execution of the Contract.

The Contractor shall submit the proposed methodology or procedure of demolition work with detailed drawings and calculations if necessary, to the Engineer for approval, before the execution of the Works.

The Contractor shall keep all pavements and landing areas to and from the site of the disposal area clean and free of mud, dirt and debris during and after the execution of disposal. Disposal of debris and materials shall be as directed by the Engineer.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Contractor shall be deemed to have satisfied himself of the site conditions, and to have included in his unit prices provision for all risks that may arise during or in connection with the work.
2. The demolition shall be carried out by approved methods and equipment such as concrete breakers, gas-cutters, hydraulic jacks, compressed air disintegrators, etc., however, no blasting shall be used unless approved in writing by the Engineer and after obtaining the written permission of the concerned authorities.
3. The Contractor shall provide suitable equipment, skilled labor and appropriate temporary works such as scaffoldings to ensure safety in his demolition works as well as in the adjacent area.
4. Contractor shall demolish all the structural members above the level on which the subsequent and permanent works under this Contract will begin. To this end, the temporary construction works such as excavation shall be conducted by the Contractor.
5. Materials coming from the demolition works, except general earth, shall remain the property of the Procuring Entity, the designated part of which shall be stored by the Contractor at places specified by the Engineer/ Accepting authority. Receiving copy of Turn-Over Report shall be provided.
6. In case of demolition of wharf deck and platform, the contractor shall ensure that no debris will be remained/deposited at seabed.

INTERFERENCE WITH PORT OPERATIONS

During the execution of the work, the Contractor shall not interfere with the shipping, navigation and other traffic in the port.

The Contractor shall make arrangements with the operations people on the schedule of demolition and related works to keep port operation activities undisturbed at all times.

Prior to commencement of the demolition works, the Contractor shall inform/announce to port users the schedule of disconnection of utilities.

STORAGE AND DUMPING

Prior to the commencement of the demolition work, the Engineer shall submit to the Contractor a list in which all the materials to be salvaged and overhauled, as property of PPA, and the description of the location of their storage. Materials embedded in concrete units shall not be salvaged.

The Contractor shall separate materials to be salvaged from debris. Salvaged materials shall be loaded, transported and unloaded by the Contractor at the specified locations.

The Contractor may dump debris or extracted rocks on land areas but out of the site, which areas shall be procured and prepared at his own expense. In this case, safety measures shall be undertaken in the transporting, unloading, covering and others as requested by the Engineer.

The approximate distance of the disposal site from the project site is about five (5) kms., as designated by the PMO thru the implementing office.

EXECUTION

1. Prior to the commencement of demolition works, the alignments of the new construction works to existing structure shall be checked.
2. The width and alignment of portion of existing structure to be demolished shall be marked by paint.
3. With these lines as guides, concrete shall be broken and reinforcing bars cut, such that panels or portions of the structure can be lifted out for disposal elsewhere outside of the operational work area.
4. Rocks removed from existing slope protection shall be stored for re-use in new construction.
5. Demolish pavements, curbs, fences, utilities, services, navigation aids and the likes as determined in the field for each project and as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.
6. Materials coming from the demolition works shall be properly disposed by the Contractor.

SAFETY

During the course of survey and clearing, any obstacles which are recognized and seemed to be explosive or hazardous to workers shall be removed from the site by the proper Authority.

At the end of each day's work, the Contractor shall keep the workplace in safe condition and clean so that no part is in danger of falling or creating hazard to personnel or equipment.

ITEM 02 : EXCAVATION AND BACKFILLING

GENERAL

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

SCOPE OF WORK

1. This Section sets forth general requirements applicable to excavation and backfilling works required for the foundation of buildings.
2. Each Section in which this Section is referenced shall include same as part of that Section; unless otherwise specified.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Excavated materials required and approved for backfill shall be stockpiled in areas approved by the Engineer.
2. Remove all unsuitable or excess materials from the site.
3. Each phase of excavation and backfilling work shall be approved by the Engineer as completed prior to removing earthwork equipment from the site or prior to proceeding with subsequent operations which cover or disturb completed phases of works.

EXCAVATION

1. General

The excavation shall conform to the dimensions and elevations indicated for each building and structure, except as specified hereinafter, and shall extend a sufficient distance from walls and footings to allow for placing and removal of forms, installation of services and for inspection, except where the concrete for walls and footings is authorized to be deposited directly against excavated surfaces. Excavations below indicated depths will not be permitted except to remove unsatisfactory material. Unsatisfactory materials encountered below the grades shown shall be removed as directed and replaced with satisfactory materials; satisfactory materials below the depths indicated without specific direction of the Engineer shall be replaced at no additional cost to PPA to the indicated excavations grade with satisfactory materials, except that concrete footings shall be increased in thickness to the bottom of the overdepth excavations. Satisfactory/backfill shall be placed and compacted as specified in paragraph: "Backfilling." Determination of elevations and measurements of approved overdepth excavation of unsatisfactory material below grades indicated shall be done as directed by the Engineer.

2. Drainage

Excavation shall be performed such that the areas of the site including its immediate surroundings and other areas affected by the operation will be continually and effectively drained. Waters shall not be permitted to accumulate in the excavation. The excavation shall be drained by pumping or other satisfactory methods to prevent softening of the foundation bottom, undercutting of footings, or other actions detrimental to proper construction procedure and stability of the structures.

3. Classification of Excavation:

Excavation will be unclassified regardless of the nature of material encountered and excavated.

4. Blasting will not be permitted.

5. Excavated Material:

Satisfactory excavated material required for fill or backfill shall be placed in the proper sections of the permanent work as required. Satisfactory excavated material in excess of that required for the work under this section shall be made available for use in other portions of the permanent site work required for the permanent work; and unsatisfactory material shall be Contractor's responsibility. No satisfactory material shall be wasted or used for the convenience of the Contractor unless so authorized. Stockpiles and waste materials shall be placed, graded, and shaped for proper drainage giving due consideration to drainage from adjacent properties.

6. Final grade of surfaces to support concrete:

Care shall be taken not to disturb the bottom of the excavation. Excavation to final grade shall not be made until the concrete is just ready to be placed.

BACKFILLING

1. Satisfactory materials shall be used in bringing fills to the lines and grades indicated and for replacing unsatisfactory material. Satisfactory material shall be free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, and stones larger than 75mm in any dimension.

2. Backfilling shall not begin until construction below finish grade has been approved, underground utilities systems have been inspected, tested and approved; forms removed and the excavation cleaned of trash and debris. Backfill shall be brought to indicate finish grades and shall not be placed in wet, muddy or spongy areas. Backfill shall be of satisfactory materials placed and compacted as specified.

Heavy equipment for spreading and compacting backfill shall not be operated closer to foundation or retaining walls than a distance equal to the height of backfill above the top of footing; the area remaining shall be compacted to required thickness with power driven hand tampers suitable for the material being compacted. Backfill shall be placed carefully around pipes to avoid damage to coatings or wrappings. Backfill shall not be placed against foundation walls prior to seven (7) days after completion of the walls. As far as practicable, backfill shall be brought up evenly on each side of the wall and sloped to drain away from the wall.

3. Placing

Satisfactory material shall be placed in horizontal layers not exceeding 20cm in loose depth and then compacted. No material shall be placed on surfaces that are wet, muddy or spongy.

4. Compaction shall be accomplished by sheep-foot rollers, or other approved equipment well suited to the soil being compacted. Material shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to provide the moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining the specified compaction with the equipment used.

5. Tests shall be performed on backfill as required by the Engineer. Compaction shall be up to 95 percent maximum dry density per ASTM.

PROTECTION

Settlement or washing that occurs in graded or backfilled areas prior to acceptance of the work shall be repaired and graded re-established to the required elevations and sloped at no additional cost to PPA.

GRAVEL BEDDING

Gravel bedding shall be in accordance with specifications.

ITEM 03 : PILING WORKS (PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PILES)

SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

METHOD STATEMENT

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

1. Program of Works detailing sequence and timing of individual portions of works.
2. Maximum proposed lead at any stage of driving between a pile and its neighbor and the limitations of same if hard driving is encountered.
3. Contingency plan in the event of encountering obstructions or reaching driving refusal to minimize disruption/delay especially when using pitch and drive methods.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

TYPE OF FOUNDATION PILES

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

PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE PILES

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

1. Pre-stressed concrete piles shall be of readymade products of approved fabricator regularly engaged in the production of pre-stressed concrete piles.
2. If an alternative system of pre-stressing to that shown in the Drawings is proposed by the Contractor, full details, procedures and explanations shall be submitted in writing to the Engineer for his approval. When approved for the work, the provisions of this Specification and such other provisions as he may require shall be fully satisfied.
3. Concrete strength, high tension wires/strands, reinforcing bars to be used for pre-stressed concrete work shall be as specified in the Drawings.
4. The Contractor shall submit the casting method including pre-stressing, application of stress and casting schedule and shall obtain the approval of the Engineer before commencement of fabrication of the piles.

5. The Contractor shall arrange for the Engineer to have free access to the place of manufacture of the piles.
6. Piles shall be cast on a horizontal platform in approved steel moulds and details of the formwork and methods of concreting shall be as specified. The concreting of each pile shall be completed on one continuous operation and no interruption shall be permitted.

