

PART 2

EMPLOYER'S REQUIREMENTS

Section - 6 : Employer's Requirements

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1. Overview of the Scope of Works

The work is to be executed on turnkey basis, the scope of which includes survey, network design, provision of material, manufacturer's quality assurance, testing (where specified/ required), transportation, storage, erection, including all civil/ structural works, site testing, commissioning of all items & materials including all associated activities though not exclusively specified herein and are required for the completion and satisfactory performance of the entire works as intended.

The scope of works also include General Technical Instructions enclosed at Annexure-B.

This specification intends to cover but not limited to the following activities, services and works:

- Providing engineering data, and drawing for review, approval and records.
- Provision of material, testing, packing, transportation and insurance from the manufacturer's work to the site.
- Receipt, storage, insurance, preservation and conservation of equipments at the site.
- Fabrication, pre-assembly (if any), erection, testing and putting into satisfactory operation of all the equipments/ materials including successful commissioning.
- In addition to the requirements indicated in this section, all the requirements as stated in Technical specifications shall also be considered as a part of this specification as if completely bound herewith.
- Providing all materials, equipments and services specified or otherwise, including survey, which are required to fulfill the intent of ensuring operability, maintainability and the reliability of the complete works covered under this specification.
- During warranty period the bidder is required to provide all the services and activities mentioned in the contract.
- Preparation of project completion report/ closure proposal along with a report clearly indicating completion of any outstanding/ remedial work that needs to be carried out.
- Handing over the works to the employer for taking into commercial services.

It is not the intent to specify all aspects of design and construction of equipments mentioned herein. The systems, subsystems and equipments shall conform in all respect to high standards of engineering, design and workmanship and shall be capable of performing in continuous commercial operation. Accordingly, scope of works under this contract is as under:

- 1.1 Execution of all other works as per tender document. All Steel structure except STPs shall be hot dip galvanized as per relevant Indian Standard.

- 1.2 All the raw materials such as steel, zinc for galvanizing, reinforcement steel and cement for foundation, coke for earthing, bolts, nuts & washers, danger plates, phase plate, number plate etc. required for the household electrification works shall be included in the scope of Provision of material. Bidders shall clearly indicate in their offer, the sources from where they propose to procure the key raw materials and the components.
- 1.3 All the Distribution Transformers procured under RDSS are procured with Standard ratings, meeting at least Energy Efficiency Level-1 as specified in IS 1180 (Part-1):2014 and its Amendment 1, 2, 3 & 4, should be manufactured by an authorized licensee and bear BIS certification standard mark.
- 1.4 A set of drawings are enclosed with this bid document. These are tender drawings and are to be approved by the Employer. These drawings are indicative in nature and therefore, must be referred while preparing drawings for approval.
- 1.5 All the new assets created under RDSS to be properly GIS tagged with the help of mobile App provided by the Employer.
- 1.6 The engraving of word "Developed under RDSS" in materials viz., Poles, Transformers (All types), Cables, Energy Meter etc is mandatory requirement. The Employer shall ensure strict compliance of this requirement. Also, while processing payments to the Contractor, suitable documentary evidence / photographs must be asked by the Employer in support of the compliance.
- 1.7 Major infrastructures like new primary substation, new Distribution Transformer, new lines etc developed under RDSS needs to be clearly denoted by a signboard that should represent
- 1.7.1. About the Work
 - 1.7.2. Date of Commissioning
 - 1.7.3. Estimated cost
 - 1.7.4. Scheme
 - 1.7.5. Employer's details
 - 1.7.6. For Transformers, rating in kVA

The signboard shall comply to the technical specifications (###) and shall reflect as a separate billable item in the price schedule (###). Colour coding of the DTs is essential.

- 1.8 The Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP) shall be finalized by the Employer in consultation with the contractor/manufacturer in line with the Technical Specifications and as per Employer's practices

Provision of material and Services under this tender covers all interventions required for satisfactory operations of the facilities unless specifically excluded. Scope includes Design, Provision of material, survey, installation, erection testing and commissioning, on turnkey basis. The types of works envisaged in the RDSS scheme are:

A. Leftout Household connections under Loss Reduction :

- Installation of 25KVA, 63KVA & 100KVA Distribution Transformers
- Construction of 11kV line using Weasel Conductor
- Construction of LT lines using Ant & Gnat conductors
- Service connection for individual Households

All items to be supplied and erected shall be strictly as per the specifications given in the Bid and should comply the relevant standards and any amendments thereof.

Any deviation taken by the bidder and not specifically / clearly brought out in the price schedule will not be considered as a valid deviation.

In addition to the works mentioned above the bidder is required to take care of the activities listed below:-

2. Survey

The Contractor shall carry out, and be responsible for, final design of the works, including any site surveys, subsoil investigations and all other things necessary for proper planning design and execution. The initial site surveys will be carried out for tentative freezing of the material requirement and the work content finalization, within one month of commencement of project, and this will be a joint survey, along with the PMA and sample check by the employer. The same shall be reviewed progressively on quarterly basis for freezing of the material requirement and work content. Design shall be prepared by qualified designers who are engineers and experienced in design of transmission and distribution systems.. Also, while executing the works, same priority of works must be followed.. The changes in design should be approved by Engineer-in-charge of Employer.

- Based on the finalized network design, the Bidder shall carry out the field survey for deciding location of poles, distribution transformers etc. Besides, field survey will also cover the following:
 - a. Proposed route of 11KV and LT Line.
 - b. Locations of new distribution transformers.
- Feeder wise Bill of Quantity (BOQ), for each proposed work will be prepared by the Bidder and submitted to the Employer's Engineer-in-charge for his approval before commencement of actual work.

3. Project Management System**3.1. General**

The Contractor shall assign a project manager with the authority to make commitments and decisions that are binding on the Contractor. Employer will designate an officer incharge to coordinate all employer project related activities. All communications between employer and the Contractor shall be

coordinated through the project manager and officer incharge of Employer. The project managers shall also be assisting employer in communicating project related information to other stake holders.

Bidder shall submit the manpower deployment plan along with the bids, describing the key roles of each person.

The role and responsibilities of contractor shall be as follows:

- a) To prepare, maintain and update project detailed Work Execution Plan for successful implementation of project like approval of GTP, approval of sub-contractor, approval of drawings, Provision of materials, mobilization of men, material and equipment etc. at site for successful completion of works, Compile and up-load physical as well as financial progresses, compile the progress of works at Employer level and to assist in forwarding it to all stake holders.
- b) To actively participate with employer in resolving all issues relating to project implementation including ROW, Forest Clearances and Railway Crossings.
- c) To actively participate in monitoring, reviewing and analysing the physical, financial and quality assurances works' progress of RDSS works and also to take suitable measures on compliance of observations being raised during monitoring/review meetings with employer.
- d) To upload and up-date project wise physical progress in RDSS web portal. Physical as well as financial progresses shall be uploaded in standard Bill of Material format of the contract. Also, to submit invoices as per released RDSS guidelines to Employer for release of payments/funds.
- e) To oversee the progress and compliance of the Quality Assurance Mechanism as per RDSS guidelines.

3.2. Project Schedule

As per the schedule the bidder shall submit a preliminary implementation plan along with the bid. The detailed project implementation schedule shall be submitted by the contractor after the award of contract for employer's approval, which shall include at least the following activities:

- (a) Surveying of site.
- (b) Documents submission and approval schedule
- (c) Pre-Dispatch Inspection schedule
- (d) Dispatch Schedule
- (e) Installation & commissioning schedule
- (f) Training schedule, if any.

The project schedule shall include the estimated period for completion of project and its linkage with other activities etc. It is expected that the contractor should share updated project schedule based on the actual progress done at site, priorities of the employer, availability of material etc once per quarter along with the Progress report.

3.3. Progress Report

A progress report shall be prepared by the Contractor each month against the activities listed in the project schedule. The report shall be made available to employer on a weekly/monthly basis, e.g., the 5th of each month. The progress report shall include all the completed, ongoing and scheduled activities wise and feeder wise with verified by concern Executive Engineer of division.

3.4. Transmittals

Every document, letter, progress report, change order, and any other written transmissions exchanged between the Contractor and employer shall be assigned a unique transmittal number. The Contractor shall maintain a correspondence index and assign transmittal numbers consecutively for all Contractor documents. Employer will maintain a similar correspondence numbering scheme identifying documents and correspondence that employer initiates.

4. Quality Assurance and Evaluation Mechanism

The Quality Assurance (QA) will be carried out by Employer. The Employer may engage an Authorized representative of employer responsible & accountable for assuring quality in RDSS works. Key activities would include:

- Formulation of a detailed comprehensive Quality Assurance Mechanism (QAM) plan/Guaranteed Technical Particulars as the case may be in the State for the works to be carried out under RDSS scheme with an objective to create quality infrastructure works. The QAM and Inspection Plan shall be integral part of the contract agreement with turnkey contractor or equipment supplier and erection agency as the case may be in case of turnkey/ or departmental execution of works.
- Ensuring that the quality of materials/equipment supplied at site and execution of works carried out at field under RDSS scheme is in accordance to Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP)/Guaranteed Technical Particulars (GTP) and Field Quality Plan (FQP)/Approved Drawings/Data Sheets respectively.

4.1. Quality checks to be ensured by Turnkey Contractor:

Turnkey Contractor shall strictly ensure QAM checks during the day to day course of project execution, which are as follows:

- a. Pre-dispatch inspections of all materials viz. as per MQP/GTP, Approved Drawings, Technical Specifications, Datasheet, GTP, applicable national & international standards as per GCC Clause 23.
- b. 100% verification of all 66/11 or 33/11 kV sub stations (New & Augmented) for quality of material as per MQP/GTP, Approved Drawings, Technical Specifications, Datasheet and erection works in the field as per FQP/approved drawings (*Not applicable for household electrification*)
- c. 100% verification of feeders created under the scheme.
- d. 100% verification of materials utilized under the scheme.
- e. 100% verification of works done in Loss Reduction (Electrification of household)

4.1.1. Vendor approval: All the materials procured for RDSS works shall be purchased from the authorized vendors approved by the Quality Assurance Department of Employer. Approved vendors list is uploaded periodically on the Employer web portal.

New vendors/suppliers may be approved by Employer, provided capability of manufacturer(s) is assessed suitably by visiting the factory premises and checking the testing facility available before accepting it as an approved vendor. If required, State Electricity Board/Power Department/ Distribution Companies may adopt vendors already approved by CPSEs.

4.1.2. FQP for Civil works: Employer shall prepare a separate FQP/field execution drawings which

shall be approved by their competent authority which shall be uploaded at web portal. The turnkey shall adhere to this FQP/drawings while carrying out physical works.

4.1.3. FQP for testing & commissioning: Employer shall prepare a comprehensive Pre-commissioning test Check-list for 11kV lines, L.T lines and distribution transformer Substation etc. The electrical system shall be energized only after performing all tests as described in the pre-commissioning test checklist. and inspection from the electrical inspector of the state (or as the practice may be). Proper records in this regard, including tests on earth resistance, insulation resistance of 11 kV line & Distribution Transformer etc. shall be maintained, jointly signed by Employer and turnkey representatives.

4.1.4. Quality Assurance Mechanism (QAM) to be followed by the Contractor is as below:

- a. The Contractor shall be responsible and accountable for assuring quality in the scheme works. Accordingly, the Contractor shall formulate a comprehensive Quality Assurance mechanism (QAM) and Inspection Plan with an objective to build quality infrastructure under the project, which should be approved by the Employer. Alternately, the Employer may also provide its QAM which needs to be complied by the Contractor. The QAM and Inspection Plan shall be an integral Part of the contract agreement with turnkey Contractor or equipment supplier/vendor and erection agency as the case may be in case of partial turnkey and departmental execution of works. Documentation with regard to Quality Assurance and Inspection Plan shall be maintained by the Contractor and kept in proper order for scrutiny during the course of project execution and for future reference. The Contractor has to ensure that the quality of materials/equipment's supplied at site and execution of works carried out at field is in accordance to the Manufacturing Quality Plan (MQP)/Guaranteed Technical Particulars (GTP) and Field Quality Plan (FQP)/Approved Drawings/Data Sheets respectively.
- b. Some key indicative measures for effective implementation of the QAM by the Contractor are given below. However, these are for reference and need to be followed as per relevant provisions of the contract.
 - Provision of material and Erection Works:
 - Verification of qualifications of the subcontractor / manufacturer for provision of material / equipment and materials. Factory inspections may be conducted if required.
 - Verification of material data, specifications, drawings and samples submitted by the subcontractor / manufacturer including GTPs.
 - Verification of type test reports including qualifications of the test laboratory, completeness and acceptance of the type test reports.
 - Witnessing acceptance tests carried out by the subcontractor/ manufacturer.
 - Carrying out pre-dispatch inspections as per relevant guidelines of this tender/ contract.

- Inspection of storage facilities of the subcontractor/ manufacturer.
- Works:
 - Carry out field inspections on sample basis during implementation to verify works are carried out in compliance to technical specifications and acceptable quality of workmanship.
 - Issue Site Observation Reports (SOR) and follow-up with the subcontractor/ manufacturer for implementation of any remedial actions.
 - Upon completion, carry out joint inspections together with the Employer's staff and for final measurements and quality inspections.
 - Follow-up any on technical issues for corrective action during defects liability period with the subcontractor/ manufacturer.
- c. It should be noted that no functional guarantees are applicable for equipment installed as a part of this contract hence Guarantee Tests are not applicable.
- d. The Employer may identify any third party agency including PMA/ TPQMA etc. who would be responsible to monitor the QAM measures including verifications and inspections mentioned above. The project manager may also engage third party inspectors for this purpose in addition if required.
- e. The Employer or its appointed third party shall design systems and procedures to implement QAM system including formats for submittals by the Contractor in line with the above requirements and provisions of the Contract.
- f. The Contractor shall cooperate with and follow these QAM systems and procedures to ensure proper implementation of an effective quality assurance and evaluation mechanism.

4.1.5. Pre-commissioning test record: All pre-commissioning test check list shall be documented properly and signed by the quality engineer of the turnkey Contractor & countersigned by Employer's representative and shall be kept for future reference. These documents shall be maintained by Employers in proper order and shall be made available at site for verification by Quality Monitors during inspection and finally be handed over to O&M department) at the time of handing over of energized assets.

4.1.6. Roles and responsibility of Contractor in ensuring Quality of Plant and Facilities:

- 1) Turnkey contractor shall be primarily be responsible for providing of quality materials. Hence, turnkey contractor shall take all necessary actions including following:
 - a. To assess the capabilities and capacity of manufacturer to whom they intend to appoint as sub-vendor,

- b. To keep strict control over manufacturing of materials by controlling procurements of right raw materials, periodical stage inspections, to ensure process control and to get the materials invariably inspected in manufacturing stage as well as after manufacturing but before dispatch at the works of manufacturer to ensure quality of materials/equipment.
 - c. To ensure stage inspection and final dispatch inspection, turnkey contractor should deploy his/her quality assurance team to inspect the materials with Employer/third party inspector as well as independently as per requirements.
 - 2) Receipt inspection: On receipt of materials at site, it would be the prime responsibility of turnkey contractor to verify materials physically in accordance to agreed technical specifications. Physical parameters like dimensions (length, width, height, area of conductor), weight per unit, Insulation Value, length of cable/conductor in sample drum(s), clear embossing on cables through sequential marking depicting name of manufacturer, size of cable and length in meter. Once the Contractor is satisfied, materials must be offered for joint inspection to Employer.
 - 3) Earlier, on receipt of materials at site, dispatch documents shall be verified jointly by Employer, Employer's appointed Third Party, Turnkey Contractor and materials supplier (if representative is full time available at site. During inspection, quantities of items, sealing on the materials, serial numbers of the items, sequential embossing (proper visible/legible without any additional efforts) and name plates on the materials shall be checked. Dispatch challans shall be verified for details of consigner and consignee, materials descriptions, quantities transported, pre-dispatch clearance certificate/waiver of inspection. In case of high value equipment, capacity of equipment in terms of current carrying capacity, operating voltage and KVA ratings should be recorded.
 - 4) Clearance for installation: Once, materials on receipt are accepted by turnkey contractor as well as Employer representative, they will be eligible for erection, testing and commissioning.
 - 5) Sampling from field: Any material, including materials listed below, may be picked from site for testing at test laboratory chosen by inspecting official. 1. Distribution Transformer, 2. Overhead Conductor, 3. Pole, 4. Insulators, 5. Cables.
 - a. Inspecting official will have right to pick any of the supplied equipment whether it is lying in site stores, is under erection, is under local transportation from site stores to erection location or is already commissioned. The equipment shall be sealed jointly in presence of representatives of Employer, Employer's appointed Third Party, Contractor, and Supplier/manufacturer (if his representative is available at site). Employer at its discretion may invite manufacturer's representative to participate in sealing of materials.
 - b. Sealed equipment, on cost of turnkey contractor shall be sent to test laboratory for verification of routine/type test results. At the time of sealing, details of equipment available at site shall be recorded like cable/conductor drum number, power/distribution transformer unique number, status of sequential legible embossing on cables, name of manufacturer etc.

- c. For testing of equipment, Employer/Nodal agency shall empanel test laboratories located in or nearer to the state wherefrom sample is picked up.
- d. Such picked up materials at a random shall be tested for all routine, acceptance and type tests feasible to conduct in the empaneled laboratory. The laboratory expenses including all other expenditures that shall incurred towards packing, transport, inspection, testing charges etc. are to be borne by the Employer. At least one sample from a lot may be subjected to inspection.
- e. In cases, where pre-dispatch and factory test results/NABL accredited lab test report are found mismatched with tests results on the sample picked from field; actions shall be taken against willful defaulted manufacturer and turnkey contractor or both.
- f. Willful defaulter shall be those manufacturers and turnkey contractor whose material is found to be manufactured using inferior quality raw materials, second hand core materials, under-size/under-weight of cable/conductor in various parts of cable/conductor drum, not conforming to transformer load losses as defined in agreed technical specifications/contract conditions, improper or no sequential legible embossing on cable etc.
- g. This mismatch shall generally be, but not limited to the deviations in results from guaranteed technical specifications of materials in terms of capacity (KVA capacity, current carrying capacity, heating capacity, tensile strength, mechanical strength etc., operational efficiencies (errors in measurements of power, power/load losses, power consumption etc., weights of key component materials (aluminum, copper, insulation materials, steel components etc.), sub-standard specifications of key component (measured specifications are in deviation from guaranteed specifications as per technical specifications of the project and inferior/illegible embossing/sequential marking on cables are found, following two actions shall be taken:
 - i. Sub-vendors/vendor registration of the manufacturer shall be discontinued in all the power utilities of the country for a period of 5 years including in power utility concerned where this act is found,
 - ii. Entire lot of materials/equipment supplied by the defaulting manufacturer shall be rejected whether supplied materials/equipment is lying in site-stores, in transit, under erection, testing & commissioning or has already been commissioned. All costs related to removal of such rejected materials and reinstating fresh lot of materials shall be borne by turnkey contractor without any cost implication to power utility.
 - iii. Turnkey contractor shall be responsible for repetitive failures of materials in field testing in a turnkey-contract. In such situations, registration of turnkey contractor firm shall be discontinued in all the power utilities of the country for a period of 5 years including in power utility concerned where this act is found,
- h. In cases, where field testing results are slightly mismatched with factory test results / pre-dispatch test reports/NABL accredited lab test report but are in permissible limits as per

- GTP/Data Sheet/Technical Specifications, no action shall be taken against the turnkey contractor/manufacturer.
- i. In cases where turnkey contract is reluctant/not willing to support the Employer in selecting sample for testing by way of non-association in sampling, sampling and testing related activities of equipment, all actions related to sample selection, sealing and testing including dismantling, loading, unloading, transportation etc, will be taken by Employer on risk & cost of the turnkey contractor. The non-cooperative act on part of turnkey contractor shall be circulated amongst all power utilities in the country. In such situations, registration of turnkey contractor firm shall be discontinued in all the power utilities of the country for a period of 5 years including in power utility concerned where this act is found.
- 6) The Contractor should set up at least one testing laboratory under this contract for testing the materials received at site from its subcontractors/ vendors/ manufacturers etc. The testing laboratory thus setup, should have the facility for carrying out basic tests to ascertain the quality of the following equipments/ materials:
- a. Cables/ Conductors
 - b. Distribution Transformers
 - c. Insulators
- [100%] quantity of each lot shall be tested by the Contractor at its field test laboratory. Post completion of testing of the above items at its laboratory, the Contractor shall submit a report to the Employer, certifying the satisfactory testing results.
- 7) The Contractor should develop the quality assurance programme which shall generally cover the following:
- a. Organization structure for the management and implementation of the proposed quality assurance programme :
 - b. Documentation control system;
 - c. Qualification data for bidder's key personnel;
 - d. Procedure for purchases of materials, parts, components and selection of sub-Contractor's services including vendor analysis, source inspection, incoming raw material inspection, verification of material purchases etc.
 - e. System for shop manufacturing and site erection controls including process controls and fabrication and assembly control;
 - f. Control of non-conforming items and system for corrective actions;
 - g. Inspection and test procedure both for manufacture and field activities.
 - h. Control of calibration and testing of measuring instruments and field activities;
 - i. System for indication and appraisal of inspection status;
 - j. System for quality audits;
 - k. System for authorizing release of manufactured product to the Employer.

- l. System for maintenance of records;
- m. System for handling storage and delivery; and
- n. A manufacturing quality plan detailing out the specific quality control measures and procedures adopted for controlling the quality characteristics relevant to each item of equipment furnished and/or services rendered.
- o. A Field quality Plan covering field activities

8) **Electrical Inspector inspection:** After successful completion of the work permission from State Electrical Inspectorate is required. Necessary fee etc. shall be paid by the Employer. However if Contractor pays such fee it shall be reimbursed on actual basis on documentary evidence. In case of defects / in-complete works notified by Electrical Inspectorate, these shall be completed by the agency at no extra cost implication to Employer.

4.2. Concurrent Quality Monitoring by Nodal agencies: In addition to the in-house quality checks and processes followed by the Employer, the Nodal Agency of RDSS (REC/PFC) shall also carry out concurrent inspection of works through Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency (TPQMA). The Contractor needs to comply with the requirements and cooperate for effective implementation.

4.2.1. Scope of Quality Assurance Mechanism by RDSS Nodal Agency (REC/PFC): The Nodal Agency (REC/PFC) shall carry out concurrent inspection of works through TPQMA. To enable the same, the Employers shall share the physical and financial progress of the works through portal of the scheme or otherwise. In addition to the above, the Nodal Agencies may also carry out concurrent quality monitoring on random sample basis as per the need through its own manpower. TPQMA shall also verify quality of works carried out in the Project, which are as follows:

- ~~100% New Power Substations or at least one in each district/circle. (Not applicable for Household electrification)~~
- 5% Augmented Substations or at least five in each district/circle. (Not applicable for Household electrification)
- 15 to 20 spans of 5% of HT feeders
- 2% of DTR Substations (11/0.4kV), including few spans of associated LT Lines
- ~~1% of Smart meters or 1,000 Meters in a project, whichever is less.(Not applicable for Household electrification)~~
- ~~IT/OT/SCADA/DMS infrastructure primarily at system level for high level functional checks. (Not applicable for Household electrification)~~

4.2.2. Field Works Quality Inspection:

(i) **HT Feeders:** 5 % HT Feeder are to be inspected in 2 (two) stages. Stage-I & Stage-II inspections shall cover 2.5 % of HT Feeder respectively.

- **Stage-I** Inspection of TPQMA shall commence in a project when 30% of HT Feeder works are completed in all respect.
- **Stage-II** Inspection of TPQMA shall commence in a project when 70 % of HT Feeder works are completed in all respect.

(ii) **DTR Substations:** 2% of DTR Substations (11/0.4kV), including few spans of associated LT Lines are to be inspected in 2 (two) stages. Stage-I & Stage-II inspections shall cover 1 % of DTR Substations respectively

- **Stage-I** Inspection of TPQMA shall commence in a project when 30% of DTR Substation including LT Lines works are completed in all respect.
- **Stage-II** Inspection of TPQMA shall commence in a project when 70% of DTR Substation including LT Lines works are completed in all respect.

~~(iii) **IT/OT/SCADA/DMS infrastructure:** (*Not applicable for Household electrification*) IT/OT/SCADA/DMS infrastructure are to be inspected when works is completed in all the respect. For this:~~

(iv) **Deployment of mobile vans for quality inspection:** The Employer/ Nodal Agency reserves the right to also deploy mobile vans with Testing facility to test the plants and facilities by selecting random samples from store or from site. The Employer may take sample from any lot placed in store including the lot on which Pre-Dispatch Inspection was not carried out or from the installed materials which it feels are not performing as it was intended to. In such a case if the material/ facility fails, the same shall be replaced with new material, and one more random sample would be selected from the same batch for testing. If the material fails the test again, then the whole lot shall be replaced by the Contractor at its own risk and cost.

4.2.2. Cross verification of field /TPQMA works by Nodal Agency: The Nodal Agency also reserves the right to monitor the field /materials to the tune of 1% of total inspections carried out by TPQMA.

4.3. Material Inspection: For the purpose of inspection, materials have been segregated into two categories as mentioned below:

4.3.1 Category – A (Pre-Dispatch Inspection & Testing at NABL accredited Labs):

- a) This category shall include high ticket materials (Distribution Transformers, AB/XLPE Cables, Overhead Conductor (AAC/ACSR), Insulator which involves more and important testing procedures and hence the inspection of these materials will be carried out in the factory before the dispatch of the material.
- b) In addition, Employer shall also ensure that for major materials as discussed above, samples from 1st lot and one other lot randomly selected by the Employer shall be directly sent to NABL accredited test labs for third party testing. It is also to be noted that material clearance of the lots under testing shall only be given post receipt of successful test results. Contractor shall also mandatorily depute its authorized official for pre – dispatch inspection at manufacturing facility along with the Employer officials. The inspection and testing report would be jointly signed by

the Employer and the Contractor. All the expenses related to testing would be bearded by the Contractor.

- c) Apart from the above-mentioned protocol any one power transformer shall be selected by Employer from the providing schedule from the vendor, which shall be jointly sealed and tested for short circuit testing on turnkey-Contractor's expenses.

4.3.2 Category – B (On-site inspection): This category includes the materials for which a factory inspection is not warranted and the material can be inspected upon arrival at the site before the installation. In case the Employer is apprehensive about the quality of the material supplied it reserves the right to send the selected lot to the NABL accredited testing lab for third party testing.

4.3.3 Employer also reserves the right to send any installed equipment / materials to the NABL accredited testing lab for testing. The Employer would have to reimburse the expenses related to transportation of material from site to testing lab and all testing expenses in this regard.

4.3.4 The material which has to be tested at laboratory shall be sealed in the presence of authorized official of Employer and Contractor.

4.3.5 If the materials tested at Laboratory fails then the entire lot would be rejected. Contractor shall bear the responsibility of sending back such failed materials from site. Any subsequent delay in contract performance due to failure of materials in the test laboratory would be on account of Contractor and no time extension would be provided by the Employer in this regard. Any LD levies in this regard would be borne by the Contractor.

4.3.6 Pre-dispatch Inspection (PDI) for Category-A

4.3.6.1. Pre-dispatch inspection shall be performed on the identified materials at manufacturer's work place for which Contractor shall be required to raise requisition giving at least 10-day time. Depending on requirement, inspection shall be witnessed by representatives of Employer, TPQMA, Contractor and/or representative of the Nodal Agency. TPQMA shall carry out pre-dispatch inspection of major materials randomly in a single lot containing minimum 10% materials at manufacturer works. The TPQMA shall perform pre – dispatch inspection test of below materials:

- 1) ~~Power Transformer,~~
- 2) ~~Circuit Breaker,~~
- 3) Insulators,
- 4) Cables / Conductors
- 5) ~~Control & Relay Panel,~~
- 6) Distribution Transformer

4.3.6.2. Tests to be conducted during the Pre-dispatch Inspection: All the tests shall be carried out in accordance with the latest relevant IS published from time to time by BIS. An indicative list of IS specification and tests for some of the materials are given below:

Distribution Transformers

Standards Applicable:-	
IS 2026: (Part 1 to 10) as applicable	General Specification of Transformer
IS 1180 (Part1) (Including Amendment 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Outdoor type oil immersed Distribution transformer upto including 2500 kVA & 33 kV
IS 3347 (Part 1)	Specification upto 1.1 kV Voltage Bushing (for Porcelain)
IS 3347 (Part 3)	Specification upto 17.5 kV Voltage Bushing (for Porcelain)
Type Test	A valid Type test report within 5 years of provision 3 star rated transformer as per BEE
IS -5484	Specification for Aluminum wire rods
IS 12444	Specification for Copper wire Rods
Proposed Tests as per IS	
1	Measurement of Winding resistance at all Tap Positions
2	Ratio of Tap Position Polarity & Phase Position
3	% Impedance at 75 degree Celsius at 50Hz
4	Load losses at 50% and at 100% Loading on Energy efficiency Level -5 as per IS 1980 (Part-1) 2014 and its amendment 1.2. 3 and 4
5	No Load Loss at 50Hz and No load current at rated voltage
6	Insulation Resistance
7	Induced Overvoltage Withstand
8	Separate source voltage Withstand
9	Magnetizing Current at Rated voltage and frequency an 112.5% of rated voltage
10	Temperature rise test
11	Pressure Test
12	Oil Leakage Test

Overhead Conductors AAC/ACSR

Standards Applicable:-	
IS: 398 (Part I & II) : 1996	Specification for Aluminum Conductors with Steel Re-inforced and All Aluminium Conductor
IS: 4826 : 1968	Coating of the galvanized steel wires shall be applied by the hot process or electrolysis process
IS: 398 (Part-I): 1996	Specification for All Aluminum Conductor (AAC)
IS: 1778 : 1980	Packaging of Overhead conductor in Wooden Drum
Proposed Tests as per IS	
1	Measurement of lay ratio.