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

7. Anchorages shall be made from steel of a suitable quality to withstand permanently the forces imposed upon them, and shall in general be in accordance with the normal practice of the proprietors of the pre-stressing system in use.
8. Application of stress, grouting of pre-stressing cables, protection of pre-stressing cable anchorages and other necessary steps to complete the pre-stressing process shall conform to the standard practice of the pre-stressing system in use or as directed by the Engineer.
9. When the stress has been transferred to the pile, the pile shall exhibit no curvature in its length on any face greater than 3 millimeters deviation along a chord of 15 meters (1 in 500).
10. Pre-cast pre-stressed units shall be lifted only by lifting holes/hook as indicated in the Drawings, or when not provided can be lifted by slings placed securely at corresponding points. Units shall be kept in the upright position at all times and shock shall be avoided. Any unit considered by the Engineer to have become sub-standard in any way shall be rejected and replaced by an acceptable unit.
11. Each pre-stressed member is to be uniquely and permanently marked to show its type, date of casting, length of pile and any control markings as ordered by the Engineer
12. Forms shall conform to the geometry of the pile with the provision of chamfer as shown on the Drawings.
13. Not less than five (5) cylindrical specimens shall be made for each casting batch of which at least two (2) shall be reserved for 28-day test, one (1) for 7-day, one (1) for 14-day, and one (1) test prior to lifting of pre-stressed concrete piles from the casting bed. Lifting of piles shall only be done if the result of the compressive strength has reached at least 60% of the specified compressive strength.
14. Wires/strands specifications shall be in accordance with ASTM A 416.

EXECUTION

HANDLING OF PILES

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

DRIVING OF PILES

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

The required weight of ram for diesel pile hammer is 3.5 tons.

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

PILE SPLICING

General Provision

1. The alignment of piles shall be plumb and the length of upper and lower segment shall be in accordance in the approved plans.
2. The splice shall be embedded at least 4m from the design depth elevation.

Surface Preparation

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

Pile Splicing Epoxy

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

Preparation and Application of Epoxy Mortar

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

Compressive Strength

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

Mechanical Properties of Epoxy

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

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

PILE CHIPPING

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

BEARING POWER OF PILES

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

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

INTERRUPTED DRIVING

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

ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE

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

DAMAGED AND MISDRIVEN PILES

1. Piles shall not be more than 10 cm. (4 in.) out of place at cut-off level. All vertical piles shall not be more than 2% out of plumb.
2. Any pile damaged by improper driving or driven out of its proper location, or driven out of elevation fixed on the plans, shall be corrected correspondingly at the Contractor's expense by any of the following methods:
 - a. Withdrawal of the pile and replacement by a new pile.
 - b. Driving a second pile adjacent to the defective one.
 - c. Splicing an additional length.

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

OBSTRUCTION

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

RECORDS

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

ITEM 04 : AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

SCOPE OF WORK

This Item shall consist of furnishing, placing and compacting an aggregate base course on a prepared subgrade/subbase in accordance with this Specification and lines, grades, thickness and typical cross-sections shown on the Plans or as established by the Engineer.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Aggregate base course shall consist of hard, durable particles or fragments of crushed stone, crushed slag or crushed or natural gravel and filler of natural or crushed sand or other finely divided mineral matter. The composite material shall be free from vegetable matters and lumps or balls of clay, and shall be of such nature that it can be compacted readily to form a firm, stable base.

In some areas where the conventional base course materials are scarce or non-available, the use of 40% weathered limestone blended with 60% crushed stones or gravel shall be allowed, provided that the blended materials meet the requirements of this Item.

The base material shall conform to the grading requirements of Table 3.1, whichever is called for in the Bill of Quantities.

Table 3.1 Grading Requirements

Sieve Designation		Mass Percent Passing	
Standard mm	Alternate US Standard	Grading A	Grading B
50	2"	100	
37.5	1 – 1/2"	-	100
25.0	1"	60 - 85	-
19.0	3/4"	-	60 - 85
12.5	1/2"	35 - 65	-
4.75	No. 4	20 - 50	30 - 55
0.425	No. 40	5 - 20	8 - 25
0.075	No. 200	0 - 12	2 - 14

The portion of the material passing the 0.075mm (No. 200) sieve shall not be greater than 0.66 (two-thirds) of the fraction passing the 0.425mm (No. 40) sieve.

The portion of the material passing the 0.425mm (No. 40) sieve shall have a liquid limit of not greater than 25 and a plasticity index of not more than 6 as determined by AASHTO T89 and T90, respectively.

The coarse aggregate retained on a 2.00mm (No. 10) sieve shall have a mass percent of wear not exceeding 50 by the Los Angeles Abrasion Test as determined by AASHTO T 96.

The material passing the 19mm (3/4 inch) sieve shall have a minimum soaked CBR-value of 80% tested according to AASHTO T 193. The CBR-value shall be obtained at the maximum dry density determined according to AASHTO T 180, Method D.

If filler, in addition to that naturally present, is necessary for meeting the grading requirements or for satisfactory bonding, it shall be uniformly blended with the crushed base course material on the road or in a pugmill unless otherwise specified or approved. Filler shall be obtained from sources approved by the Engineer, free from hard lumps and shall not contain more than 15 percent of material retained on the 4.75mm (NO. 4) sieve.

EXECUTION

PLACING

The aggregate base material shall be placed at a uniform mixture on a prepared sub-base (selected fill) in a quantity which will provide the required compacted thickness. When more than one layer is required, each layer shall be shaped and compacted before the succeeding layer is placed.

The placing of material shall begin at the point designated by the Engineer. Placing shall be from vehicles especially equipped to distribute the material in a continuous uniform layer or windrow.

The layer or windrow shall be of such size that when spread and compacted the finished layer be in reasonably close conformity to the nominal thickness shown on the Plans.

When hauling is done over previously placed material, hauling equipment shall be dispersed uniformly over the entire surface of the previously constructed layer, to minimize rutting or uneven compaction.

SPREADING AND COMPACTING

When uniformly mixed, the mixture shall be spread to the plan thickness, for compaction.

Where the required thickness is 150mm or less, the material may be spread and compacted in one layer. Where the required thickness is more than 150 mm, the aggregate base shall be spread and compacted in two or more layers of approximately equal thickness, and the maximum compacted thickness of any layer shall not exceed 150 mm. All subsequent layers shall be spread and compacted in a similar manner.

The moisture content of sub-base material shall, if necessary, be adjusted prior to compaction by watering with approved sprinklers mounted on trucks or by drying out, as required in order to obtain the required compaction.

Immediately following final spreading and smoothing, each layer shall be compacted to the full width by means of approved compaction equipment. Rolling shall progress gradually from the sides to the center, parallel to the centerline of the road and shall continue until the whole surface has been rolled. Any irregularities or depressions that develop shall be corrected by loosening the material at these places and adding or removing material until surface is smooth and uniform. Along curbs, headers, and walls, and at all places not accessible to the roller, the base material shall be compacted thoroughly with approved tampers or compactors.

If the layer of base material, or part thereof, does not conform to the required finish, the Contractor shall, at his own expense, make the necessary corrections.

Compaction of each layer shall continue until a field density of at least 100 percent of the maximum dry density determined in accordance with AASHTO T 180, Method D has been achieved. In-place density determination shall be made in accordance with AASHTO T 191/ASTM D 1556.

TRIAL SECTION

Before finish grade construction is started, the Contractor shall spread and compact trial sections as directed by the Engineer. The purpose of the trial sections is to check the suitability of the materials and the efficiency of the equipment and construction method which is proposed to be used by the Contractor. Therefore, the Contractor must use the same material, equipment and procedures that he proposes to use for the main work. One trial section of about 500 m² shall be made for every type of material and/or construction equipment/procedure proposed for use.

After final compaction of each trial section, the Contractor shall carry out such field density tests and other tests required as directed by the Engineer.

If a trial section shows that the proposed materials, equipment or procedures in the Engineer's opinion are not suitable for subbase, the material shall be removed at the Contractor's expense, and a new trial section shall be constructed.

If the basic conditions regarding the type of material or procedure change during the execution of the work, new trial sections shall be constructed.

SURVEYS AND SETTING OUT WORKS

Before the commencement of the pavement works, the Contractor together with the Engineer shall conduct topographic survey which will form the basis of quantity measurement.

The Contractor shall set out the works and shall be solely responsible for the accuracy of such setting-out.

Prior to placement of any material, the Contractor shall establish visible construction markers to clearly define horizontal limits of the Work.