2	Measurement of diameters of individual wire
3	Measurement of resistance of individual wire.
4	Breaking load test of individual wire.
5	Elongation test of individual wire.

Porcelain Insulators/Polymer Insulators

Standards Applicable:-	
IS 1445 : 1977	Porcelain insulators for overhead power lines with a nominal voltage up to and including 1000 V
IS 2486 (Part 1) : 1993	Metal fittings of insulators for overhead power lines with nominal voltage greater than 1000 V: Part 1 General requirements and tests
IS 2486 (Part 2) : 1989	Insulator fittings for overhead power lines with nominal voltage greater than 1 000 V: Part 2 Dimensional requirements
IS 2486 (Part 4) : 1989	Insulator Fittings for Overhead Power Lines with a Nominal Voltage Greater than 1 000 V - Part IV : Tests for Locking Devices
IEC 61109	Composite suspension and tension insulators for a.c. systems with a nominal voltage greater than 1,000 V
Proposed Tests as per IS	
1	Resistance Test on conductor
2	Test for thickness of insulation and sheath
3	Tensile strength and elongation at break test for insulation & outer sheath.
4	Hot set test for insulation.
5	Insulation resistance (Volume resistivity) Test
6	High voltage test

The above list of tests is only indicative in nature and if the Employer feels, it can add some tests based on latest IS Standards. If the Employer faces any issues with respect to actual performance of a material, then it can issue a notice to the Contractor for testing of that material at its sole description.

4.3.6.3. The Contractor shall ensure receipt of material at site within 60 days from date of receipt of dispatch instructions. In case materials are not received within 60 days from date of issue of dispatch instruction, the dispatch instruction shall stand cancelled. All expenditure incurred by Employer in performance of dispatch instruction shall be recovered from turnkey Contractor. A fresh pre – dispatch inspection would be required to issue a dispatch instruction for providing the same lot at the site.

4.3.6.4. The turnkey Contractor shall ensure that pre-dispatch inspection for materials are intimated only when the material is completely ready for inspection. On due date of inspection, if it is found that materials are not ready in required quantities or the inspection could not be carried out due to non-availability of requisite calibrated certificate of instruments with manufacturer, closing of works on scheduled date of inspection, non-availability of sufficient testing/material handling staff at manufacturer works etc, all expenditures incurred on deployment of various inspecting officials along with a fine of Rs 50,000/- shall be recovered from the bills of the agency and re-inspection shall be carried out on expense of the Contractor. 2nd such situation at same manufacturer/supplier shall result in

rejection of name of manufacturer from list of approved vendors/sub-vendors. In case sub-standard materials (old component, re-cycled materials, re-used core material, re-used transformer coil material etc) offered for inspection and are noticed during the inspection, materials shall be rejected and approval of sub-vendor shall also be cancelled for all RDSS projects.

4.4. Implications for not meeting quality requirements by Contractor

4.4.1. In case of failures in testing:

- a) The turnkey Contractor shall ensure that pre-dispatch inspection for materials is intimated only when the material is completely ready for inspection. On due date of inspection, if it is found that materials are not ready in required quantities or the inspection could not be carried out due to non-availability of requisite calibrated certificate of instruments with manufacturer, closing of works on scheduled date of inspection, non-availability of sufficient testing/material handling staff at manufacturer works etc, all expenditures incurred on deployment of various inspecting officials along with a fine of Rs 50,000/- inclusive of GST shall be recovered from the bills of the agency and re-inspection shall be carried out on expense of Contractor.
- b) 2nd such situation at same manufacturer/supplier shall result in rejection of name of manufacturer from list of approved vendors/sub-vendors. In case sub-standard materials (old component, re-cycled materials, re-used core material, re-used transformer coil material etc) offered for inspection and are noticed during the inspection, materials shall be rejected and approval of sub-vendor shall also be cancelled for all RDSS projects.
- c) In case, a material fails the pre-dispatch inspection as per GCC Clause 23, and also fails the subsequent repeat inspection of the rectified/replaced material, the complete lot of material under inspection will be required to be replaced by the manufacturer/supplier. If in subsequent inspection of the new lot, the material again fails the inspection, then materials shall be rejected, and approval of vendor/sub-vendor shall also be cancelled for all RDSS projects. In such scenario any subsequent delay in contract performance due to failure of materials in the test laboratory would be on account of Contractor and no time extension would be provided by the Employer in this regard. Any LD levies in this regard would be borne by the Contractor.
- d) Apart from the above, in case of default by vendors/manufacturers, Contractor shall also be penalized based on the no. of materials/lots get rejected as per below table:

Sr. No.	No. of Material/lot rejected in a project/district	% Penalty imposed on contract price
1	>5	5.0%
2	>3	2.5%
3	>1	1.0%

4.4.2. In case of defects found during Field inspection: There are three categories of defects found in field inspection as defined below:

- a) **CRITICAL DEFECTS:** These defects must be rectified before charging. Critical defects are those which endanger life and property. Dangerous deficiencies on safety, ground clearances, equipment earthing and protection would come this category. These are defects in presence of which the Electrical Inspector would not allow charging of the electrical installation. That is, if equipment are already energized, it should be de-energized and rectified without delay. If critical equipment like distribution transformer HT and LT line have been installed dangerously, the defect type would fall under critical category of defect. *Example : LA is not connected , DT neutral earth is missing , Earth electrodes not installed, Ground clearance not as per IE rule, Oil level low in transformer etc.*
- b) **MAJOR DEFECTS:** These defects must be rectified before operational handover (to Operation and Maintenance wing). These are major deviations from drawing and specification. These are serious deviation with respect to contract. The electrical installation can be charged temporarily. However, the defects should preferably be rectified before charging. *Example : Pole not pitched at proper depth, Brick-bats/ foundation inadequate, use of undersized earth wire, precariously loose electrical connections and mechanical fitting.,*
- c) **MINOR DEFECTS:** These defects are very minor in nature. Such defects in electrical installations keep surfacing during operation and maintenance. The installation may be charged with these defects. However they must be rectified *Example: Danger board not proper, energy meter not installed before contractual handover (before final payment is released and contract is closed), missing barbed wire, stay wire loose, loose fasteners, vegetation too close to HT/Lt line.*

Note:

1. *These defects are broad in nature. Actual field defects need to be defined more accurately by inspectors.*
2. *All pictures depicting defects should be numbered. Their number mentioned in the report shown in the table*
3. *An infrastructure schematic (single line diagram) showing DTRs, HT and LT poles duly numbered by the inspector shall be submitted along with the report. Their number shall be used to describe location of defects to be rectified subsequently.*

The corresponding penalties to be imposed has been captured below:

Sr. No.	Defect criteria	% Penalty imposed of contract cost
1	Critical Defects	1.0%
2	Major Defects	0.5%
3	Minor Defects	0% if rectified within 30 days

Annexure-A

**Checklist for Quality Assurance
Distribution Transformer Substation**

S. No	Description	Status (Yes/No)	Observations	Location	Picture No.
1	Record capacity of DTR transformer used				
2	Record S. No., make and year of manufacturing of DTR transformer				
3	Safe and adequate access to distribution transformer (DTR) substation				
4	Availability of approved survey report				
5	Proper load survey is performed of the locality for perspective consumers while deciding capacity and location of DTR				
6	Expected loading of transformer using 5 years growth is performed in survey report				
7	Proper alignment of substation structure with 11 KV line				
8	Record type of poles/support used for DTR substation				
9	Record type of foundation used				
10	Proper muffing is provided on steel supports of DTR substation				
11	If DTR substation is in water logging area, its foundation is grouted in cement concrete				
12	Proper verticality of substation supports				
13	Proper pole to pole distance of substation supports.				
14	Proper erection of jumpers and connection to DTR transformers without any bent				
15	Proper binding of insulators				
16	Stay plates are properly grouted in cement concrete mixture to support DTR substation structure (if erected)				
17	Proper tensioning is there on stay set				
18	Proper alignment of stay wire with overhead conductor				
19	Proper erection of stay clamp using 12 mm dia nuts and bolts				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
20	Proper galvanization of stay wire				
21	Thimble is provided on turn buckle of stay set				
22	Stay set installation is provided with guy insulator				
23	Proper phase to phase and phase to ground clearances maintained on the substation jumpers				
24	Steel overhead structure is properly earthed using 8 SWG wire/G.I. flat?				
25	Each 11 kV overhead equipment including transformer are individually earthed using 8 SWG Earth wire/ GI flat				
26	Danger plate is installed at appropriate height using proper size clamp. Record type and size of clamp				
27	Proper anti-climbing device (barbed wire/spike) installed at appropriate height on individual support. Record quality of wrapping of barbed wire				
28	Substation is numbered				
29	Individual substation pole is imposed/painted with the name of scheme				
30	Surface of the PCC poles is finished and there are no steel wire visible				
31	No physical damages appeared on PCC pole surface				
32	GI flat to GI flat connection using at least 2 sets of GI nut bolts and washers				
33	8 SWG GI wire/GI Flat is properly dressed with support				
34	GI wire to GI wire jointing is provided using 12 SWG GI nut bolts and washers				
35	GI wire connection to earth pit is using GI nut bolt and washer				
36	GI earth pipe is properly inserted inside earth without hammering				
37	Number of earth pit used for substation earthing.				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
38	Pit to pit distance in meters. Is it adequate?				
39	Masonry enclosure is provided over individual earth pits				
40	Funnel is provided over earth pit				
41	Proper jumpering using binding practices/PG clamp				
42	Proper clearances to avoid bird fault on conductors of substation supports				
43	Type and size of overhead conductors used in the substation				
44	Cement-concrete grouting foundation of substation supports				
45	Measure quantum of cement concreting in any one sample support				
46	Measure cement concreting foundation in any one sample of stay set pit				
47	Proper painting/galvanizing done on steel structure				
48	Any sign of rusting found on substation structure/hardware				
49	Any broken insulator found in the substation				
50	Disc Insulators installed precariously (loose bolts/ missing cotter pins)				
51	Separate individual earth connection using GI wire/GI flat is used for neutral earthing with separate pit				
52	Dedicated transformer body earthing using GI wire/GI flat				
53	Bimetallic clamps are provided on 11 kV bushing				
54	No gap between busing seat and bimetallic clamp on LT as well as HT bushing while connecting conductor/cable				
55	Proper lugs are provided on termination of cables				
56	Oil is filled in cup of silica gel breather				
57	Silica gel is blue in colour				
58	Oil control valves are open between transformer tank and breather (wherever				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
	used)				
59	Oil leakage from the body/gasket of transformer and from conservator tank				
60	Record level of oil in conservator tank				
61	Transformer installed precariously (Nut / bolts / side bracing missing)				
62	Transformer is fitted with 12 mm dia nut bolts on its base channel				
63	Transformer belting is provided				
64	Dimension of transformer base channel				
65	Individual lightening arrestor are earthed with dedicated separate earth pit				
66	LA jumper connections is missing/ not proper				
67	LA is charged/ installed but not meggared				
68	Isolators/AB switch are properly aligned and its operation is smooth				
69	Operating handle (not missing eye bolt) of isolator/AB switch is earthed using flexible cable				
70	No joint in between entire length of operating pipe of isolator/AB switch				
71	Guiding hook is provided for isolator pipe movement				
72	Alignment of male and female contacts of isolators/AB switch and no spark during normal use				
73	Proper fuse wire is used in DO fuse/HG fuse				
74	Arching Horn is missing/ not aligned / not proper				
75	Proper size of LT cable are used between transformer and LTDB/SMC LTDB/SMC LTDB				
76	lockability and proper closing of door of LTDB/SMC LTDB				
77	Gland plate and glands are used for cable entry in LTDB/SMC LTDB				
76	No unused holes on gland plates				
77	Availability of LTDB/SMC LTDB				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
	equipment as per approved drawing and scope of work like isolator, fuse, switch, bus bar, MCCB, MCB etc.				
78	Installation of DTR as per BIS specification				
79	LTDB/SMC LTDB earthing at different points using 8 SWG GI wire				
80	Proper painting and No physical damages on LTDB/SMC LTDB				
81	Suitable loop length of cables in LTDB/SMC LTDB				
82	3 Nos earthing pit and earth mat /risers using 50X6mm GI Flat are used as under:				
a	Earth Pit – 1 for Transformer Neutral,				
b	Earth pit - 2 for Lightning Arrester,				
c	Earth pit – 3 for Equipment body earthing				
83	Deleted				
84	Deleted				
85	Quality of painting/galvanizing on substation structure				
86	DTR is newly supplied				
87	PG Clamps are used (wherever needed as per drwg- Jumper etc)				
88	Deleted				
89	Earthing Electrodes short/missing				
90	Commissioning Defect: DT charged/installed but not merged				
91	Fasterers (Nuts/ Bolt/ Clamps /Connector) size not as per drawing /specification				
92	Fasteners (Nuts / bolts/ Clamps / connectors) in precarious state				
93	Poles not erected properly (inadequate or missing brick bat/ foundation)				
94	Stay installation is not proper : guy insulator missing ;inadequate depth				
95	Earthing wire diameter undersize				
96	Danger plate missing/improper				
97	Earthing wire not secured / not dressed				
98	Barbed wire missing/improper				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
99	DTR ground electrodes far too close				
100	Earth pit to earth pit clearance not maintained				
101	HT Fuse not provided				
102	HT fuse unit jumpering not connected properly				
103	MCCB of lower rating than specified in LOA				
104	MCCB not installed				
105	Inferior quality of Distribution Board used (makeshift, locally fabricated DBs)				