TOLERANCES

The aggregate base course shall be laid to the designed level and transverse slopes shown on the Plans. The allowable tolerances shall be in accordance with following:

Permitted variation from design THICKNESS OF LAYER	± 10 mm
Permitted variation from design LEVEL OF SURFACE	+ 5 mm -10 mm
Permitted SURFACE IRREGULARITY Measured by 3-m straight-edge	5 mm
Permitted variation from design CROSSFALL OR CAMBER	± 0.2%
Permitted variation from design LONGITUDINAL GRADE over 25 m in length	± 0.1%

ITEM 05 : REINFORCED CONCRETE

SCOPE OF WORK

All works falling under this Section shall include reinforced concrete for all kinds and parts of any reinforced concrete structure.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Full cooperation shall be given to the other trades to install embedded items. Suitable templates or instructions will be provided for setting, items shall have been inspected, and tests for concrete or other materials or for mechanical operations shall have been completed and approved.
2. The following publications of the issues listed below, but referred to thereafter by basic designation only, form as an integral part of this Specification to the extent indicated by the reference thereto:

a. American Concrete Institute (ACI) Standards:

ACI 117	Standard Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials
ACI 121R	Quality Management System for Concrete Construction
ACI 201.2R	Guide to Durable Concrete
ACI 211.1	Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight, and Mass Concrete
ACI 214R	Recommended Practice for Evaluation of Strength Test Results of Concrete
ACI 301	Specifications for Structural Concrete
ACI 304.2R	Placing Concrete by Pumping Methods
ACI 304R	Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete
ACI 305R	Hot Weather Concreting
ACI 306.1	Standard Specification for Cold Weather Concreting
ACI 308R	Guide to Curing Concrete
ACI 309R	Guide for Consolidation of Concrete
ACI 311.4R	Guide for Concrete Inspection
ACI 318M	Metric Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete and Commentary
ACI 347	Guide to Formwork for Concrete

ACI SP-15 Field Reference Manual: Standard Specifications for Structural Concrete with Selected ACI and ASTM References

ACI SP-2 ACI Manual of Concrete Inspection

b. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Publications:

ASTM C 150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement

ASTM C 114 Standard Method for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement

ASTM C 185 Standard Method for Air Content of Hydraulic Cement

ASTM C 115 Standard Test Method for Fineness of Portland Cement by the Turbidimeter

ASTM C 204 Standard Test Method for Fineness of Hydraulic Cement by Air-Permeability Apparatus

ASTM C 151 Standard Test Method for Autoclave Expansion of Portland Cement

ASTM C 109 Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Hydraulic Cement Mortars

ASTM C 266 Standard Test Method for Time of Setting of Hydraulic-Cement Paste Gilmore Needles

ASTM C 191 Standard Test Method of Time Setting of Hydraulic Cement by Vicat Needle

ASTM C 33 Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates

ASTM C 136 Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates

ASTM C 117 Standard Test Method for Materials Finer than 75 micron (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing

ASTM C 29 Standard Test Method for Bulk Density (Unit Weight) and Voids in Aggregate

ASTM C 128 Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregates

ASTM C 87 Standard Test Method for Effect of Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregate on Strength of Mortar

ASTM C 88 Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate

ASTM C 142 Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates

ASTM C 97 Standard Test Method for Absorption and Bulk Specific Gravity of Dimension Stone

ASTM C 127	Test Method for Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
ASTM C 535	Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Large-Size Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C 88	Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ASTM C 131	Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
ASTM C 94	Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
ASTM D 512	Chloride Ion in Water
ASTM D 516	Sulfate Ion in Water
ASTM A 615	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
ASTM A 370	Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
ASTM A 510	Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wire Rods and Coarse Round Wire, Carbon Steel
ASTM A 6	Standard Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling
ASTM C 31	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
ASTM C 39	Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
ASTM C 172	Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete
ASTM C 192	Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
ASTM C 293	Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Center-Point Loading)
ASTM C 78	Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)
ASTM C 42	Standard Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete
ASTM C 174	Standard Test Method for Measuring Thickness of Concrete Elements Using Drilled Concrete Cores
ASTM C 143	Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
ASTM C 494	Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete

- ASTM C 1017** Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for use in Producing Flowing Concrete
- ASTM C 171** Standard Specification for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete
- ASTM C 309** Standard Specification for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
- ASTM 5329** Standard Test Methods for Sealants and Fillers, Hot Applied, For Joints and Cracks in Asphaltic and Portland Cement Concrete Pavements
- ASTM D 5167** Standard Practice for Melting of Hot Applied Joint and Crack Sealant and Filler for Evaluation
- ASTM A 706** Standard Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- ASTM A 966** Standard Test Method for Magnetic Particle Examination of Steel Forgings using Alternating Current
- ASTM C 1064** Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete
- ASTM C 1077** Standard Practice for Laboratories Testing Concrete and Concrete Aggregates for use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation
- ASTM C 1107** Standard Specification for Packaged Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Non-shrink)
- ASTM C 1116** Standard Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete
- ASTM C 1157** Standard Specification for Hydraulic Cement
- ASTM C 138** Standard Test Method for Density ("Unit Weight"), Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete
- ASTM C 173** Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method
- ASTM C 260** Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
- ASTM C 295** Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete
- ASTM C 33** Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
- ASTM C 42** Standard Test Method for Obtaining and Test Drilled cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete
- ASTM C 469** Static Modulus of Elasticity and Poisson's Ratio of Concrete in Compression
- ASTM C 595** Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
- ASTM C1116** Standard Specification for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete and Shotcrete

ASTM C 1751 Preformed Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction.(Non-extruding and Resilient Bituminous Types).

ASTM D 1179 Fluoride Ion in Water

ASTM D 1190 Standard Specification for Concrete Joint Sealer, Hot-Applied Elastic Type

ASTM D 1751 Standard Specification for Preformed Expansion Joint Filler for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Non-extruding and Resilient Bituminous Types)

ASTM E 329 Standard Specification for Agencies Engaged in the Testing and/ or Inspection of Materials used in Construction

c. American Welding Society (AWS)

D 12 Welding Reinforcing Steel, Metal Inserts and Connections in Reinforced Concrete Construction.

d. Philippine National Standard (PNS)

PNS 49 Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

e. DPWH Standard Specifications

e. All other standards hereinafter indicated.

f. The edition or the revised version of such codes and standards current at the date twenty eight (28) days prior to date of bid submission shall apply. During Contract execution, any changes in such codes and standards shall be applied after approval by the Owner.

SUBMITTALS

1. Test Reports and Certificates shall be furnished and approval received before delivery of certified or tested materials to the Project Sites.

a. Submit Test Reports for the following:

a.1 Concrete mixture proportions

Submit copies of test reports by independent test labs conforming to ASTM C 1077 showing that the mixture has been successfully tested to produce concrete with the properties specified and that mixture will be suitable for the job conditions. Test reports shall be submitted along with the concrete mixture proportions. Obtain approval before concrete placement. Fully describe the processes and methodology whereby mixture proportions were developed and tested and how proportions will be adjusted during progress of the work to achieve, as closely as possible, the designated levels of relevant properties.

a.2 Aggregates

Submit test results for aggregate quality in accordance with ASTM C 33. Where there is potential for alkali-silica reaction, provide results of tests conducted in accordance with ASTM C 227 or ASTM C 1260. Submit results of all tests during progress of the work in tabular and graphical form as noted above, describing the cumulative combined aggregate grading and the percent of the combined aggregate retained on each sieve.

a.3 Admixtures

Submit test results in accordance with ASTM C 494 and ASTM C 1017 for concrete admixtures, ASTM C 260 for air-entraining agent, and manufacturer's literature and test reports for corrosion inhibitor and anti-washout admixture. Submitted data shall be based upon tests performed within 6 months of submittal.

a.4 Cement

Submit test results in accordance with ASTM C 150 Portland cement. Submit current mill data.

a.5 Water

Submit test results in accordance with ASTM D 512 and ASTM D 516.

b. Submit Certificates for the following:

b.1 Curing concrete elements

Submit proposed materials and methods for curing concrete elements.

b.2 Form removal schedule

Submit proposed materials and methods for curing concrete elements.

b.3 Concrete placement and compaction

Submit technical literature for equipment and methods proposed for use in placing concrete. Include pumping or conveying equipment including type, size and material for pipe, valve characteristics, and the maximum length and height concrete will be pumped. No adjustments shall be made to the mixture design to facilitate pumping.

Submit technical literature for equipment and methods proposed for vibrating and compacting concrete. Submittal shall include technical literature describing the equipment including vibrator diameter, length, frequency, amplitude, centrifugal force, and manufacturer's description of the radius of influence under load. Where flat work is to be cast, provide similar information relative to the proposed compacting screed or other method to ensure dense placement.

b.4 Mixture designs

Provide a detailed report of materials and methods used, test results, and the field test strength (fcr) for marine concrete required to meet durability requirements.

2. The Contractor shall submit shop drawings and erection drawings for formwork and scaffolding at least 14 days prior to commencing the work.

Each shop drawing and erection drawing shall bear the signature of a Contractor's qualified Engineer. Details of all proposed formwork to be prefabricated and formwork to produce special finishes shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval before any materials are ordered. If the Engineer so requires, samples of proposed formworks shall be constructed and concrete placed at the Contractor's expense so that the proposed methods and finished effect can be demonstrated.

The Contractor shall submit shop drawings showing reinforcing bar placing and bar lists for the Engineer's approval. Such shop drawings shall show also supplemental bars for forming, strengthening frames of bars of sufficient rigidity to withstand forces during placing concrete. If necessary, shaped steel may be added to improve rigidity of the frame of bar.

Such shop drawings shall clearly indicate bar sizes, spacing, location and quantities of reinforcement, mesh, chairs, spacers and other details to be as per ACI Manual of Standard Practice for Detailing Reinforced Concrete Structures.

Details shall be prepared for placement of reinforcement where special conditions occur, including most congested areas and connection between pre-cast concrete and concrete in-situ.

All shop drawings shall be reviewed by the Engineer within seven (7) days after receiving them. At least two (2) days prior to pouring concrete, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a pouring permit for his inspection and approval.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

CEMENT

Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, only one (1) brand of cement shall be used for any individual structure. In determining the approved mix, only Portland cement shall be used as the cementitious material.

1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150

Type II (for general use, more especially when moderate Sulfate resistance is desired)

ADMIXTURE (IF NECESSARY)

Unless otherwise required by field conditions, admixture may be used subject to the expressed approval of the Engineer. The cost of which shall already be included in the unit cost bid of the Contractor for the concrete.

1. Air Entraining Admixture shall conform to ASTM C 260.
2. Admixture other than air entraining agent shall conform to ASTM C 494.
3. Admixture containing chloride ions, or other ions producing deleterious effect shall

not be used.

AGGREGATES

1. Crushed Coarse Aggregate

Conforming to ASTM C 33 and having nominal sizes passing 38.0 mm to 19.0 mm, 19.0 mm to 9.5 mm to No. 4 sieve. The material shall be well graded between the limits indicated and individually stockpiled. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to blend the materials to meet the gradation requirements for various types of concrete as specified herein.

Nominal sizes for combined gradation shall be as follows:

ASTM Sieves	Nominal Size of Coarse Aggregates			
	% by Weight Passing			
	40mm	25mm	19mm	10mm
50.0mm (2")	100	-	-	-
38.0mm (1 1/2")	95 - 100	100	-	-
31.8mm (1 1/4")	-	90 - 100	100	-
25.0mm (1")	-	-	90 - 100	-
19.0mm (3/4")	35 - 70	25 - 90	-	100
16.0mm (5/8")	-	-	20 - 55	85 - 100
9.5mm (3/8")	10 - 30	0 - 10	0 - 10	0 - 20
No. 4	0 - 5			

2. Fine Aggregate

ASTM C 33 except for gradation which has been revised to meet local conditions unless otherwise required by the Engineer, grading of fine aggregate shall be as follows:

ASTM Sieves	% by Weight Passing
9.5mm (3/8")	100
No.4	90 - 100
No. 8	80 - 100
No. 16	50 - 90
No. 30	25 - 60
No. 50	5 - 30
No. 100	0 - 10

- a. Grading of fine aggregates shall be reasonably uniform and fineness modulus thereof shall not vary more than 0.2 from that of the representative sample in which mix proportions of concrete are based.
- b. Due care shall be taken to prevent segregation.

WATER

The mixing water shall be clear and apparently clean. If it contains quantities or substances that discolor it or make it smell or taste unusual or objectionable, or cause suspicion, it shall not be used unless service records of concrete made with it (or other information) indicated that it is not injurious to the quality, shall be subject to the acceptance criteria as shown in Table 6.3 and Table 6.4 or as designated by the purchaser.

When wash water is permitted, the producer will provide satisfactory proof or data of non-detrimental effects if potentially reactive aggregates are to be used. Use of wash water will be discontinued if undesirable reactions with admixtures or aggregates occur.

Table 6.3 Acceptance Criteria for Questionable Water Supplies

Test	Limits
Compressive strength, min. % Control at 7 days	90
Time of Setting deviation from control	from 1:00 earlier to 1:30 later
Time of Setting (Gillmore Test) Initial Final Set	No marked change No marked change
Appearance	Clear
Color	Colorless
Odor	Odorless
Total Solids	500 parts/million max.
PH value	4.5 to 8.5

Table 6.4 Chemical Limitation for Wash Water

	Limits
Chemical Requirements, Minimum Concentration	
Chloride as $\text{Cl}^{(-1)}$ expressed as a mass percent of cement when added to the $\text{Cl}^{(-1)}$ in the other components of the concrete mixtures shall not exceed the following levels:	
1. Prestressed Concrete	0.06 percent
2. Conventionally reinforced concrete in a moist environment and exposed to chloride	0.10 percent
3. Conventionally reinforced concrete in a moist environment but not exposed to chloride	0.15 percent
4. Above ground building construction where the concrete will stay dry	No limit for corrosion
Sulfate as SO_4 , ppm ^A	3,000
Alkalies as $(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 0.658 \text{ K}_2\text{O})$, ppm	600
Total Solids, ppm	50,000

Wash water reused as mixing water in concrete may exceed the listed concentrations of sulfate if it can be shown that the concentration calculated in the total mixing water, including mixing water on the aggregate and other sources, does not exceed that stated limits.

Water will be tested in accordance with, and shall meet the suggested requirements of AASHTO T 26.

Water known to be of potable quality may be used without test.

CURING MATERIALS

1. Impervious Sheet Materials

ASTM C 171 type, optional, except that polyethylene film, if used, shall be white opaque.

2. Burlap of commercial quality, non-staining type, consisting of 2 layers minimum.

3. Membrane Forming Curing Compound

ASTM C 309; submit evidence that product conforms to specifications.

JOINTING MATERIALS

1. Sealant

Sealant shall be multi-component, polyurethane base compound, gray in color, self-leveling for horizontal joints, 2 part polythremdyne, terpolymer compound, gray in color; non-sag for vertical joints.

Sealant shall be compatible with materials in contact and to perform satisfactorily under salt water and traffic conditions, and be capable of making joint watertight and allow movement 25% of the width of joint in any direction.

Sealant shall be guaranteed against leakage, cracking, crumbling, melting, shrinkage, running, loss of adhesion for a period of five years from the date of acceptance of work.

2. Joint backing shall be expanded extruded polyethylene, low density, oval in shape to fit the joints as indicated on the drawings and to be compatible with sealant.
3. Where required, primer shall be compatible with joint materials and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
4. Joint filler shall conform to ASTM D1751 (AASHTO M213) non-extruding, resilient bituminous type. Filler shall be furnished for each joint in single piece for depth and width required for joint, unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer. When more than one piece is authorized for a joint, abutting ends shall be fastened and hold securely to shape by stapling or other positive fastening.

EPOXY BONDING COMPOUND

ASTM C 881. Provide Type I for bonding hardened concrete to hardened concrete; Type II for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete; and Type III as a binder in epoxy mortar or concrete, or for use in bonding skid-resistant materials to hardened concrete. Provide Class B if placement temperature is between 4 and 16°C; or Class C if placement temperature is above 16°C.

REINFORCEMENT

Steel reinforcement, other than Steel for Pre-stressing, used in Reinforced Concrete, shall conform to ASTM and PNS as follows:

ASTM Designation A615 - Deformed Billet Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
Minimum yield strength of 276 MPa (40,000 psi).

PNS 49 - Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement

TIE WIRE

Tie wire shall be plain, cold drawn annealed steel wire 1.6 mm diameter.

SAMPLES AND TESTING

1. Cement

Sampled either at the mill or at the site of work and tested by an independent commercial or government testing laboratory duly accredited by the Bureau of Research and Standards (BRS) of the DPWH, Department of Science and Technology (DOST) or the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) at no additional cost to PPA. Certified copies of laboratory test reports shall be furnished for each lot of cement and shall include all test data, results, and certificates that the sampling and testing procedures are in conformance with the Specifications. No cement shall be used until notice has been given by the Engineer that the test results are satisfactory. Cement that has been stored, other than in bins at the mills, for more than 3 months after delivery to the Site shall be re-tested before use. Cement delivered at the Site and later found after test to be unsuitable shall not be incorporated into the permanent works.

2. Aggregates: Tested as prescribed in ASTM C 33

At least 28 days prior to commencing the work, the Contractor shall inform the Engineer of the proposed source of aggregates and provide access for sampling.

Gradation tests will be made on each sample without delay. All other aggregates tests required by these Specifications shall be made on the initial source samples, and shall be repeated whenever there is a change of source. The tests shall include an analysis of each grade of material and an analysis of the combined material representing the aggregate part of the mix.

3. Reinforcement

Certified copies of mill certificates shall accompany deliveries of steel bar reinforcement. If requested by the Engineer additional testing of the materials shall be made at the Contractor's expense.

4. Concrete Tests

For test purposes, provide 1 set of three (3) concrete cylinder samples taken from each day's pouring and to represent not more than 75 cu.m. of concrete class or fraction thereof of concrete placed. Samples shall be secured in conformance with ASTM C 172. Tests specimens shall be made, cured, and packed for shipment in accordance with ASTM C 31. Cylinders will be tested by and at the expense of the Contractor in accordance with ASTM C 39. Test specimens will be evaluated separately by the Engineer, for meeting strength level requirements for each with concrete quality of ACI 318. When samples fail to conform to the requirements for strengths, the Engineer shall have the right to order a change in the proportions of the concrete mix for the remaining portions of the work at no additional cost to the Authority.

5. Test of Hardened Concrete in or Removed from the Structure

When the results of the strength tests of the concrete specimens indicates the concrete as placed does not meet the Specification requirements or where there are other evidences that the quality of concrete is below the specification requirement in the opinion of the Engineer, tests on cores of in-place concrete shall be made in conformance with ASTM C 42.

Core specimens shall be obtained by the Contractor and shall be tested. Any deficiency shall be corrected or if the Contractor elects, he may submit a proposal for approval before the load test is made. If the proposal is approved, the load test shall be made by the Contractor and the test results evaluated by the Engineer in conformance with Chapter 20 of ACI 318. The cost of the load tests shall be borne by the Contractor. If any concrete shows evidence of failure during the load test, or fails the load test as evaluated, the deficiency be corrected in a manner approved by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Authority.

6. Chemical Admixtures/Additives

The admixtures/additives if approved shall conformed to ASTM C 494 and ASTM C 1017. The testing shall be conducted with cement and aggregate proposed for the Project. The admixtures/additives shall be tested and those that have been in storage at the Project Site for longer than six (6) months shall not be used until proven by retest to be satisfactory.