LT Line

S. No	Description	Status (Yes/No)	Observations	Location	Picture No.
1	Availability of approved survey report with Single line diagram				
2	Correct alignment of LT line				
3	Type of poles used as per scope of the work				
4	Type of foundation used as per scope of work				
5	If line is passing through water logging area and its foundation is grouted in cement concrete				
6	Proper verticality of poles				
7	Any deflecting tension on LT pin insulator				
8	Proper tensioning of overhead conductor/LT cable/ABC Cable				
9	Any knot/wrapping of overhead conductor /LT cable /ABC Cable is there during erection				
10	Proper binding of insulators cable both / tension work is done				
11	Stay plates are properly grouted in cement concrete mixture				
12	Proper tensioning is there on stay set				
13	Proper alignment of Stay wire and stay set with overhead conductor is there to nullify tension				
14	Proper erection of stay clamp using 12 mm				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
	dia nuts and bolts and 50x6 mm (or more) size clamp				
15	If every 6th pole in a section of line is provided with stay sets to avoid line deflection				
16	Proper galvanization of stay wire/stay set				
17	Thimble is provided on turn buckle of stay set				
18	Proper phase to phase clearances are maintained on the line				
19	Steel overhead structure is properly earthed using 8 SWG wire				
20	Each LT pole individually earthed using 8 SWG Earth wire and separate Earth pit/Earthing coil/Earth spike				
21	Quality and size of danger plates is as per scope of work				
22	Danger plate is installed at appropriate height using proper clamp as per scope of work				
23	Anti-climbing device (barbed wire/spike) are installed at appropriate height on individual support				
24	Individual pole is numbered				
25	Individual pole is imposed/painted with the name of scheme				
26	Surface of the PCC poles is finished and there are no steel wire visible				
27	No physical damages appeared on PCC pole surface				
28	Cradle guard earthing is provided on each road crossing or on each LT line crossing				
29	Proper tensioning of the cradle guard wires				
30	Separate earthing on both the sides of road/line for cradle guarding are there				
31	8 SWG G.I. wire is properly dressed with support for V-Cross arm/Channel/Top clamp earthing				
32	GI wire to GI wire jointing is provided using				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
	12 SWG GI nut bolts and washers				
33	GI wire connection to earth pit is using 12 mm GI nut bolt and washer				
34	Earth pipe is properly inserted inside earth without pipe hammering				
35	Masonry enclosure is provided over individual pipe earth pits				
36	Funnel is provided over pipe earth pit				
37	Jumpering using best binding practices/PG clamp				
38	Proper conductor clearances to ground is there to avoid bird fault on end sectionizer support where disc insulator are used				
39	Average pole to pole span length in the line. It should not be less than 50 m.				
40	If Pole to pole span is less than 50 m, record the reason with pole numbers				
41	Number of poles used per kilometer of the line				
42	Type and size of overhead conductors/ABC cable used in the line				
43	Shuttering is used during casting of cement concrete foundation				
44	Cement-concrete grouting foundation of end supports				
45	Quantum of cement concreting in any one sample support				
46	Cement concreting foundation in any one sample of stay set pit				
47	Proper painting is done on steel structure				
48	Any broken insulator found in the line				
49	Surface finish of painting on Steel tubular pole/RSJ/H Pole/Rail pole about 2 m from bottom and above 2 m				
50	Possible damage on ABC cable surface				
51	Piercing connections are used to take-off connection from ABC cable				
52	Muffing is used in steel tubular poles, rail pole, RS joint/H beam Supports				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
53	Adequate tree cutting on either side of line done				
54	Pole to pole schedule enclosed with proforma				
11 KV Line					
S. No	Description	Status (Yes/No)	Observations	Location	Picture No.
1	Availability of approved survey report with single line diagram				
2	Correct alignment of 11 kV line				
3	Type of poles used as per scope of the work				
4	Type of foundation used as per scope of work				
5	Record whether line is passing through water logging area and its foundation is grouted in cement concrete				
6	Proper verticality of poles				
7	Cross-bracing on Double poles are provided				
8	Conductors are passing through the top groove of the insulator (creepage distance compromised)				
9	More than one joint in one span				
10	Any deflecting tension on 11 KV pin insulator				
11	Proper tensioning of overhead conductor				
12	Any knot/wrapping of overhead conductor is there during erection				
13	Proper binding of insulators is done				
14	Stay plates are properly grouted in cement concrete mixture				
15	Proper tensioning is there on stay set				
16	Proper alignment of Stay wire with overhead conductor is there to nullify tension				
17	Guy insulator, anchor plate/ thimble/ hardware are provided with stay set				
18	Proper erection of stay clamp using 12 mm dia nuts and bolts and 50x6 mm (or more) size clamp				
19	If every 6th pole in a section of line is provided with stay sets to avoid line deflection				
20	Proper galvanization of stay wire and stay set				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
21	Thimble is provided on turn buckle of stay set				
22	Proper phase to phase clearances are maintained on the line				
23	Steel overhead structure is properly earthed using 8 SWG wire				
24	Each 11 kV pole individually earthed using 8 SWG Earth wire and separate Earth pit/Earthing coil/Earth spike				
25	Quality and size of danger plates is as per scope of work				
26	Danger plate is installed at appropriate height using proper clamp as per scope of work				
27	Anti-climbing device (barbed wire/spike) are installed at appropriate height on individual support				
28	Individual pole is numbered				
29	Individual pole is imposed/painted with the name of scheme				
30	Surface of the PCC poles is finished and there are no steel wire visible				
31	No physical damages appeared on PCC pole surface				
32	Cradle guard earthing is provided on each road crossing or on each LT line crossing				
33	Proper tensioning of the cradle guard wires				
34	Proper Guard wires are provided in case of Road crossing as per drawing specification				
35	8 SWG G.I. wire is properly dressed with support for V-Cross arm/Channel/Top clamp earthing				
36	GI wire to GI wire jointing is provided using 12 SWG GI nut bolts and washers				
37	GI wire connection to earth pit is using 12 mm GI nut bolt and washer				
38	Earth pipe is properly inserted inside earth without pipe hammering				
39	Masonry enclosure is provided over individual pipe earth pits				
40	Funnel is provided over pipe earth pit				

S. No	Description	Status	Observations	Location	Picture
41	Proper jumpering using binding practices/PG clamp				
42	If under sized conductor used				
43	Proper conductor clearances to ground is there to avoid bird fault on end sectionizer support where disc insulator are used				
44	Proper pole to pole span length in the line. It should not be less than 50 m.				
45	If Pole to pole span is less than 50 m, record the reason with pole numbers				
46	Number of poles used per kilometer of the line				
47	Record type and size of overhead conductors used in the line				
48	Shuttering is used during casting of cement concrete foundation				
49	Cement-concrete grouting foundation of end supports				
50	Measure quantum of cement concreting in any one sample support				
51	Measure cement concreting foundation in any one sample of stay set pit				
52	Proper painting is done on steel structure				
53	Disc Insulators are installed precariously (loose bolts/ missing cotter pins)				
54	D -shaped loop for jumpers are maintained				
55	Any broken insulator found in the line				
56	Surface finish and painting on Steel tubular pole/RSJ/H Pole/Rail pole				
57	Adequate tree cutting on either side of line done				
58	Pole to pole schedule enclosed with proforma				
59	Pole numbering with "RDSS " inscription not done (properly)				
60	Engraving of poles (Name of Manufacturer, SL Nos etc.) not done				
61	Line Spacers not used				
62	Guy insulator not used in stay wire				
63	Inadequate length of barbed wire				

5. Type and Acceptance test

The following type, acceptance and routine tests and tests during manufacture shall be carried-out on the material. For the purpose of this clause:

- 5.1. Contractor shall provision the materials of type & design which has already been Type Tested. Contractor shall provide copy of such tests at site in support of type-tested materials supplied under the contract. No extra payment or time shall be granted for type testing of materials. In exceptional case to case basis, employer will decide to permit type testing of material at Contractor's cost.
- 5.2. Acceptance Tests shall mean those tests which are to be carried out on samples taken from each lot offered for pre-dispatch inspection, for the purposes of acceptance of that lot.
- 5.3. Routine Tests shall mean those tests, which are to be carried out on the material/equipment to check requirements which are likely to vary during production.
- 5.4. Tests during Manufacture shall mean those tests, which are to be carried out during the process of manufacture and end inspection by the Contractor to ensure the desired quality of the end product to be supplied by him.
- 5.5. The norms and procedure of sampling for these tests will be as per the Quality Assurance Programme to be mutually agreed to by the Contractor and the Employer.
- 5.6. The standards and norms to which these tests will be carried out are listed against them. Where a particular test is a specific requirement of this Specification, the norms and procedure of the tests shall be as per IS/IEC Standard this specification or as mutually agreed to between the Contractor and the Employer in the Quality Assurance Programme.
- 5.7. For all type test and acceptance tests, the acceptance values shall be the values specified in this Specification, Approved Quality Plan or guaranteed by the Bidder, as applicable.

6. Type Testing, Inspection, Testing & Inspection Certificate

- 6.1 All equipment being supplied shall conform to type tests including additional type tests, if any as per technical specification and shall be subject to routine tests in accordance with requirements stipulated under respective sections. The Contractor shall intimate the Employer the detailed program about the tests at least three (3) weeks in advance in case of domestic supplies & six (6) weeks in advance in case of foreign supplies.
- 6.2 The reports for all type tests and additional type tests as per technical specification shall be furnished by the Contractor along with equipment/material drawings. The type tests conducted earlier should have either been conducted in accredited laboratory (accredited based on ISO/IEC

Guide 25/17025 or EN 45001 by the national accreditation body of the country where laboratory is located) or witnessed by the representative(s) of Employer or Utility. The test-reports submitted shall be of the tests conducted within last 5 (five) years prior to the date of bid opening. In case the test reports are of the test conducted earlier than 5 (five) years prior to the date of bid opening, the Contractor shall repeat these test(s) at no extra cost to the Employer, however the delay in providing due to type-test will not be acceptable during the project.

- 6.3 In the event of any discrepancy in the test reports i.e. any test report not acceptable due to any design/manufacturing changes (including substitution of components) or due to non-compliance with the requirement stipulated in the Technical Specification or any/all additional type tests not carried out, same shall be carried out without any additional cost implication to the Employer.
- 6.4 The Employer, his duly authorized representative and/or outside inspection agency acting on behalf of the Employer shall have at all reasonable times free access to the Contractor's/sub-vendors premises or Works and shall have the power at all reasonable times to inspect and examine the materials and workmanship of the Works during its manufacture or erection if part of the Works is being manufactured or assembled at other premises or works, the Contractor shall obtain for the Engineer and for his duly authorized representative permission to inspect as if the works were manufactured or assembled on the Contractor's own premises or works. Inspection may be made at any stage of manufacture, dispatch or at site at the option of the Employer and the equipment if found unsatisfactory due to bad workmanship or quality, material is liable to be rejected.
- 6.5 The Contractor shall give the Employer/Inspector ten (10) days written notice of any material being ready for joint testing including Contractor and Employer. Such tests shall be to the Contractor's account except for the expenses of the Inspector. The Employer/Inspector, unless witnessing of the tests is virtually waived, will attend such tests within thirty (30) days of the date of which the equipment is notified as being ready for test /inspection, failing which the Contractor may proceed alone with the test which shall be deemed to have been made in the Inspector's presence and he shall forthwith forward to the Inspector duly certified copies of tests in triplicate.
- 6.6 The Employer or Inspector shall, within seven (07) days from the date of inspection as defined herein give notice in writing to the Contractor, of any objection to any drawings and all or any equipment and workmanship which in his opinion is not in accordance with the Contract. The Contractor shall give due consideration to such objections and shall either make the modifications that may be necessary to meet the said objections or shall confirm in writing to the Employer/Inspector giving reasons therein, that no modifications are necessary to comply with the Contract. If any modification is made on the equipment on the basis of test results not in conformity with the contract, the modified equipment shall be subject to same sequence of test again without any additional cost to Employer.
- 6.7 When the factory tests have been completed at the Contractor's or Sub-Contractor's works, the Employer/Inspector shall issue a certificate to this effect within seven (07) days after completion of

tests but if the tests are not witnessed by the Employer/Inspector, the certificate shall be issued within seven (07) days of receipt of the Contractor's Test certificate by the Engineer/Inspector. Failure of the Employer/Inspector to issue such a certificate shall not prevent the Contractor from proceeding with the Works. The completion of these tests or the issue of the certificate shall not bind the Employer to accept the equipment should, it, on further tests after erection, be found not to comply with the Contract. The equipment shall be dispatched to site only after approval of test reports and issuance of dispatch instruction by the Employer.

- 6.8 In all cases where the Contract provides for tests whether at the premises or at the works of the Contractor or of any Sub-Contractor, the Contractor except where otherwise specified shall provide free of charge such items as labour, materials, electricity, fuel, water, stores, transport, loading & unloading, packing, apparatus and instruments as may be reasonably demanded by the Employer/Inspector or his authorized representative to carry out effectively such tests of the equipment in accordance with the Contract and shall give facilities to the Employer/Inspector or to his authorized representative to accomplish testing.
- 6.9 The inspection by Employer and issue of Inspection Certificate thereon shall in no way limit the liabilities and responsibilities of the Contractor in respect of the agreed quality assurance programme forming a part of the Contract.
- 6.10 The Employer will have the right of having at his own expenses any other test(s) of reasonable nature carried out at Contractor's premises or at site or in any other place in addition of aforesaid type and routine tests, to satisfy that the material comply with the specification.
- 6.11 The Employer reserves the right for getting any field tests not specified in respective sections of the technical specification conducted on the completely assembled equipment at site. The testing equipment for these tests shall be provided by the Employer.

7. Pre-Commissioning Tests

On completion of erection of the equipment and before charging, each item of the equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and then inspected jointly by the Employer and the Contractor for correctness and completeness of installation and acceptability for charging, leading to initial pre-commissioning tests at Site. The list of pre-commissioning tests shall be provided by the Employer as per its standard practices. or as included in the Contractor's quality assurance programme.

8. Commissioning Tests

All required instrumentation and control equipment will be used during such tests and the Contractor will use all such measuring equipment and devices duly calibrated as far as practicable. However, the Contractor, for the requirement of these tests, shall take immeasurable

parameters into account in a reasonable manner. The tests will be conducted at the specified load points and as near the specified cycle condition as practicable. The Contractor will apply proper corrections in calculation, to take into account conditions, which do not correspond to the specified conditions.

- 8.1 Any special equipment, tools and tackles required for the successful completion of the Commissioning tests shall be provided by the Contractor, free of cost.
- 8.2 The specific tests to be conducted on equipment have been brought out in the respective chapters of the technical specification. However where the pre-commissioning tests have not been specified specifically they shall be as per relevant IS code of practice or as mutually agreed.
- 8.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining statutory clearances from the concerned authorities for commissioning and operation of the equipment including the Electrical Inspector. Necessary fee to perform these works shall be paid by Employer.

9. GIS mapping & asset tagging

9.1 General Information

The State owned power distribution utilities have implemented GIS based asset tagging activities in the past and migrated asset information into GIS platform. Bidder should update various attributes of new / upgraded infrastructure created under RDSS over the same platform. Various electrical assets i.e Power Transformers, Distribution Transformer, HT & LT lines with overhead conductor, poles, insulators, stay wire etc. needs to be updated in the existing GIS platform. The GIS platform and the associated mobile-app will be provided by the Employer. The scope of the bidder is limited to updating the GIS co-ordinates and the associated mapping information of the new assets created/upgraded on the platform provided by the Employer using the mobile app. However no additional payment shall be made to the Contractor for these works.