Samples of any admixtures/additives proposed by the Contractor shall be submitted for testing at least 56 days in advance of use, which shall require approval of the Engineer.

Testing of admixtures/additives proposed by the Contractor including test mixing and cylinder test shall be at the Contractor's expense.

7. Jointing Materials and Curing Compound Samples

At least 28 days prior to commencing the work, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for his approval samples of the following materials proposed for use together with manufacturer's certificate.

- a. 10 kg of joint sealant
- b. 1m length of joint filler
- c. 5 li. of curing compound
- d. 1m length of joint backing

The Engineer shall deliver to the Contractor his assessment on the materials within seven (7) days after receiving them.

EXECUTION

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING OF MATERIALS

1. Cement

Do not deliver concrete until vapor barrier, forms, reinforcement, embedded items, and chamfer strips are in place and ready for concrete placement. ACI 301 and ASTM A 934 for job site storage of materials. Protect materials from contaminants such as grease, oil, and dirt. Ensure materials can be accurately identified after bundles are broken and tags removed.

Immediately upon receipt at the Site, the cement shall be stored separately in a dry weathertight, properly ventilated structures with adequate provisions for prevention of absorption of moisture. Storage accommodations for concrete materials shall be subject to approval and shall afford easy access for inspection and identification of each shipment in accordance with test reports.

Cement shall be delivered to the Site in bulk or in sound and properly sealed bags and while being loaded or unloaded and during transit to the concrete mixers whether conveyed in vehicles or in mechanical means, cement shall be protected from weather by effective coverings. Efficient screens shall be supplied and erected during heavy winds.

If the cement is delivered in bulk, the Contractor shall provide, at his own cost, approved silos of adequate size and numbers to store sufficient cement to ensure continuity of work and the cement shall be placed in these silos immediately after it has been delivered to the Site. Approved precautions shall be taken into consideration during unloading to ensure that the resulting dust does not constitute a nuisance.

If the cement is delivered in bags, the Contractor shall provide, at his own cost, perfectly waterproofed and well ventilated sheds having a floor of wood or concrete raised at least 0.5m above the ground. The sheds shall be large enough to store sufficient cement to ensure continuity of the work and each consignment shall be stacked separately therein to permit easy access for inspection, testing and approval. Upon delivery, the cement shall at once be placed in these sheds and shall be used in the order in which it has been delivered.

Cement bags should not be stacked more than 13 bags high. All cement shall be used within two months of the date of manufacture. If delivery conditions render this impossible,

the Engineer may permit cement to be used up to three (3) month after manufacturing, subject to such conditions including addition of extra cement as he shall stipulate.

2. Aggregate

All fine and coarse aggregate for concrete shall be stored on close fitting, steel or concrete stages design with drainage slopes or in bins of substantial construction in such a manner as to prevent segregation of sizes and to avoid the inclusion of dirt and other foreign materials in the concrete. All such bins shall be emptied and cleaned at intervals of every six (6) months or as required by the Engineer. Each size of aggregate shall be stored separately unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Stockpiles of coarse aggregate shall be built in horizontal layers not exceeding 1.2 m in depth to minimize segregation.

FORMWORK

1. Forms

Designed, constructed, and maintained so as to insure that after removal of forms the finished concrete members will have true surfaces free of offset, waviness or bulges and will conform accurately to the indicated shapes, dimensions, lines, elevations and positions. Form surfaces that will be in contact with concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned before each use.

2. Design

Studs and wales shall be spaced to prevent deflection of form material. Forms and joints shall be sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of grout and cement paste during placing of concrete. Juncture of formwork panels shall occur at vertical control joints, and construction joints. Forms placed on successive units for continuous surfaces shall be fitted in accurate alignment to assure smooth completed surfaces free from irregularities and signs of discontinuity. Temporary opening shall be arranged to wall and where otherwise required to facilitate cleaning and inspection. Forms shall be readily removable without impact, shock, or damage to the concrete.

3. Form Ties

Factory fabricated, adjustable to permit tightening of the forms, removable or snap-off metal of design that will not allow form deflection and will not spall concrete upon removal. Bolts and rods that are to be completely withdrawn shall be coated with a non-staining bond breaker. Ties shall be of the type which provide watertight concrete.

4. Chamfering

External corners that will be exposed shall be chamfered, beveled, or rounded by mouldings placed in the forms or as indicated in the drawings.

5. Coatings

Forms for exposed surfaces shall be coated with form oil or form-release agent before reinforcement is placed. The coating shall be a commercial formulation of satisfactory and proven performance that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces, and shall not impair subsequent treatment of concrete surfaces depending upon bond or adhesion nor impede the wetting of surfaces to be cured with water or curing compounds. The coating

shall be used as recommended in the manufacturer's printed or written instructions. Forms for unexposed surfaces may be wet with water in lieu of coating immediately before placing of concrete. Surplus coating on form surfaces and coating on reinforcement steel and construction joints shall be removed before placing concrete.

6. Removal of Forms shall be done in a manner as to prevent injury to the concrete and to insure complete safety of the structure after the following conditions have been met. Where the structure as a whole is supported on shores, forms for beam and girder sides, and similar vertical structural members may be removed before expiration of curing period. Care shall be taken to avoid spalling the concrete surface or damaging concrete edges. Wood forms shall be completely removed.

Minimum stripping and striking time shall be as follows unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Vertical sides of beams, walls, and columns, lift not 12 hours exceeding 1.2 m

Vertical sides of beams and walls, lift exceeding 1.2 m 36 hours Softlifts of main slabs and beams (props left under) 5 days

Removal of props from beams and mains slabs and other work 10 days

7. Control Test

If the Contractor proposes to remove forms earlier than the period stated above, he shall be required to submit the results of control tests showing evidence that concrete has attained sufficient strength to permit removal of supporting forms. Cylinders required for control tests shall be provided in addition to those otherwise required by this Specification. Test specimens shall be removed from molds at the end of 24 hours and stored in the structure as near the points as practicable, the same protection from the elements during curing as is given to those portions of the structure which they represent, and shall not be removed from the structure for transmittal to the laboratory prior to expiration of three fourths of the proposed period before removal of forms. Cylinders will be tested by and at the expense of the Contractor. Supporting forms or shoring shall not be removed until control test specimens have attained strength of at least 160 kg/sq cm. The newly unsupported portions of the structure shall not be subjected to heavy construction or material loading.

REINFORCEMENT

1. Reinforcement

Fabricated to shapes and dimensions shown and shall be placed where indicated. Reinforcement shall be free of loose or flaky rust and mill scale, or coating, and any other substance that would reduce or destroy the bond. Reinforcing steel reduced in section shall not be used. After any substantial delay in the work, previously placed reinforcing steel for future bonding shall be inspected and cleaned. Reinforcing steel shall not be bent or straightened in a manner injurious to the steel or concrete. Bars with kinks or bends not shown in the drawings shall not be placed. The use of heat to bend or straighten reinforcing steel shall not be permitted. Bars shall be moved as necessary to avoid interference with other reinforcing steel, conduits, or embedded items. If bars are moved more than one bar diameter, the resulting arrangement of bars including additional bars necessary to meet structural requirements shall be approved before concrete is placed. In slabs, beams and girders, reinforcing steel shall not be spliced at points of maximum stress unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise shown in the drawings, laps or splices shall be 40 times the reinforcing bar diameter.

2. The nominal dimensions and unit weights of bars shall be in accordance with the following table:

Nominal Diameter (mm)	Nominal Perimeter (mm)	Nominal Sectional Area (sq. mm)	Unit Weight (kg/m)
10	31.4	78.54	0.616
12	37.7	113.10	0.888
16	50.3	201.10	1.579
20	62.8	314.20	2.466
25	78.5	490.90	3.854
28	88.0	615.70	4.833
32	100.5	804.20	6.313
36	113.1	1,017.60	7.991
40	125.7	1,256.60	9.864
50	157.1	1,963.50	15.413

3. Welding of reinforcing bars shall only be permitted where shown; all welding shown shall be performed in accordance with AWS D 12.1.
4. Exposed reinforcement bars, dowels and plates intended for bonding with future extensions shall be protected from corrosion.
5. Supports shall be provided in conformance with ACI 315 and ACI 318, unless otherwise indicated or specified.
6. Concrete Protection for Reinforcement
- a. The minimum concrete cover of reinforcement shall be as shown below unless otherwise indicated in the drawings.
 - b. Tolerance for Concrete Cover of Reinforcing Steel other than Tendons.

Minimum Cover

7.5cm or more (marine structures and concrete cast against and permanently exposed to earth)

DESIGN STRENGTH OF CONCRETE

Concrete for structural parts or members such as beams, slabs, curtain wall, pile caps and fender/mooring blocks shall develop a minimum 28-day compressive cylinder strength of 24 MPa (3,500 psi) as indicated in the drawings. While for pre-stressed concrete piles a compressive strength of 35 MPa (5,000psi).

TRIAL BATCH FOR CONCRETE

Thirty (30) calendar days before the start of concreting works, the Contractor shall submit design mixes and the corresponding test result made on sample thereof. Sampling and testing shall be in

accordance with the ASTM Standard procedures for sampling and testing for the particular design strength(s) required.

The particulars of the mix such as the slump and the proportionate weights of cement, saturated surface dry aggregates and water used shall be stated.

The design mix for concrete to be used shall be submitted together with at least three (3) standard cylinder samples for approval at least one (1) month prior to the start of each concreting schedule. Such samples shall be prepared in the presence of the Engineer.

Standard laboratory strength tests for the 7, 14 and 28 days periods shall be taken to all concrete samples in addition to routine field tests, at cost to the Contractor. Only design mixes represented by test proving the required strength for 7, 14 and 28 days tests shall be allowed.

The cost of sampling, handling and transporting samples from jobsite to the laboratory and the cost of subsequent tests made until the desired mix is attained shall be for the account of the Contractor.

Slump Test shall be made in conformance with ASTM C143, and unless otherwise specified by the Engineer, slump shall be within the following limits:

Structural Element	Slump for Vibrated Concrete	
	Minimum	Maximum
Pavement Concrete	25mm	50mm
Pre-cast Concrete	50mm	70mm
Lean Concrete	100mm	200mm
Sacked Concrete	25mm	50mm
All other Concrete	50mm	90mm

Sampling : Provide suitable facilities and labor for obtaining representative samples of concrete for the Contractor's quality control and the Engineer's quality assurance testing. All necessary platforms, tools and equipment for obtaining samples shall be furnished by the Contractor.

MIXING CONCRETE

1. GENERAL

- a. Concrete shall be thoroughly mixed in a mixer of an approved size and type that will insure a uniform distribution of the materials throughout the mass.
- b. All concrete shall be mixed in mechanically operated mixers. Mixing plant and equipment for transporting and placing concrete shall be arranged with an ample auxiliary installation to provide a minimum supply of concrete in case of breakdown of machinery or in case the normal supply of concrete is disrupted. The auxiliary supply of concrete shall be sufficient to complete the casting of a section up to a construction joint that will meet the approval of the Engineer.
- c. Equipment having components made of aluminum or magnesium alloys, which would be in contact with plastic concrete during mixing, transporting or pumping of

Portland cement concrete, shall not be used.

- d. Concrete mixers shall be equipped with adequate water storage and a device for accurately measuring and automatically controlling the amount of water used.
- e. Materials shall be measured by weighing. The apparatus provided for weighing the aggregates and cement shall be suitably designed and constructed for this purpose. The accuracy of all weighing devices except that for water shall be such that successive quantities can be measured to within one percent of the desired amounts. The water measuring device shall be accurate to plus or minus 0.5 percent. All measuring devices shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer. Scales and measuring devices shall be tested at the expense of the Contractor as frequently as the Engineer may deem necessary to insure their accuracy.
- f. Weighing equipment shall be insulated against vibration or movement of other operating equipment in the plant. When the entire plant is running, the scale reading at cut-off shall not vary from the weight designated by the Engineer by more than one percent for cement, 1-½ percent for any size of aggregate, or one percent for the total aggregate in any batch.
- g. Manual mixing of concrete shall not be permitted unless approved by the Engineer.

2. MIXING CONCRETE AT SITE

- a. Concrete mixers may be of the revolving drum or the revolving blade type and the mixing drum or blades shall be operated uniformly at the mixing speed recommended by the manufacturer.

The pick-up and throw-over blades of mixers shall be restored or replaced when any part or section is worn 20 mm or more below the original height of the manufacturer's design. Mixers and agitators which have an accumulation of hard concrete or mortar shall not be used.

- b. When bulk cement is used and the volume of the batch is 0.5 m³ or more, the scale and weigh hopper for Portland cement shall be separate and distinct from the aggregate hopper or hoppers.

The discharge mechanism of the bulk cement weigh hopper shall be interlocked against opening before the full amount of cement is in the hopper. The discharging mechanism shall be interlocked against opening when the amount of cement in the hopper is underweight by more than one percent or overweight by more than 3 percent of the amount specified.

- c. When the aggregates contain more water than the quantity necessary to produce a saturated surface dry condition, representative samples shall be taken and the moisture content determined for each kind of aggregate.
- d. The batch shall be so charged into the mixer that some water enter in advance of cement and aggregates. All water shall be in the drum by the end of the first quarter of the specified mixing time.
- e. Cement shall be batched and charged into the mixer by such means that it will not result in loss of cement due to the effect of wind, or in accumulation of cement on surfaces of conveyors or hoppers, or in other conditions which reduce or vary

the required quantity of cement in the concrete mixture.

- f. Where required, synthetic fibrous reinforcement shall be added directly to the concrete mixer after placing the sufficient amount of mixing water, cement and aggregates.
- g. The entire contents of a batch mixer shall be removed from the drum before materials for a succeeding batch are placed therein. The materials composing a batch except water shall be deposited simultaneously into the mixer.
- h. All concrete shall be mixed for a period of not less than 3 minutes after all materials, including water, are in the mixer. During the period of mixing, the mixer shall operate at the speed for which it has been designed.
- i. Mixers shall be operated with an automatic timing device that can be locked by the Engineer. The time device and discharge mechanism shall be so interlocked that during normal operation no part of the batch will be discharged until the specified mixing time has elapsed.
- j. The first batch of concrete materials placed in the mixer shall contain a sufficient excess of cement, sand, and water to coat the inside of the drum without reducing the required mortar content of the mix. When mixing is to cease for a period of one hour or more, the mixer shall be thoroughly cleaned.
- k. In case of rubble concrete, proper mixture and placing of concrete and stones/rocks shall be in accordance to the approved plan. Methodology of work shall be approved by the Engineer.

3. MIXING CONCRETE IN TRUCKS

- a. Truck mixers, unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer, shall be of the revolving drum type, watertight, and so constructed that the concrete can be mixed to insure a uniform distribution of materials throughout the mass. All solid materials for the concrete shall be accurately measured and charged into the drum at the proportioning plant. Except as subsequently provided, the truck mixer shall be equipped with a device by which the quantity of water added can be readily verified. The mixing water may be added directly to the batch, in which case a tank is not required. Truck mixers may be required to be provided with a means by which the mixing time can be readily verified by the Engineer.
- b. The maximum size of batch in truck mixers shall not exceed the minimum rated capacity of the mixer as stated by the manufacturer and stamped in metal on the mixer. Truck mixing shall, unless otherwise directed, be continued for not less than 100 revolutions after all ingredients, including water, are in the drum. The mixing speed shall not be less than 4 rpm, nor more than 6 rpm.
- c. Mixing shall begin within 30 minutes after the cement has been added either to the water or aggregate, but when cement is charged into a mixer drum containing water or surface-wet aggregate and when the temperature is above 32 °C, this limit shall be reduced to 15 minutes. The limitation in time between the introduction of the cement to the aggregate and the beginning of the mixing may be waived when, in the judgment of the Engineer, the aggregate is sufficiently free from moisture, so that there will be no harmful effects on the cement.

- d. When a truck mixer is used for transportation, the mixing time in stationary mixer may be reduced to 30 seconds and the mixing completed in a truck mixer. The mixing time in truck mixer shall be as specified for truck mixing.

JOINTS

1. No reinforcement, corner protection angles or other fixed metal items shall be run continuously through joints containing expansion-joint filler, through crack-control joints in slabs on grade and vertical surfaces.
2. Preformed Expansion Joint Filler
 - a. Joints with Joint Sealant

At expansion joints in concrete slabs to be exposed, and at other joints indicated to receive joint sealant, preformed expansion-joint filler strips shall be installed at the proper level below the elevation with a slightly tapered, dressed-and-oiled wood strip temporarily secured to the top thereof to form a groove. When surface dry, the groove shall be cleaned of foreign matter, loose particles, and concrete protrusions, then filled flush approximately with joint sealant so as to be slightly concave after drying.

- b. Finish of concrete at joints

Edges of exposed concrete slabs along expansion joints shall be neatly finished with a slightly rounded edging tool.

- c. Construction Joints

Unless otherwise specified herein, all construction joints shall be subject to approval of the Engineer. Concrete shall be placed continuously so that the unit will be monolithic in construction. Fresh concrete may be placed against adjoining units, provided the set concrete is sufficiently hard not to be injured thereby. Joints not indicated shall be made and located in a manner not to impair strength and appearance of the structure. Placement of concrete shall be at such rate that the surface of concrete not carried to joint levels will not have attained initial set before additional concrete is placed thereon. Lifts shall terminate at such levels as are indicated or as to conform to structural requirements as directed. If horizontal construction joints are required, a strip of 25mm square-edged lumber, beveled to facilitate removal shall be tacked to the inside of the forms at the construction joint. Concrete shall be placed to a point 25mm above the underside of the strip. The strip shall be removed one hour after the concrete has been placed. Any irregularities in the joint line shall be leveled off with a wood float, and all laitance removed. Prior to placing additional concrete, horizontal construction joints shall be prepared.

Construction Joint which is not indicated in the Drawings shall be located as to least affect the strength of the structure. Such locations will be pointed out by the Engineer.

PREPARATION FOR PLACING

Hardened concrete, debris and foreign materials shall be removed from the interior of forms and from inner surfaces of mixing and conveying equipment. Reinforcement shall be secured in position, and shall be inspected, and approved before placing concrete. Runways shall be provided for wheeled concrete-handling equipment. Such equipment shall not be wheeled over

reinforcement nor shall runways be supported on reinforcement.

Notice of any concreting operations shall be served to the Engineer at least three (3) days ahead of each schedule.