9.2 Key activities under the scope:

1. After successful award of the contract and finalization of Bill of Quantity (BoQ), the TKC should collect list of attributes (Data Model) for each of the assets purposed under the scheme from the project nodal / GIS incharge of the Utility.
2. The purposed methodology for delivery of these attributes as well as GPS coordinates of the assets up to the defined accuracy level to be decided mutually so that updating the same in existing GIS platform would not be a challenges at the later stage. A point of contact (PoC) is recommended at this stage to avoid any future complicity.
3. The vendor should create a physical marking procedure with consultation and approval of Employer and mark each assets and consumer that have been surveyed

4. Vendor will start collecting intended data from newly commissioned and / or upgraded infrastructure commissioned in RDSS and submit the same with the Employer nodal / team for approval.
5. The Employer's project in charge would get these data verified through their team, once completed they will get duly verified by Executive Engineer and circle SE and shall submit same to IT office for further review.
6. It is to be noted that updating of GIS asset information is mandatory requirement for the issuance of completion certificate by the employer.

10. Documentation

10.1. General

- 10.1.1. To ensure that the proposed systems conform to the specific provisions and general intent of the Specification, the Contractor shall submit documentation describing the systems to employer for review and approval. The Contractor shall obtain approval of employer for the relevant document at each stage before proceeding for manufacturing, system development, factory testing, site testing, training etc. The schedule for submission/approval of each document shall be finalised during the discussions before placement of the contract, this schedule shall be in line to overall project schedule.
- 10.1.2. Each document shall be identified by a Contractor document number, the employer document number, and the employer purchase order number. Where a document is revised for any reason, each revision shall be indicated by a number, date, and description in a revision block along with an indication of official approval by the Contractor's project manager. Each revision of a document shall highlight all changes made since the previous revision.
- 10.1.3. All technical description, specifications, literature, correspondence, prints, drawings, instruction manuals, test reports(both factory and at site), progress photographs, booklets, schedules and all supplementary data or documents furnished in compliance with the requirements of the Contract, shall become the property of the Employer and the costs shall be considered as included in the Contract price.
- 10.1.4. The Contractor shall be responsible for any time delay, misinterpretation, error and conflict during design, manufacturing, testing and erection of the Works resulting from non-compliance with the requirements of this Specification.
- 10.1.5. The Employer shall have the right to make copies of any documents, data, reports, information etc. supplied by the Contractor in connection with the Works. The Employer shall not impart the information of these documents to any other manufacturer or competitor but he shall be free to use these for preparation of technical papers, reports etc.

10.1.6. All documentation shall be in English language.

10.2. Requirements for submission of documents, information and data by the Contractor

- 10.2.1. The Contractor shall submit to the Employer all documents in accordance with an approved schedule of submissions and shall submit any further information (in the form of drawings, documents, manuals, literature, reports etc.) when asked by the Employer while commenting/approving any drawings/documents etc.
- 10.2.2. The documents which are subject to the approval of the Employer shall be identified by the Contractor with the stamp "FOR APPROVAL". All other documents shall be submitted to the Employer for information and shall be identified by the Contractor with the stamp "FOR INFORMATION".
- 10.2.3. The sequence of submission of the documents shall be subject to the approval of the Employer. The sequence of submissions of all documents shall be such that the necessary information is available to enable the Employer to approve or comment the document.
- 10.2.4. The Contractor shall supply 4 hard copies of all drawings and documents.
- 10.2.5. In case a "SUBSEQUENT" revision of any document is made due to any reason whatsoever, a revision of the same, highlighting the changes shall be resubmitted for the Employer's specific approval/ information.

10.3. Documents for approval

- 10.3.1. The Employer shall be allowed fifteen (15) calendar days to approve the Contractor's submissions. The submissions for approval, shall be returned to the Contractor marked in one of the following ways :

Category I:	Approved
Category II:	Approved with Comments.
Category III:	Returned for correction.
Category IV :	For information

- 10.3.2. The first notations "I" or "II" shall be deemed to permit the Contractor to proceed with the work shown on the document, except in the case of notation "III" the work shall be done subject to the corrections indicated thereon and/or described in the letter of transmittal. The Contractor shall bear the full responsibility for proceeding with the Works prior to receipt of the release in notation "I" from the Employer.

- 10.3.3. In case of notation "II", the Contractor shall include the alterations required & resubmit the document within fifteen (15) days from date of Employer's letter of transmittal.
- 10.3.4. In case of notation "III", the Contractor shall include the alterations required and resubmit the document to the Employer, within fifteen (15) days, from date of letter of transmittal, so that such document can be returned with the notation "I" or "II".
- 10.3.5. It may also be noted that the approval/commenting by the Employer does not relieve the Contractor of any of his contractual obligations and his responsibilities for correctness of dimensions, materials, weights quantities or any other information contained therein, as well as the conformity of designs with Indian Statutory Laws and the Technical Specifications as may be applicable. The approval also does not limit the Employer's rights under the Contract.
- 10.3.6. The approved documents shall be considered as the working documents. However the Technical Specification and connected documents shall prevail over these documents in case a decision is required on interpretation.

10.4. Documents for information

The Contractor shall not delay the Works pending the receipt by the Contractor of the comments on documents submitted to the Employer for information. However, the Employer shall have the right to comment on all the documents submitted by the Contractor, when, in the opinion of the Employer the document does not comply with the Contract or otherwise. The Contractor shall satisfactorily demonstrate that the information contained in the aforesaid document does meet the requirements of the Contract or revise the document in order that the information shall comply with the requirements of the Contract.

10.5. Basic reference drawings

- 10.5.1. The reference drawings are enclosed with the bid document, which forms a part of the specification. The Contractor shall develop a new layout in line with the specification and take the approval of the EMPLOYER. The Contractor shall maintain the overall dimensions of the substation, buildings, bay length, bay width, phase to earth clearance, phase to phase clearance and sectional clearances, clearances between buses, bus heights but may alter the locations of equipment to obtain the statutory electrical clearances as required for the substation.
- 10.5.2. All drawings submitted by the Contractor including those submitted at the time of bid shall be in sufficient detail to indicate the type, size, arrangement, material description, Bill of Materials, weight of each component, break-up for packing and shipment, dimensions, internal & the external connections, fixing arrangement required and any other information specifically

requested in the specifications.

- 10.5.3. Each drawing submitted by the Contractor shall be clearly marked with the name of the Employer, the unit designation, the specifications title, the specification number and the name of the Project. If standard catalogue pages are submitted, the applicable items shall be indicated therein. All titles, noting, markings and writings on the drawing shall be in English. All the dimensions should be in metric units.
- 10.5.4. Further work by the Contractor shall be in strict accordance with these drawings and no deviation shall be permitted without the written approval of the Employer, if so required.
- 10.5.5. The review of these data by the Employer will cover only general conformance of the data to the specifications and documents interfaces with the equipment provided under the specifications. This review by the Employer may not indicate a thorough review of all dimensions, quantities and details of the equipment, materials, any devices or items indicated or the accuracy of the information submitted. This review and/or approval by the Employer shall not be considered by the Contractor, as limiting any of his responsibilities and liabilities for mistakes and deviations from the requirements, specified under these specifications and documents.
- 10.5.6. All manufacturing and fabrication work in connection with the equipment prior to the approval of the drawings shall be at the Contractor's risk. The Contractor may make any changes in the design which are necessary to make the equipment conform to the provisions and intent of the Contract and such changes will again be subject to approval by the Employer. Approval of Contractor's drawing or work by the Employer shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his responsibilities and liabilities under the Contract.
- 10.5.7. All engineering data submitted by the Contractor after final process including review and approval by the Employer shall form part of the Contract Document and the entire works performed under these specifications shall be performed in strict conformity, unless otherwise expressly requested by the Employer in Writing.

11. Return of replaced old materials to the area stores of Employer (Not Applicable)

- Old PVC wire will be rolled into bundles. The bundles should be tightened firmly and properly with PVC sticker strip or string. A tag should be attached with each bundle to indicate the weight of the bundle. As far as possible, bundle should consist of wire of the same size and same metal. Similar action is required to be taken in case of GI wire.
- Old conductor of same size shall be rolled into bundles. Bundles should be tightened firmly and PVC sticker strip or string regarding size of conductor shall be mentioned. Size, type & Weight of each bundle shall also be indicated on the sticker strip.

- Materials released due to bay capacity augmentation and/or due to replacement like power transformers, distribution transformers, insulator, meter board, cut outs etc are also required to be returned to Employer's stores through proper documentation.
- All other line materials released like, conductors, poles, cross arms; fabricated material, etc. shall be properly accounted for and returned to Employers store after recording all necessary details including weight, length etc. wherever necessary. A detailed procedure for return of the old materials shall be prescribed by Project Management Agency.
- In respect of accountable of devolution of released material, the process as formulated by Employer time to time shall be followed by the Contractor

12. Miscellaneous activities

- Commencement of providing & Erection Works: The Contractor shall ensure that the supply and installation of material and service under the contract is as per approved PERT / completion schedule of works. The Contractor is to commence providing with the type tested materials with necessary routine test/ acceptance test certificates for a particular lot duly approved by EMPLOYER or the EMPLOYER's authorized agencies.
- The Contractor shall submit Type test and routine test certificates as applicable, issued by NABL accredited / third party independent standard laboratories like CPRI, NPL etc.
- Unit rates: The unit rates quoted shall include details which are obviously and fairly intended, and which may not have been included in these documents but are essential for the satisfactory completion of work. The unit rate quoted shall be inclusive of deployment of all plants, equipments, men, materials, skilled & unskilled labour etc. essential for satisfactory completion of work.
- The prices for fabricated materials shall include all works relating to fabrication, galvanizing, insurance, storage and delivery ex-Contractors stores, unloading and loading. The quoted prices shall also include the cost of necessary quantity of steel and zinc, freight charges up to site store and other indirect charges incurred in connection with providing of finished materials.
- Quantities/ length of ~~33-KV~~, 11 KV line and LT line, distribution transformers sub stations, ~~33/11 KV-sub station~~ etc. indicated in the price schedules are provisional. Any quantity variation in individual item and in contract value shall be governed as per GCC clause 39. The Contractor shall execute the work based on the actual survey and as approved by the Engineer-in-charge or person authorized by him.
- The scope of work also covers provision of other items, not specifically mentioned in this specification and/or bill of materials but are required for the successful installation, testing, commissioning and satisfactory performance of the ~~33-KV & 11 KV lines, 33/11 KV-sub stations,~~ distribution transformer sub stations, LT lines, service lines etc.

The following works & services shall also be provided by the Contractor.

- a) Unloading the equipments from the rail or road transport and moving those to storage area. Demurrage/ wharf age charge, if any incurred, shall be paid by the Contractor

- b) Opening of packing cases, inspection and checking of materials for any damage or loss in transit shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. All claims with the concerned authorities e.g. rail, transport, insurance etc. shall be lodged by the Contractor.
- c) Complete erection of equipments, etc covered under the contract, final preparation for testing, commissioning, final run and acceptance tests and putting the sub-station/ plant/line etc. into operation.
- d) All consumable, stores required for the above erection and commissioning works.
- e) All erection tools, lifting tackles, and all equipments, tools & tackles for transportation at site.
- f) Workshop, as required within the work area.
- g) Third party insurance^[1] at site and insurance of personnel employed at site as required under Workman's Compensation Act. Security arrangement for watch and guard as required shall be made by Bidder at his own cost.
- h) All the technical/ skilled staff deployed for the job must possess the required qualifications and necessary licenses and permits.
- i) Contractor shall take all safety precautions during work and the workmen must use safety belts, hand gloves, masks and other safety devices as may be necessary for safety of the personnel.
- j) The Contractor shall provide operating personnel during trial tests and till the PSS, DSS, lines and equipments etc. are taken over by EMPLOYER as specified in taking over Clause, defined later.
- k) Any other work not covered above but required for successful completion of the project has to be carried out by the Contractor at his own cost.

^[1] **Note:** Before receipt of equipment at site but without limiting his obligations and responsibilities under this clause hereof, the Contractor shall insure against his liability for any equipment, material or physical damage, loss or injury which may occur to any property, including that of EMPLOYER and project management agency, or to any person including employee of the EMPLOYER, by or arising out of the execution of the contract or in the carrying out of contract. The third party insurance cover shall be provided for the period from date of Ex-factory dispatch till taking over of the entire equipment after testing, commissioning and trial operation, if any.

Third party insurance shall be affected for an adequate amount to cover for all marine, transportation, field transportation, erection, testing and commissioning till handing over to Employer,. Terms shall include a provision whereby, in the event of any claim being brought or made against EMPLOYER in respect of which the Contractor would be entitled to receive indemnity under the policy, the insurer will indemnify EMPLOYER and project management agency against such claims and any costs, charges and expenses in respect hereof. Contractor shall lodge the claim if need so arise, the employer shall be the Employer of the equipment/materials and the claims shall be settled in the name of Employer.

13. Individual work components

13.1. New 33 KV Lines -Not Applicable

13.2. 66/11KV new Substation-Not Applicable

13.3. New 33/11 kV Power Substation-Not Applicable

13.4. New 11 KV Lines

1.00 Survey

Mapping of route of proposed new 11 kV line by foot survey in rural/urban areas be performed mentioning various milestones. While surveying, existing electrical infrastructure in the locality should also be mapped. Line alignment (single line diagram) on political map with fair correctness, be prepared. SLD and foot survey report shall be approved by Project Manager and shall be used as basic document for assessment of works under the contract. On completion of line work, as built Single Line Diagram and pole wise line diagram showing pole wise materials used and pole-to-pole span should be submitted to Project Manager. This details shall be used as reference documents by Quality Inspecting officials to execute inspection works.

In case of feeder separation, existing agriculture load shall be mapped during survey. A report to be presented indicating location wise pumps to be fed through separate feeder. Percentage voltage regulation at farthest point on various spur sections shall be examined during survey and submitted to project manager who will take a decision for feeder separation works.

2.00 Support (pole):

Following types of support are envisaged for 11 KV overhead line:

- a) 9.5 M long Steel Tubular poles of Designation 410 SP 35 (IS 2713, Pt I, II, III 1980)

3.00 Fabricated steel items:

Fabricated steel items like V cross arm, top clamp, DC cross arm, bracket, clamps, cross bracings, bracings, strain plate, guarding channels, back clamp, transformer mounting structure etc shall be made of MS Channels, MS angle, MS flats as per approved drawings.

While fabricating, good quality electrical cutting tools and drill machine shall be used to ensure no sharp edges and perfect holes as per approved drawings. Gas cutting set should not

be used for fabrication of MS steel items. Weld material shall be distributed equally between the two materials that were joined. The weld shall be free of waste materials such as slag. The weld surface should not have any irregularities or any porous holes (called porosity). The joint shall be tight. Most welds need to demonstrate the required strength. One way to ensure proper strength is to start with a filler metal and electrode rating that is higher than your strength requirement.

The fabricated steel structures materials shall be hot-dip galvanized thoroughly internally and externally according to IS: 2629 and IS: 2633 (with latest amendments). Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633.

Fabricated steel structure items shall be galvanized both inside and out. The zinc coating shall be smooth, continuous and uniform. It shall be free from acid spots and shall not scale, blister or be removable by handling or packing. There shall be no impurities in the zinc or additives to the smelter bath that could have a detrimental effect on the durability of the zinc coating. Before pickling, all welding, drilling, cutting and grinding shall be completed and all grease, paint, varnish, oil and welding slag shall be completely removed.