PLACING CONCRETE

1. Handling Concrete

Concrete shall be handled from mixers and transported to place for final deposit in a continuous manner, as rapidly as practicable, and without segregation or loss of ingredients until the approved unit of work is completed. Placing will not be permitted when the sun, heat, wind or limitations of facilities furnished by the Contractor prevent proper finishing and curing of the concrete. Concrete shall be placed in the forms, as close as possible in final position, in uniform approximately horizontal layers not over 40cm deep. Forms splashed with concrete and reinforcement splashed with concrete or form coating shall be cleaned in advance of placing subsequent lifts. Concrete shall not be allowed to drop freely more than 1.5m in unexposed work nor more than 1.0 m in exposed work; where greater drops are required, tremie or other approved means shall be employed.

2. Time Interval between Mixing and Placing

Concrete mixed in stationary mixers and transported by non-agitating equipment shall be placed in the forms within 30 minutes from the time ingredients are charged into the mixing drum. Concrete transported in truck mixers or truck agitators shall be delivered to the site of work, discharged in the forms within 45 minutes from the time ingredients are discharged into the mixing drum. Concrete shall be placed in the forms within 15 minutes after discharged from the mixer at the jobsite.

3. Hot Weather Requirements

The temperature of concrete during the period of mixing while in transport and/or during placing shall not be permitted to rise above 36 °C. Any batch of concrete which had reached a temperature greater than 36 °C at any time in the aforesaid period shall not be placed but shall be rejected, and shall not thereafter be used in any part of the permanent works.

a. Control Procedures

Provide water cooler facilities and procedures to control or reduce the temperature of cement, aggregates and mixing handling equipment to such temperature that, at all times during mixing, transporting, handling and placing, the temperature of the concrete shall not be greater than 36 °C.

b. Cold Joints and Shrinkage

Where cold joints tend to form or where surfaces set and dry too rapidly or plastic shrinkage cracks tend to appear, concrete shall be kept moist by fog sprays, or other approved means, applied shortly after placement, and before finishing.

c. Supplementary Precautions

When the aforementioned precautions are not sufficient to satisfy the requirements herein above, they shall be supplemented by restricting work during evening or night. Procedure shall conform to American Concrete Institute Standard ACI 305.

4. Conveying Concrete by Chute, Conveyor or Pump

Concrete may be conveyed by chute, conveyor, or pump if approved in writing. In requesting approval, the Contractor shall submit his entire plan of operation from the time of discharge of concrete from the mixer to final placement in the forms, and the steps to be taken to prevent the formation of cold joints in case the transporting of concrete by chute, conveyor or pump is disrupted. Conveyors and pumps shall be capable of expeditiously placing concrete at the rate most advantageous to good workmanship. Approval will not be given for chutes or conveyors requiring changes in the concrete materials or design mix for efficient operation.

a. Chutes and Conveyors

Chutes shall be of steel or steel lined wood, rounded in cross section rigid in construction, and protected from overflow. Conveyors shall be designed and operated and chute sections shall be set, to assure a uniform flow of concrete from mixer to final place of deposit without segregation of ingredients, loss of mortar, or change in slump. The discharged portion of each chute or conveyor shall be provided with a device to prevent segregation. The chute and conveyor shall be thoroughly cleaned before and after each run. Waste material and flushing water shall be discharged outside the forms.

- b. Pumps shall be operated and maintained so that a continuous stream of concrete is delivered into the forms without air pockets, segregation or changes in slump. When pumping is completed, concrete remaining in the pipeline shall be ejected and wasted without contamination of concrete already placed. After each operation, equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and the flushing water shall be splashed outside the forms.

5. Wall and Abutments

No load shall be placed upon finished walls, foundations or abutments until authorized by the Engineer. Minimum time before loading shall be 7 days.

6. Concrete Placing on Wharf

When placing concrete on wharf decks, the Contractor shall:

Ensure that rate of placing is sufficient to complete proposed placing, finishing and curing operations within the scheduled time; that experienced finishing machine operators and concrete finishers are provided to finish the deck; that curing equipment and finishing tools and equipment are at the site of work and in satisfactory condition for use.

Immediately prior to placing, the Contractor shall place scaffolding and wedges and make necessary adjustments. Care shall be taken to ensure that settlement and deflection due to added weight of concrete will be minimal. The Contractor shall provide suitable means to readily permit measurement of settlement deflection as it occurs.

Should any event occur which, in opinion of the Engineer, would prevent the concrete conforming to specified requirements, the Contractor shall discontinue placing of concrete until corrective measures are provided satisfactory to the Engineer. If satisfactory measures are not provided prior to initial set of concrete in affected areas, the Contractor shall discontinue placing concrete and install a bulkhead

at a location determined by the Engineer. Concrete in place beyond bulkheads shall be removed. The Contractor shall limit the size of casting to that which can be finished before beginning of initial set.

COMPACTION

1. Immediately after placing, each layer of concrete shall be completed by internal concrete vibrators supplemented by hand-spading, rodding, and tamping. Tapping or other external vibration of forms will not be permitted unless specifically approved by the Engineer. Vibrators shall not be used to transport concrete inside the forms. Internal vibrators submerged in concrete shall maintain a speed of not less than 7,000 impulses per minute. The vibrating equipment shall at all times be adequate in number of units and power to properly consolidate all concrete.
2. Spare units shall be on hand as necessary to insure such adequacy. The duration of vibrating equipment shall be limited to the time necessary to produce satisfactory consolidation without causing objectionable segregation. The vibrator shall not be inserted into the lower courses that have begun to set. Vibrator shall be applied vertically at uniformly spaced points not further apart than the visible effectiveness of the machine.

EPOXY BONDING COMPOUND

Before depositing new concrete on or against concrete that has set, the surfaces of the set concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned so as to expose the coarse aggregate and be free of laitance, coatings, foreign matter and loose particles. Forms shall be re-tightened. The cleaned surfaces shall be moistened, but shall be without free water when concrete is placed. ASTM C 881. Provide Type I for bonding hardened concrete to hardened concrete; Type II for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete; and Type III as a binder in epoxy mortar or concrete, or for use in bonding skid-resistant materials to hardened concrete. Provide Class B if placement temperature is between 4 to 16 °C; or Class C if placement temperature is above 16°C.

FINISHES OF CONCRETE

Within 12 hours after the forms are removed, surface defects shall be remedied as specified herein. The Temperature of the concrete, ambient air and mortar during remedial work including curing shall be above 10 °C. Fine and loose material shall be removed. Honeycomb, aggregate pockets, voids over 13mm in diameter, and holes left by the rods or bolts shall be cut out to solid concrete, reamed, thoroughly wetted, brush-coated with neat cement grout, and filled with mortar. Mortar shall be a stiff mix of one part Portland cement to not more than 2 parts fine aggregate passing the No. 16 mesh sieve, with a minimum amount of water. The color of the mortar shall match the adjoining concrete color. Mortar shall be thoroughly compacted in place. Holes passing entirely through walls shall be completely filled from the inside face by forcing mortar through the outside face. Holes which do not pass entirely through wall shall be packed full. Patchwork shall be finished flush and in the same plane as adjacent surfaces. Exposed patchwork shall be finished to match adjoining surfaces in texture and color. Patchwork shall be damp-cured for 72 hours. Dusting of finish surfaces with dry material or adding water to concrete surfaces will not be permitted.

CONCRETE FINISHING DETAILS

1. Concrete Paving

After concrete is placed and consolidated, slabs shall be screeded or struck off. No further finish is required.

2. Smooth Finish

Required only where specified; screed concrete and float to required level with no coarse aggregate visible. After surface moisture has disappeared and laitance has been removed, the surface shall be finished by float and steel trowel. Smooth finish shall consist of thoroughly wetting and then brush coating the surfaces with cement to not more than 2 parts fine aggregate passing the no. 30 mesh sieve and mixed with water to the consistency of thick paint.

3. Broom Finish

Required for paving; the concrete shall be screeded and floated to required finish level with no coarse aggregate visible. After the surface moisture has disappeared and laitance has been removed, surface shall be float-finished to an even, smooth finish. The floated surfaces shall be broomed with a fiber bristle brush in a direction transverse to the direction of the main traffic.

ITEM 06 : DRAINAGE WORKS

SCOPE OF WORK

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

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

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

SELECTED FILL

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

CRUSHED AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

Gravel base course shall be in accordance with Item "Crushed Aggregate Base Course".

CONCRETE

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

CEMENT MORTAR

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

REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

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

Reinforced steel bar for pipe shall be in accordance with Item "Reinforced Concrete" while concrete to be used shall be 4,000 psi.

EXECUTION

EARTHWORKS

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

The lateral drain shall be excavated to the depth, grade and width established by the Engineer. The bedding surface shall provide a firm foundation of uniform density throughout the entire length. Soft, spongy, or otherwise unstable material encountered that will not provide a firm foundation or the

concrete drainage shall be removed to the full width of the trenches and replaced by suitable material to a depth of not less than 30 cm. 100mm thick gravel bedding shall be used as foundation or otherwise as specified.

PIPE LAYING

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

LATERAL DRAIN

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

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

CATCH BASIN INLETS, MANHOLES AND OUTLETS

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

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

FIELD DENSITY TEST

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

ITEM 07 : PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

SCOPE OF WORK

The works include the furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment required for the construction of gravel base course and concrete pavement. The works shall be in accordance with the lines and grades shown on the Drawings and in conformity with the Specifications.

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

Cement

Portland cement shall conform to the requirements of the Section "Reinforced Concrete".