All protuberances which could affect the life of galvanizing shall also be removed. To avoid the formation of white rust all galvanized material shall be packaged in such a way to ensure adequate ventilation between parts during shipping and storage.

Testing of galvanizing shall be performed for Uniformity of thickness as per IS 2633/1986, Mass of coating as per IS 6745/1972 and quantity of zinc, water quenching & centrifuging as per IS 2629/1985.

4.00 Hardware:

MS Nuts, bolts and washers (Galvanized) – 16 mm dia nuts, bolts & washers shall be used for tying of overhead structure items like cross arms, top clamps, brackets, clamps, bracing, strain plates etc.

While erecting, proper dimensions of nut-bolts and washers must be ensured. 2 to 3 threads only be visible of the bolt after full tightening of nut on requisite torque. The hardware shall be hot dip galvanized. The minimum coating of the zinc shall comply with IS: 2629 and IS: 2633. Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633. Before shifting them to site for erection, they shall be offered for inspection and approval by Project Manager.

5.00 Stay Set:

G.I. Stay set complete 19 mm rod dia. with plate 30x30x0.8 cm conforming to IS : 7887 (1992) or any amendments up to date - 1 Nos. including Stay wire 7/14 SWG of suitable length conforming to IS : 2141 (1979), IS : 4826 (1979), IS : 6594 (1974) or any amendments up to date - 12 mtrs

Stay set shall be used at all turning locations, conductor dead end supports, double pole structure, triple pole structure, four pole structure to nullify the tension of conductor. Erection of storm guys at suitable location in straight line may also be provided. Erection of storm guys at suitable location in straight line may also be provided.

0.2 cm cement concreting in mixture 1 part cement, 3 part coarse sand, 6 part 40mm size aggregate stone chips (1:3:6). 2 Nos. guy insulator shall be provided in stranded GI wire at middle location between two turn buckles.

6.00 Earthing:

Following earthing arrangements are envisaged for new 11 kV lines:

- a) ~~40 mm dia., 3000 mm long GI pipe earth electrode with test link, RCC pit, RCC cover plate on GI frame, bentonite powder and other accessories complete~~
- b) Galvanized steel rod earthing spike of 2 M length , 19 mm dia to be buried to a depth of at least 1.8 M in the earth and connected with GI Wire complete with terminal connector fitted to pole .

7.00 Insulator and hardware –

11 KV polymer/porcelain Disc/Pin insulator with suitable hardware fittings shall be used. Insulator should be tied properly using binding wire & tape/helical form fitting. In road crossing and line crossing locations bridling cross arms and pin insulator shall be used.

The individual insulator shall be checked for insulation resistance before overhead line installation. Insulator should properly be cleaned before installation. No damage/crack insulator should be used.

8.00 ACSR / AAAC Conductors:

Following ACSR Conductors (or equivalent AAAC Conductor) are envisaged for new 11 kV lines:

- a) ~~6/2.11 + 1/2.11 mm (20 mm² Al. Area) – Squirrel~~
- b) 6/2.59 + 1/2.59 mm (30 mm² Al. Area) - Weasel

Project Manager shall decide size of conductor on proposed 11 KV line.

Care should be taken while drawing conductor from the drum. Proper roller should be used while handling conductors during erection. Jointing sleeves, binding materials, PG clamps, bi-metallic conductor shall be used for conductor jointing, insulators fixing, jumpering and termination at equipment respectively. There must not be uneven sag between conductor/spans.

Proper sag should be maintained using sag chart table. While tensioning, care should be taken to avoid tension on pin insulator. Therefore, proper alignment of line to be ensured.

At terminal location, care should be taken while connecting two sections to avoid bird faults. Therefore, pin insulator is to be used to handle the conductor on DC cross channel.

9.00 11 KV AB Switch:

11 kV, 3-ph, 600 A, 3 Pin type, Vertical/Horizontal Mounting type, Gang Operated, AB Switch shall be installed at cut points and at suitable locations as per instructions of Project Manager. B Class GI pipe shall be used (without any joints) for operation of switch. AB Switch structure and handle must be earthed using 8 SWG GI wire.

10.00 Pole numbering:

Each support pole shall be numbered properly labelled using yellow base and black indication marks (number or digits). 40/50 mm height digits/words should be used for this purpose. Base shall be made using 2 or more coats of yellow enamel paint till good surface finish. Base preparation shall be completed before shifting of poles to site for erection. Base painting and marking of digits should be performed by a skilled and trained painter using branded enamel paint, Project Manager shall approve type and brand of enamel paint. Warning instruction, if any, of availability of two sources of 33 kV providing on same structure, at source structure, at cut points should exclusively be provided as per state practice.

11.00 Anti-climbing device: (To be discussed)

3.5 kgs, 2.5mm dia (12 SWG) galvanized barbed wire shall be used on each 11 kV support. Galvanized barbed wire should be properly dressed and crimped at termination. While wrapping the wire on support, proper tension should be maintained.

12.00 Danger board: (To be discussed)

Each support shall be provided with a danger board with pole clamps as per approved drawing. Danger board should be in bi-lingual languages (local language and English). Clamp for danger board, nut-bolts and washers shall be painted with two or more coats of red-oxide and aluminum paints respectively till smooth surface before installation.

13.00 Fittings of Lithning Spikes: At least 5 nos per KM line distance, Lightning Spike made of iron rod,10 mm size, 1.5 m length, 1 kg welded with MS Flat iron 40x5mm, 0.5kg and 8 SWG GI wire 2.5kg shall be fitted in any convenient double pole location at centre point of MS channel bracket for diverting lightning strike on the poles/ lines./

14.00 ~~11 kV line for underground railway crossing –~~

15.00 Quality & Quantity inspection and compliance to the observation:

The line works, before or after commissioning/energization, shall be inspected by Quality Inspectors and State Inspection Inspectorate. Contractor shall provide all requisite details of line like approved survey report, as built drawings and joint measurement sheet to the inspector to conduct. Contractor shall rectify defects/deficiencies and submit compliance to the observations with supporting photographs in digital form within one month from receipt of observations.

16.00 Tree-cutting/trimming of tree:

The Contractor shall count, mark and put proper numbers with suitable quality of paint at his own cost on all the trees that are to be cut/trim to obtain required tree clearance. Contractor shall pay compensation for any loss or damage for tree cutting due to Contractor's work. Wherever forest clearance is envisaged for execution of work, clearance of forest department for tree cutting, if required, shall be arranged by the Project Manager and compensation shall also be paid by the Project Manager. Necessary fee if required to pay to Govt. dept. for arranging such clearances shall paid by Project Manager. However, the Contractor would require to provide all necessary assistance for execution of this work.

17.00 Statutory clearances:

During execution of 11 KV Line work, all statutory clearances shall be ensured for ground clearance, line-to-line clearance, road crossing clearance, horizontal and vertical clearances from buildings/objects etc. All road crossings and line crossings shall be guarded as per specifications. Conductor joint should not be provided in mid span length. Instead, it should be nearer to the support.

13.5. Distribution Transformer Substations

1.00 Survey of Distribution Transformer Substations: (Not applicable for Household electrification as survey already done by Utility)

2.00 Following types of support are envisaged for 11/0.4 or 11/0.25 KV Distribution Transformer Substation support:

- a) 9.5 M long Steel Tubular poles of Designation 410 SP 35 (IS 2713, Pt I, II, III 1980) (To be discussed)

Steel tubular poles shall be cleaned till good surface finish and painted with 2 or more coats of red oxide paint and 2 or more coats of aluminum paint till good finish. Steel tubular poles and H-Beams shall also be painted with 2 or more coats till good surface finish with anti-corrosive paint (in case of tubular poles shall also be painted on the inner walls) which goes in to the foundation. Project Manager shall approved brand and shade of paints.

3.00 Fabricated steel items:

Fabricated steel items like DC cross arm (100x50x6 mm), back clamps (65x8 mm), pole clamp (65x8 mm), DO mounting channel (100x50x6 mm), transformer mounting channel (100x50x6 mm), transformer clamping set (50x50x6 mm), transformer belting set (50x50x6 mm), V cross arm, top clamp, DC cross arm, bracket, clamps, cross bracings, bracings, strain plate, back clamp, transformer mounting structure etc shall be made of MS Channels, MS angle, MS flats as per approved drawings.

While fabricating, good quality electric cutting tools and drill machine shall be used to ensure no sharp edges and perfect holes as per approved drawings. Gas cutting set should not be used for fabrication of MS steel items. Weld material shall be distributed equally between the two materials that were joined. The weld shall be free of waste materials such as slag. The weld surface should not have any irregularities or any porous holes (called porosity). The joint shall be tight. Most welds need to demonstrate the required strength. One way to ensure proper strength is to start with a filler metal and electrode rating that is higher than your strength requirement.

The minimum coating of the zinc on steel tubular poles or Wide Parallel Beam supports shall comply with IS: 2629 and IS: 2633 (with latest amendments). Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633.

Poles and other hollow items shall be galvanized both inside and out. The zinc coating shall be smooth, continuous and uniform. It shall be free from acid spots and shall not scale, blister or be removable by handling or packing. There shall be no impurities in the zinc or additives

to the smelter bath that could have a detrimental effect on the durability of the zinc coating. Before pickling, all welding, drilling, cutting and grinding shall be completed and all grease, paint, varnish, oil and welding slag shall be completely removed.

All protuberances which could affect the life of galvanizing shall also be removed. To avoid the formation of white rust all galvanized material shall be packaged in such a way to ensure adequate ventilation between parts during shipping and storage.

Testing of galvanizing shall be performed for Uniformity of thickness as per IS 2633/1986, Mass of coating as per IS 6745/1972 and quantity of zinc, water quenching & centrifuging as per IS 2629/1985.

4.00 Hardware:

MS Nuts, bolts and washers (Galvanized) – 16 mm dia nuts, bolts & washers shall be used for tying of overhead structure items like cross arms, top clamps, brackets, clamps, bracing, strain plates etc.

While erecting, proper dimensions of nut-bolts and washers must be ensured. 2 to 3 threads only be visible of the bolt after full tightening of nut on requisite torque. The hardware shall be hot dip galvanized. The minimum coating of the zinc shall comply with IS: 2629 and IS: 2633. Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633. Before shifting them to site for erection, they shall be offered for inspection and approval by Project Manager.

5.00 Stay Set:

11kV Stay set shall be used at all sub-station location to nullify the tension of conductor/cable/transformer on the supports. 0.2 cmt cement concreting in mixture 1 part cement, 3 part coarse sand and 6 part 40mm size aggregate stone chips (1:3:6) shall be provided in the foundation of the stay set. 2 Nos. guy insulator shall be provided in 7/3.15 mm dia stranded GI wire at middle locations between two turn buckles.

6.00 Distribution Transformer:

Following type and sizes of minimum 3 star rated {as per Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)}, BIS stamped, distribution transformers are standardized in the project:

- a) 25 KVA 1 phase / 3 phase Aluminum / Copper wound DTR
- b) 63 KVA 3 phase Aluminum / Copper wound DTR
- c) 100 KVA 3 phase Aluminum / Copper wound DTR

3ph/1ph Distribution Transformers shall be 11/0.4 KV or 11KV/230 V or 22/0.44 KV non-sealed type, type BEE specified minimum 3 Star Distribution Transformers. The

transformers shall be double wound, three phase, CRGO or amorphous core type having energy efficiency level 1 as specified in latest IS:1980 (Part-1) 2014 with Amendments 1,2 3 &4. Distribution Transformers shall be subject to inspection during manufacturing (stage inspection), pre-delivery inspection, and inspection at site during pre-erection/post erection/post commissioning conditions. Project Manager shall select samples from the core laminations and get the same tested in NABL Accredited laboratory to prove the quality of the core material.

The distribution transformers shall be supplied with transformer oil filled up-to maximum permissible level and breather with silica gel.

The distribution transformers must have been successfully type tested within five years from date of Letter of Intent and the designs should have been in satisfactory operation for a period not less than two years as on the date of bid opening. Compliance shall be demonstrated by submitting, (i) authenticated copies of the type test reports and (ii) performance certificates from the users, specifically from Central Govt./State Govt. or their undertakings.

The losses in Distribution Transformer should be as per **Energy Efficiency Level 1 as specified in IS 1180 (Part-1):2014 and amendment 1,2,3 &4** for all kVA ratings of distribution transformers

Bimetallic connectors of suitable capacities are to be provided on LT side and on HT side of the transformer.

Transformers must be of standard preferred ratings as specified in scope of works.

T-Clamps should be provided on each jumper on bus bars. Line jumpers should be provided with adequate size of PG Clamps (Two numbers PG Clamps at each end of jumper). Clamp should be made of aluminum grade T-1F as per IS-8309 having good electrical quality aluminum material and should not be brittle in nature.

Transformers should be tested for pre-commissioning checks which includes Insulation Resistance Test, ratio test and oil breakdown voltage test. Before formal energization, oil leakages from the parts of the transformer, oil level in conservator tank, condition of silica gel, earth connection (two separate) between neutral and earthing, proper jointing of earth wires/flats at the joints and earth resistance of the individual earthing pits are to be checked and recorded. On commissioning of the transformer, phase current and phase to phase voltage, phase to neutral voltage are to be recorded. The loading on the transformers should be balanced. The quantum of neutral current flowing through neutral shall be recorded. A record of pre-commissioning checks/tests are to be prepared and submitted to the Project Manager.

7.00 ACSR / AAAC Conductor:

ACSR Weasel conductor (or equivalent AAAC Conductor) is to be used for connection between overhead lines to transformer studs/bushing upto 100 KVA ratings. For transformers having ratings more than 100KVA, higher size of conductors matching with its current carrying rating be used.

8.00 Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box / Mainswitches and Power Cabling:

Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Boxes /Mainswitches are to be installed as per specifications enclosed. The boxes are to be erected, electrically connected with the existing system, properly earthed, and labeled. The test report of pre-commissioning checks should be prepared and submitted.

All CT terminals are to be ring type and other terminals are fork type. 2.5 sqmm copper multi stands wiring 1.1 KV grade, ISI marked, IS 694 shall be used for control wiring. A terminal block be provided between CT and Meter keeping 20% spare terminals.

The Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Boxes, /Mainswitches are to be earthed using 8 SWG GI wire direct connection to the earthing. 2 Nos Earthing bolts on the distribution boards should be provided of 10mm dia.

The single core power cables should be terminated with proper size lugs and gland. Necessary tagging, identification of cores and dressing of cables with nylon cable ties shall be in the scope of work. The unutilized holes in the DBs provided for cable entry needs to be plugged properly in a manner that it must stop access to reptiles, dust and water ingress.

The Low Tension bus bars are to be painted with two or more coats of brush-able epoxy compound suitable to insulate the bus bars for 415 volts exposure.

The Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box, /Mainswitches for transformers upto and including 25 KVA, should also house three phase tri-vector energy meter / single phase meter depending on capacity and type of distribution transformer as per specifications. For higher capacity transformers where CT operated meters are to be installed, separate LTCT cum Meter Box at eye height shall be installed for housing of meter, CTs, terminal block and wiring.

The single core un-armored power cables shall be used for connection from Distribution Transformer to Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box and Distribution Box/SMC

Distribution Box to Outgoing LT lines. Cable should not be used in underground laying arrangement. Cables should be dressed & tied properly using clamps /cable ties at 1 meter intervals and tied with substation structure/poles. At-least one meter cable is to be kept as spare at the individual ends.

1.1 KV XLPE Aluminum Conductor, Stranded, un-armored cable be used for connection of transformer LV bushing to Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box and Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box to overhead line.

9.00 Earthing:

Distribution Transformer Earthing shall be provided with 3 Nos earthing and making earth mat /risers using 50X6mm GI Flat. Earthing should be provided with GI earth pipe or Chemical Earthing depending of strata of soil in the location. Project Manager shall decide the type of earthing.

25x3mm GI Flat and 8 SWG GI shall be used for making earthing connection to various substation equipment as per given details. GI Flat and GI wire shall be properly dressed, bunched and clamped with the support at 2 feet intervals. An overlapping of 35mm shall be used at the place of flat to flat joint. Two sets of GI nuts, bolts and washers shall be used for flat-to-flat joints. GI nuts, bolts and washers must be used for GI Flat-to-GI wire & GI wire-to-GI wire joints.

Substation wise measurement of earth resistance of earth pits / mesh and corresponding drawing of existing earthing arrangement shall be recorded and submitted to Project Manager.

Description of equipment	Earth connection
Earthing pits	3 Nos. Earth Pipe 3 m long, 40 mm dia or Chemical Earthing
Earth mat and riser	50X6 mm GI Flat / 8 SWG GI wire
Laying of earth mat	Below ground 0.5 meter

Standard requirements of earthing shall be as under:

- a) Earth Pit – 1 for Transformer Neutral,
- b) Earth pit - 2 for Lightening Arrester,
- c) Earth pit – 3 for Equipment body earthing.
- d) Maintenance free earthing

The location of earth pits should be at-least 3m apart, so that they their earth conductive areas do not overlap. In rocky soil where getting required earth resistance is a challenge, chemical

rod earthing shall be used in place of normal GI pipe type earthing. Project Manager shall decide type of earthing pits.

10.00 Insulator and hardware:

11 KV polymer Disc/Pin insulator with suitable hardware fittings shall be used. Insulator should be tied properly using binding wire/helical form fitting. Bi-metallic clamps must be used at terminals.

The individual insulator shall be checked for insulation resistance before overhead line installation. Insulator should properly be cleaned before installation. No damage/crack insulator should be used.

11.00 Substation numbering:

Each Substation should be numbered properly labelled using yellow base and black indication marks (number or digits). 40/50 mm height digits/words should be used for this purpose. Base shall be made using 2 or more coats of yellow enamel paint till good surface finish. Base preparation shall be completed before shifting of poles to site for erection. Base painting and marking of digits should be performed by a skilled and trained painter using branded enamel paint, Project Manager shall approve type and brand of enamel paint.

12.00 Anti-climbing device:

3.5 kgs, 2.5mm dia (12 SWG) galvanized barbed wire shall be used on each LT line support. Galvanized barbed wire should be properly dressed and crimped at termination. While wrapping the wire on support, proper tension should be maintained.

13.00 Danger board:

Each support should be provided with a danger board with pole clamps as per approved drawing. Danger board should be in bi-lingual languages (local language and English). Clamp for danger board, nut-bolts and washers shall be painted with two or more coats of red-oxide and aluminum paints respectively till smooth surface before installation.

14.00 Support foundation:

0.5 m³ Cement concrete in mixture 1 part cement, 3 part coarse sand, 6 part 40 mm size aggregate stone chips (1:3:6) shall be used in PCC Pole, steel tubular poles and H-Beam support foundation.

While erecting supports (poles), shuttering must be used for concreting so that proper quantity of cement concrete mixture be used and assessed during inspection. During concreting proper compaction by means of mobile vibrator be provided. While starting work of support erection, gang wise shuttering and mobile vibrator shall be offered for inspection to Project Manager. While erecting support, mercury level gauge must be used to ensure vertical erection of support.

250mm dia X 12" inch size muffing shall be provided on steel tubular and H-Beam poles to prevent direct entry of rain water along the poles. Cement Concrete of 1:2:4 (1 part Cement, 2 parts coarse sand and 4 parts 20mm aggregate stones chips) shall be used for individual poles.

Steel plate shall be used in steel tubular poles and cement concrete reinforced plate shall be used as base plate for PCC poles.

15.00 11 KV AB Switch:

11 kV, 3-ph, 200 A, 3 Pin type, Horizontal/Vertical Mounting type, Gang Operated, AB Switch shall be installed on 100 KVA and more capacity distribution transformer substation only. B Class GI pipe shall be used (without any joints) for operation of switch. AB Switch structure and handle must be earthed using 8 SWG GI wire.

16.00 11 KV Drop Out Fuses:

11 kV, 3-ph, Drop Out fuse units (set of 3 units) along with Support Insulators, Base Channel, fuse barrel etc. shall be used for all capacity Distribution Transformer Substations. DO Fuse structure shall be earthed using 8 SWG GI wire.

17.00 Lighting Arrester:

Distribution Class LAs on each phase shall be provided in the sub-station with base steel structure, terminals bi – metallic connectors / PG clamps and earth connectors. LAs are to be connected with separate earth connection. 25x3 mm GI flat shall be used for earth connection.

13.6. New LT Line

1. Survey:

Mapping of route of proposed new LT line by foot survey in rural/urban areas be performed mentioning various milestones. While surveying, existing electrical infrastructure in the

locality should also be mapped. Line alignment (single line diagram) on political map with fair correctness, be prepared. SLD and foot survey report shall be approved by Project Manager and shall be used as basic document for assessment of works under the contract. On completion of line work, as built Single Line Diagram and pole wise line diagram showing pole wise materials used and pole-to-pole span should be submitted to Project Manager. This details shall be used as reference documents by Quality & Quantity Inspecting officials to execute inspection works.

2. The LT line between distribution transformer and consumers shall be on 1.1 kV PVC cable of required size .
3. Support for LT overhead Line:
 - a) 9 M long Steel Tubular poles of Designation 410 SP 29 (IS 2713, Pt I, II, III 1980)
4. Fabricated steel items:

Fabricated steel items like clamps, stay clamp, etc shall be made of MS Channels, MS angle, MS flats as per approved drawings.

While fabricating, good quality electrical cutting tools and drill machine shall be used to ensure no sharp edges and perfect holes as per approved drawings. Gas cutting set should not be used for fabrication of MS steel items. Weld material shall be distributed equally between the two materials that were joined. The weld shall be free of waste materials such as slag. The weld surface should not have any irregularities or any porous holes (called porosity). The joint shall be tight. Most welds need to demonstrate the required strength. One way to ensure proper strength is to start with a filler metal and electrode rating that is higher than your strength requirement.

The fabricated steel structures materials shall be hot-dip galvanized thoroughly internally and externally according to IS: 2629 and IS: 2633 (with latest amendments). Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633.

Fabricated steel structure items shall be galvanized both inside and out. The zinc coating shall be smooth, continuous and uniform. It shall be free from acid spots and shall not scale, blister or be removable by handling or packing. There shall be no impurities in the zinc or additives to the smelter bath that could have a detrimental effect on the durability of the zinc coating. Before pickling, all welding, drilling, cutting and grinding shall be completed and all grease, paint, varnish, oil and welding slag shall be completely removed.

All protuberances which could affect the life of galvanizing shall also be removed. To avoid the formation of white rust all galvanized material shall be packaged in such a way to ensure adequate ventilation between parts during shipping and storage.

Testing of galvanizing shall be performed for Uniformity of thickness as per IS 2633/1986, Mass of coating as per IS 6745/1972 and quantity of zinc, water quenching & centrifuging as per IS 2629/1985.

5. Hardware:

MS Nuts, bolts and washers (Galvanized) – 16 mm dia nuts, bolts & washers shall be used for tying of overhead structure wherever required.

While erecting, proper dimensions of nut-bolts and washers must be ensured. 2 to 3 threads only be visible of the bolt after full tightening of nut on requisite torque. The hardware shall be hot dip galvanized. The minimum coating of the zinc shall comply with IS: 2629 and IS: 2633. Galvanizing shall be checked and tested in accordance with IS: 2633. Before shifting them to site for erection, they shall be offered for inspection and approval by Project Manager.

6. Galvanized Stay Set 19 mm dia with 50x8 mm stay clamp, guy insulator (1 No.), anchor plate (200x200x6mm), nut-bolts, 2 Nos turn-buckles, 1.8 m long, 16 mm diameter solid GS stay rod shall be used with 7/3.15 mm dia GI stranded wire.

Stay set shall be used at all turning locations, cable dead end locations to nullify the tension of the cable. Erection of storm guys at suitable location in straight line may also be provided. Erection of storm guys at suitable location in straight line may also be provided.

0.2 cmt cement concreting in mixture 1 part cement, 3 part coarse sand, 6 part 40mm size aggregate stone chips (1:3:6). 2 Nos. guy insulator shall be provided in stranded GI wire at middle location between two turn buckles.

7. Following earthing arrangements are envisaged for new LT lines:

- 7.1.1. 40 mm dia., 3000 mm long GI pipe earth electrode with test link, RCC pit, RCC cover plate on GI frame, bentonite powder and other accessories complete
- 7.1.2. GI Earthing spike made of 20mm solid rod or 8 SWG, 50 turns earthing coil
- 7.1.3. Chemical rod earthing using Carbon powder/Bentonite powder / Conductive concrete powder including electrode with 2000mm long, 50 mm diameter GI pipe, GI Strip of 24x3mm minimum.8 SWG GI wire for earthing and guarding

At least 3 nos of LT line support per 1 KM line distance shall be provided with one GI earthing spike made of 20 mm solid rod or GI Earth Coil and connected with 8 SWG GI wire. Overhead steel items shall be connected to GI earthing spike or GI Earth Coil using 8 SWG GI wire. GI nuts, bolts & washers shall be used to join two GI wires and 20 mm solid spike rod. Project Manager shall decide use of GI Earth Coil or 20mm dia GI Solid Rod for individual pole earthing.

In rocky soil where getting required earth resistance is a challenge, chemical rod earthing shall be used. Overhead line structure shall be connected to chemical earth electrode using 8SWG GI wire. GI nuts, bolts & washers shall be used to join two GI wires and 20 mm solid spike rod.

GI wires must be properly dressed and fixed on supporting structure at 1 to 2 feet intervals.

8. LT line shall form following Ant and Gnat Conductors.

9. Distribution Box/SMC Distribution Box: Not Applicable

10. Connection from ABC cable: Not Applicable

11. Pole numbering:

Each support pole should be numbered properly labelled using yellow base and black indication marks (number or digits). 40/50 mm height digits/words should be used for this purpose. Base shall be made using 2 or more coats of yellow enamel paint till good surface finish. Base preparation shall be completed before shifting of poles to site for erection. Base painting and marking of digits should be performed by a skilled and trained painter using branded enamel paint, Project Manager shall approve type and brand of enamel paint.

12. Anti-climbing device:

3.5 kgs, 2.5mm dia (12 SWG) galvanized barbed wire shall be used on each LT line support. Galvanized barbed wire should be properly dressed and crimped at termination. While wrapping the wire on support, proper tension should be maintained.

13. Danger board:

Each support should be provided with a danger board with pole clamps as per approved drawing. Danger board should be in bi-lingual languages (local language and English). Clamp for danger board, nut-bolts and washers shall be painted with two or more coats of red-oxide and aluminum paints respectively till smooth surface before installation.

14. **Support foundation:**

Cement concrete in mixture 1 part cement, 3 part coarse sand, 6 part 40 mm size aggregate stone chips (1:3:6) shall be used in steel tubular poles and H-Beam LT line supports and wide parallel beam supports.

While erecting supports (poles), shuttering must be used for concreting so that proper quantity of cement concrete mixture be used and assessed during inspection. During concreting proper compaction by means of mobile vibrator be provided. While starting work of support erection, gang wise shuttering and mobile vibrator shall be offered for inspection to Project Manager. While erecting support, mercury level gauge must be used to ensure vertical erection of support.

Steel plate shall be used in steel tubular poles and cement concrete reinforced plate shall be used as base plate for PCC poles.
15. **Quality & Quantity inspection and compliance to the observation:**

The line works, before or after commissioning/energization, shall be inspected by Quality Inspectors and State Inspection Inspectorate. Contractor shall provide all requisite details of line like approved survey report, as built drawings and joint measurement sheet to the inspector to conduct. Contractor shall rectify defects/deficiencies and submit compliance to the observations with supporting photographs in digital form within one month from receipt of observations.
16. **Tree-cutting/trimming of tree:**

The Contractor shall count, mark and put proper numbers with suitable quality of paint at his own cost on all the trees that are to be cut/trim to obtain required tree clearance. Contractor shall pay compensation for any loss or damage for tree cutting due to Contractor's work. Wherever forest clearance is envisaged for execution of work, clearance of forest department for tree cutting, if required, shall be arranged by the Project Manager and compensation shall also be paid by the Project Manager. Necessary fee if required to pay to Govt. dept. for arranging such clearances shall paid by Project Manager. However, the Contractor would require to provide all necessary assistance for execution of this work.
17. **Statutory clearances:**

During execution of LT Line works, all statutory clearances shall be ensured for ground clearance, line-to-line clearance, road crossing clearance etc.
18. ~~The earthing point of distribution transformer should be extended to the single phase beneficiary premises having en-route earth connection at every 6th supports.~~
19. ~~Bearer wire of LT AB cable shall be anchored through eyehook or dead end (anchor) clamps.~~

~~20. Extra length of continuous AB cable along with messenger / bearer wire shall be properly dressed and clamped.~~

~~13.7. Augmentation and Renovation~~

~~1. Renovation/Augmentation of 33 kV line~~

~~2. Renovation/Augmentation of 11 kV line~~

~~3. R & M and augmentation of Distribution Transformer Substations~~

~~1.00 Survey of Distribution Transformer Substations:~~

~~4. Renovation/Augmentation of LT line~~

~~1.00 Conversion of LT line using additional supports with all fittings matching with length and type of existing support is envisaged on following type of supports:~~

~~13.8. High voltage distribution system (HVDS)~~

~~1.00 HVDS system shall be used in following three situations:~~

13.9. Civil Works And Soil Investigation

1.00 General

The provisions of this section of specification shall only be applicable to the extent of scope of works indicated in Bid Proposal Sheet (BPS). The intent of specification covers the following:

Design, engineering, and construction of all civil works at power sub-station, 66 kV line, 33 kV line, 11 kV line, DTR substation, LT line, HVDS, augmentation/renovation of system etc. All civil works shall also satisfy the general technical requirements specified in other Sections of this Specification and as detailed below. They shall be designed to the required service conditions/loads as specified elsewhere in this Specification or implied as per National/ International Standards.