Fine Aggregate

The fine aggregate shall be well-graded from coarse to fine and shall conform to the requirements of the Section "Reinforced Concrete".

Coarse Aggregate

Coarse aggregate shall conform to the requirements of the Section "Reinforced Concrete".

Water

Clean, fresh, potable water shall be used for the mixing of all concrete and mortar and shall be from a source approved by the Engineer. Sea water or brackish water shall not be used.

Admixture

Admixture shall only be used with the written permission of the Engineer. If air-entraining agents, water reducing agents, set retarders or strength accelerators are permitted to be used, they shall not be used in greater dosages than those recommended by the manufacturer, or as permitted by the Engineer. The cost shall be considered as already in the Contractor's unit cost bid for concrete.

TIE BARS AND SLIP BARS

Tie bars shall be deformed bars conforming to the requirements specified in AASHTO M 31 or M 42, except that rail steel shall not be used for tie bars that are to be bent and re-straightened during construction, sizes as indicated on the Drawings. The deformed bars shall be Grade 40 and shall be shipped in standard bundles, tagged and marked in accordance with the Code of Standard practice of the Concrete Reinforcement Steel Institute.

Slip bars shall be smooth round steel bars conforming to the requirements specified in AASHTO M 31 or plain M 42.

Joint Filler

Poured filler for joint shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M173.

EXECUTION

Concrete Class

The concrete for pavement shall satisfy the following requirements:

Minimum 28-day comprehensive strength	:	24 MPa
Minimum Flexural Strength	:	3.8 MPa
Maximum Aggregate size	:	25 mm
Maximum water cement ratio	:	0.52

Proportioning, Consistency and Mixing of Concrete

The proportioning, consistency and mixing of concrete shall conform to the requirements of the Section "Reinforced Concrete".

Preparation

The base shall be watered and thoroughly moistened prior to placing of the concrete.

Formwork Construction

Formwork shall comply with the requirements of the Section "Reinforced Concrete". Forms shall be of steel, of an approved section and shall be straight and of a depth equal to thickness of the pavement at the edge. The base of the forms shall be of sufficient width to provide necessary stability in all directions. The flange braces must extend outward on the base not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ the height of the form.

All forms shall be rigidly supported on a bed of thoroughly compacted material during the entire operation of placing and finishing the concrete. They shall be set with their faces vertical so as to produce a surface complying with the required tolerance.

Adjacent lanes may be used in lieu of forms for supporting finishing equipment provided that proper protection is afforded to the concrete of the adjacent lanes to prevent damage, and provided further that the surface of the concrete carrying the finishing equipment does not vary by more than 3mm in each meter length. Adjacent lanes in lieu of forms may not be used until the concrete is at least seven (7) days old. Flanged wheels of the finishing equipment shall not be operated on the concrete surface. The inside edge of supporting wheels of the finishing machine shall not operate closer than 100mm from the edge of the concrete lane.

Alternative to placing forms, slip-forming may be used. Slip-form paving equipment shall be equipped with the traveling side forms of sufficient dimensions, shape and strength to support the concrete laterally for a sufficient length of time during placement to produce pavement of the required cross section. No abrupt changes in longitudinal alignment of the pavement will be permitted. The horizontal deviation shall not exceed 20mm from the proper alignment established by the Engineer.

Joins

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

Longitudinal and Transverse Contact Joints:

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

Placing Concrete

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finishing Concrete

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

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

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

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

1. The machine shall have two independently operated screeds; the front screed shall be equipped with vibratory units with a frequency of not less than 3,500 pulsations per minute. There shall be not less than one vibratory unit for each 2.5 meters length or portion thereof, of vibratory screed surface. The front screed shall not be less than 300mm wide and shall be equipped with a "bull nose" front edge built on a radius of not less than 50mm. This type of vibratory finishing machine shall be operated in such manner that each section of pavement will receive at least one vibratory pass, but not more than two passes, unless otherwise directed, or ;
2. The machine shall be equipped with an independently operated vibratory "pan" (or pans) and two (2) independently operated screeds, the "pan" shall be mounted in a manner that will permit it to come in contact with the forms and will permit vibration of the full width of lane simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Striking Forms

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

Curing Concrete

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

Cleaning and Sealing Joints

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

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

Opening to Traffic

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

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

Pavement Smoothness, Thickness and Tolerance

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

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

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

The completed pavement shall be accepted on a lot basis. A lot shall be considered as 2,500 sq.m of pavement. The last unit in each slab constitutes a lot in itself when its length is at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of the normal lot length. If the length of the last unit is shorter than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the normal lot length, it shall be included in the previous lot.

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

ITEM 08 : MOORING AND FENDERING SYSTEM

SCOPE OF WORK

1. The work includes furnishing of all labor, materials and equipment to complete the installation of mooring bollards and fenders in piers/wharves.
2. The work shall include the supply, transport, handling, storage and installation of fenders systems in the newly constructed piers.
3. The Contractor shall furnish and install the necessary fittings as shown on the drawings and/or specified.

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

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

MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

MOORING SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

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

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

Base Steel:

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

Concrete Foundation :

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

Visual Inspection :

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

Mill Test Certificates:

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

Test Inspection:

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

FENDER SYSTEM

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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

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

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

Physical Properties and Test Method

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

Note : Equivalent Standards are acceptable.

FITTINGS AND ANCHORAGE

Anchor bolts and connecting hardware shall be fabricated using type of steel specified (ASTM A36) and to the required shapes and sizes shown on the approved plan/drawings.

TESTING, SAMPLING, INSPECTION, ACCEPTANCE, MARKING AND PACKAGING

Testing

Sample rubber dock fenders that shall be incorporated in the project shall be subjected to tests. It shall pass the required energy absorption and reaction force at a certain deflection as indicated in the plan.

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

Ten percent (10%) of the total number of fenders to be supplied and rounded to a unit shall be tested for performance. The fender shall be compressed repeatedly three (3) times to the maximum deflection at the speed from 2 to 8 cm. per minute. The load and deflection values shall be recorded with the precision of 0.1tf and 0.5mm respectively. The results shall be plotted in the form of load-deflection-energy absorption curves. The average data obtained in the second and third test loading shall be considered as performance values.

Inspection

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

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

Acceptance Tolerance

The acceptance tolerance shall be based on the following:

1. Fender Dimension

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

2. Anchor Bolt Holes in Fender

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

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

E = Energy absorption,	$E \geq$ Specified E but not to exceed 10%
R = Reaction force,	$R \leq$ Specified R but not less than 10%

Marking

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

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

Name of Port/Project : _____

Year supplied : _____

Packaging

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

EXECUTION

MOORING / FENDERING SYSTEM

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

ITEM 09 : SURVEY AND LAYOUT WORKS

GENERAL

1. Work under this Contract shall be subject to "General Requirements," which contain provisions and requirements essential to these specifications and apply to this section, whether or not referred to herein.
2. This Section sets forth provisions relating to general surveying and other layout Works required under this Contract.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SURVEY AND LAYOUT WORK

1. Data and information developed as work herein shall be reviewed with the Engineer when requested.
2. Survey and layout works may be reviewed, verified or checked at any time by and at discretion of the Engineer.
3. Field work or calculations found incorrect, and any work installed improperly due to incorrect field and layout work or calculations, shall be corrected by the Contractor as directed by the Engineer.
4. Checking or verifications of work herein by the Engineer shall not relieve the Contractor from responsibility for providing work in compliance with requirements of contract documents.
5. No work under this Contract shall be permitted to proceed until respective survey and layout work have been provided and verified correct.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Survey work under this Section shall be under direct control and continuous supervision of a registered Civil/Geodetic Engineer or Licensed Surveyor, qualified and experienced in type of work herein required; retained and paid by Contractor as part of work under this Contract.
2. Survey calculations and drawings shall be developed as necessary for work required.

SURVEY FIELD WORK

1. Survey field work shall be performed using established surveying, measuring and leveling methods; and using orderly and methodical procedures.
2. Surveying instruments and measuring equipment shall be precision made, with standard calibration, accurately adjusted, and of types sufficiently refined for work as required.
3. Field markings, lines, colored markers or other indicators shall be materials not readily faded by sun or washed away by water.

4. Stakes, markers, survey pins, and other devices shall be provided as necessary to enable setting or erecting various structures, items or portions of work without resorting to any further special calculations or particularly difficult measurement or use of other than regular straight edge, rule, snap-line and plumb bob methods.
5. Datum for the work shall be as indicated on drawings or as established in the field under separate Civil Engineering Works Contract.

CONSTRUCTION SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

Following herein are items which the Contractor shall provide prior to commencement of and during construction operations at premises for work under this Contract.

1. Establishment in the field of a building column/grid reference system; and boundary or primary perimeter lines of buildings and various other structures included under this Contract.
2. Utility entrance points at perimeters of buildings or other structures or areas as applicable.
3. Establishment and control of floor and other structures; and finish grades or areas, as applicable.

OTHER LAYOUT WORK

1. Other layout work required of Contractor shall be based upon lines and levels developed and provided under Survey Work.
2. Primary layout work extended in from survey layouts shall be performed by a civil, geodetic engineer or a licensed surveyor.
3. Layout work herein shall be provided to the extent as necessary to assure all work is placed and positioned as required by Contract drawings, approved shop drawings or other related instructions issued by the Engineer.
4. Interior Layout Work

Layout, locations and dimensions shall be rechecked and verified with the drawings prior to making roughing-ins or setting of other work.