All civil works shall be carried out as per applicable Indian Laws, Standards and Codes. All materials shall be of best quality conforming to relevant Indian Standards and Codes.

The Contractor shall furnish all design, drawings, labor, tools, equipment, materials, temporary works, constructional plant and machinery, fuel providing, transportation and all other incidental

items not shown or specified but as may be required for complete performance of the Works in accordance with approved drawings, specifications and direction of Employer.

The work shall be carried out according to the design/drawings to be developed by the Contractor and approved by the Project Manager based on Tender Drawings Supplied to the Contractor by the Project Manager and Original Equipment Manufacturer recommendation. For all buildings, structures, foundations etc. necessary layout and details shall be developed by the Contractor keeping in view the functional requirement of the substation facilities and providing enough space and access for operation, use and maintenance based on the input provided by the Project Manager. Certain minimum requirements are indicated in this specification for guidance purposes only.

In case of R&M of existing substations, Contractor shall visit site to ascertain the amount of repair and strengthening of structures and foundations, dismantling and new construction of structures and foundations works are to be done before quoting. Contractor must furnish the design and drawings in support of the activities mentioned above that are to be carried out in the R&M of existing substation site.

The rate quoted by the bidder for all type of civil work shall be firm irrespective of the type of terrain and depth of filling.

This specification covers all the work required for detailed soil investigation and preparation of a detailed report. The work shall include mobilization of necessary equipment, providing necessary engineering supervision and technical personnel, skilled and unskilled labor etc. as required to carry out field investigation as well as, laboratory investigation, analysis and interpretation of data and results, preparation of detailed Geo-technical report including specific recommendations for the type of foundations and the allowable safe bearing capacity for different sizes of foundations at different founding strata for the various structures of the substation. The Contractor shall make his own arrangement for locating the co-ordinates and various test positions in field as per the information supplied to him and also for determining the reduced level of these locations with respect to the benchmark indicated by the Project Manager.

All the work shall be carried out as per latest edition of the corresponding Indian Standard Codes.

a. Geotechnical Investigation

The Contractor shall perform a detailed soil investigation to arrive at sufficiently accurate, general as well as specific information about the soil profile and the necessary soil parameters of the site. So that the foundation of the various structures can be designed and constructed safely and rationally.

A report to the effect will be submitted by the Contractor for Project Manager's specific approval giving details regarding data proposed to be utilized for civil structures design.

The Contractor should visit the site to ascertain the soil parameters before submitting the bid. The topography is uneven steeply sloping at few places requiring cutting and filling operations including slope stability and protection measures (if slopes encountered). Any variation in soil data shall not constitute a valid reason for any additional cost & shall not affect the terms & condition of the Contract. Tests must be conducted under all the critical locations i.e. Control Room Building. Tower locations, transformer etc.

13.10. LT AB Cable Reconductoring Work - Not Applicable

13.11. Extension of 11 kV Feeders and Associated Works for Leftout Household Consumers

13.12. Underground Cabling-Not Applicable

13.13. Specification for erection of 66 kV M/C, D/C tower / H-frame line :Not Applicable

13.14. Plinth Mounted Distribution Substations –Not Applicable

Technical Instructions of RDSS

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General Technical Instructions

Following CEA regulations shall be applicable during execution of work:

- a. Construction Regulation – Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for construction of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulation, 2010 (as amended time to time)
- b. Safety Regulation for construction and O&M - Central Electricity Authority (Safety requirements for construction, Operation and Maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulation, 2011 (as amended time to time)
- c. Connectivity Regulation – Technical Standard for connectivity to the grid (Amendment) Regulation 2013; Technical Standards for connectivity of the Distributed Generation resources, 2013; Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standard) Regulation, 2010 (as amended time to time)
- d. Metering Regulations – Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of meters) Regulations, 2006; Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of meters) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 and 2015 (as amended time to time)
- e. Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to safety and Electric providing regulations), 2010 and amendment regulation 2015 (as amended time to time)

~~1.1. 33 KV Line support~~

1.2. 11 KV line Support and DTR Substation support

~~1.1.1. 8.0 meters or equivalent PCC Poles as per prevailing practices of the state shall be used for 11 KV line and substation support. 152x152mm H-Beam (37.1kg/m) or Wide Parallel Beam 160x30.44 kg/m can also be used as support in urban/forest area and or Steel Tubular Poles/Wide parallel Beam (with expandable lengths through jointing plates) may be used in hilly area where head load shifting is the only option.~~

In forest, wherever special care is to be made for elephant corridors, 13m long, 152x152mm RS Joist (37.1kg/m) / **Wide Parallel Beams 160x 30.44 kg/m** may be used for 11 KV line support.

152x152mm H-Beam (37.1kg/m)/ Steel Tubular Poles/ Wide Parallel Beams 160 x 30.44 kg/m shall be grouted in cement concrete mixture of 1:3:6 (1: cement, 3: coarse sand and 6 Stone ballast 40mm sizes) in all the formation.

1.1.2. Pole base plates as per specifications shall be used.

1.1.3. Pole earthing shall be performed through earthing coil duly connected with 8 SWG wire. The GI wires between pole structure and the earthing coil should not be used in cut length. Wherever, cut is evitable, proper nut bolt, washer and binding should be made as per REC specifications. The GI wire between support and earth coil should be placed 1 meter below the ground level.

1.1.4. Earth coil should be inserted 1200 mm away from pole.

1.3. Route And Terrain

1.2.1. The scope of HT/LT length of feeder are enclosed with the tender documents. On award of the contract, Contractor shall perform foot survey to access the route, pole location and thus Single Line Diagram of the line works. The survey shall be approved by Project Manager. Accordingly requirements of materials shall be finalized by the turnkey contractor in association with Project Manager.

1.4. Detailed Survey

1.3.1. The detailed survey shall be carried out for the approved feeders/spur lines by the Contractor and submitted for Employer approval.

1.5. Profile Plotting

1.4.1. Span: The number of consecutive spans between the section points shall not exceed design length considering wind pressure, type of poles and size of conductor.

1.4.2. Extension: An individual span shall be as near to the normal design span as possible. In case an individual span becomes too short with normal supports on account of undulation in ground profile, one or both the supports of the span may be extended by inserting standard body extension designed for the purpose according to technical specification.

1.4.3. Loading: There shall not be any upward force on poles under normal working conditions and the suspension poles shall support at least the minimum weight span as provided in the design. In case uplift is unavoidable, it shall be examined if the same can be overcome by adding standard body extensions to the poles failing which tension poles designed for the purpose shall be employed at such positions.

1.4.4. Horizontal Tensions on pin insulators are to be avoided by proper alignment of the line. In case where installation of DP structure is not possible to erect for turning the line, "two pins" arrangement with suitable jumpering shall be provided at all those locations where pins are subjected to horizontal tension. Bridling type V Cross arms for such installations shall be used by the agency accordingly.

1.6. Road Crossing

At all road crossings, the poles shall be fitted with horizontally aligned disc type tension insulator string(s) or bridling V-cross arm supports using double pin insulator per phase depending on the type of poles and line but the ground clearance at the roads under maximum temperature and in still air shall be such that it should not fall below 6.1m in case of 33 KV and 11 KV lines. Also, cradle guarding is to be used at all the road crossing locations as per drawings / specifications enclosed.

1.7. Railways Crossings (Not Applicable)

Railway Crossings at pre-planned locality shall be selected in such a way that minimum feeder length shall be re-routed. The line crossing should be executed as per prevailing practices and approved drawings of railways. Railways crossing shall preferably be executed through underground cabling. Horizontal drill machine shall be used for this purpose. Required permission to block the Railways traffic and approval for railway crossing shall be arranged by the Employer at his own cost. All liaison works shall be performed by turnkey Contractor.

1.8. Telecommunication, LT or HT Line Crossing

The angle of crossing shall be as near 90 degrees as possible. However, deviation to the extent of 30 degree may be permitted under exceptionally difficult situations. Cradle guarding is to be used at all such crossing locations as per drawings / specifications enclosed.

1.9. Details En-route

All topographical details, permanent features, such as well, trees, building etc. 75 m on either side of the alignment shall be detailed on the profile plan.

1.10. Clearances - General

For the purpose of computing the vertical clearance of an over-head line, the maximum sag of any conductor shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum sag in still air and the maximum design temperature. Similarly, for the purpose of computing any horizontal clearance of an over-head line, the maximum deflection of any conductor shall be calculated on the basis of the wind pressure specified by the State Government under rule 76 (2) (a) [or may be taken as 35°, whichever is greater]. Following clearances shall be maintained by the Contractor while executing the work:

1.5.1. CLEARANCE ABOVE GROUND OF THE LOWEST CONDUCTOR: No conductor of an over-head line, including service lines, erected across a street shall at any part thereof be at a height less than

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|
| (a) | For low and medium voltage lines | 5.8 meters |
| (b) | For high voltage lines | 6.1 meters |

1.5.2. No conductor of an over-head line, including service, lines, erected along any street shall at any part thereof be at a height less than

a. For low, medium, and high voltage lines upto and including 11,000 volts, if bare -	4.6 meters
b. For low, medium, and high voltage lines Upto and including 11,000 volts, if insulated -	4.0 meters
c. For high voltage lines above 11,000 volts -	5.2 meters

For extra-high voltage lines the clearance above ground shall not be less than 5.2 meters plus 0.3 meter for every 33,000 volts or part thereof by which the voltage of the line exceeds 33,000 volts:

Provided that the minimum clearance along or across any street shall not be less than 6.1 meters.

1.5.3. CLEARANCE FROM BUILDINGS OF LOW AND MEDIUM VOLTAGE LINES AND SERVICE LINES:

Where line is to cross over another line of the same voltage or lower voltage, pole with suitable extensions shall be used. Provisions to prevent the possibility of its coming into contact with other overhead lines shall be made in accordance with the latest CEA regulations (as amended from time to time). The Contractor will required to under cross higher voltage lines by erecting gantries/suitable Rail Pole structures.

Where a low or medium voltage over-head line passes above or adjacent to or terminates on any building, the following minimum clearances from any accessible point, on the basis of maximum sag, shall be observed:-

- a) For any flat roof, open balcony, verandah roof and lean-to-roof
 - i. When the line passes above the building a vertical clearance of 2.5 meters from the highest point; and
 - ii. When he line passes adjacent to the building a horizontal clearance of 1.2 meters from the nearest point, and

- b) For pitched roof
- i. When the line passes above the building a vertical clearance of 2.5 meters immediately under the lines, and
 - ii. When the line passes adjacent to the building a horizontal clearance of 1.2 meters.

The horizontal clearance shall be measured when the line is at a maximum deflection from the vertical due to wind pressure.

1.5.4. CLEARANCE FROM BUILDINGS OF HIGH AND EXTRA-HIGH VOLTAGE LINES:

Where a high or extra-high voltage over-head line passes above or adjacent to any building or part of building it shall have on the basis of maximum sag a vertical clearance above the highest part of a building immediately under such line, of not less than

(a)	For High Voltage Lines up to and including 33,000 volts	3.7 m
(b)	For Extra High Voltage Lines	3.7 m plus 0.3 m for every additional 33 KV or part thereof.

1.11. Electrical System Data

Nominal voltage	33 kV	11KV
Maximum system voltage	36 kV	12KV
BIL (Impulse)	170 kVp	75KV
Power frequency withstand voltage (wet)	75 kV (rms)	28KV
Minimum corona extinction voltage for (rms) phase to earth	Not less than 27 kV, 50 Hz ac system under Dry condition	
Radio interference voltage at one MHz for 27 kV (dry condition)	Not exceeding 1000 micro-volts	

1.12. Pole Location

In locating poles on lines, the following general principles should be kept in mind:-

1. Keep spans uniform in length as far as possible.
2. Locate to give horizontal grade.

3. By locating the poles on high places short poles can be used and will maintain proper ground clearance at the middle of the span. In extremely hilly or mountainous country, poles are located on ridges there by greatly increasing the spans without greatly increasing the pull on the conductor. This is possible because the sag can be made very large and will maintain the required ground clearance. Special attention should be given to the locations of poles, where the ground washes badly. Poles should not be placed along the edges of cuts at or embankment or along the banks of creeks or streams.

1.13. Construction

The construction of overhead-lines may be divided into the following parts:-

- (1) Pit marking, pit digging.
- (2) Erection of supports and concreting.
- (3) Providing of guys to supports.
- (4) Mounting cross-arms, pin and insulators, and pin binding.
- (5) Paying and stringing of the conductor.
- (6) Sagging and Tensioning of Conductors.
- (7) Crossings.
- (8) Guarding.
- (9) Earthing.
- (10) Testing and Commissioning.

1.14. Erection of DP Structure for Angle Locations

For angles of deviations more than 10 degree, DP structure may be erected. The pit digging should be done along the bisection of angle of deviation.

After the poles are erected, the horizontal/cross bracings should be fitted and the supports held in a vertical position with the help of temporary guys of Manila rope 20/25 mm dia.

Wherever space is not found sufficient to install double Pole structure, single pole cut point may be installed. The support so erected must be grouted.

1.15. Concreting

The concreting mixture of one cum 1:3:6 ratios would mean 1 part cement, 3 parts coarse sand and 6 part 40 mm aggregate size stones. It may be noted that while preparing the concrete mixture, large quantities of water should not be used as this would wash away cement and sand.

1.16. Providing Of Guys To Supports

Guys are installed at locations where terminal poles are erected at sectional cut points. These cut points may be in same alignment or at turn points. Guys are installed to nullify tension on supports resulted due to conductors tension. In spite of careful planning and alignment of line route, certain situations arise where the conductor tries to tilt the pole from its normal position due to abnormal wind pressure and deviation of alignment, etc. When these cases of strain arise, the pole is strengthened and kept in position by guys. One or more guys will have to be provided for all supports where there is unbalanced strain acting on the support, which may result in tilting/uprooting or breaking of the support.

Guys are braces fastened to the pole. In this work anchor type guy sets are to be used. These guys are provided at (i) angle locations (ii) dead end locations (iii) T - off points (iv) Steep gradient locations and (v) where the wind pressure is more than 50 kg / Sq.m.

The fixing of guys stays will involve (i) pit digging and fixing stay rod (ii) fastening guy wire to the support (iii) Tightening guy wire and fastening to the anchor. The marking of guy pit, digging and setting of anchor rod must be carefully carried out. The stay rod should be placed in a position so that the angle of rod with the vertical face of the pit is 30°/45° as the case may be.

Before start of erection of Stay sets, required concreting materials like Cement, Sand, Stone Chips and Construction water need to be made available near the pit.

G.I. stay wires of size 7/3.15 mm (10 SWG) & 7/4.00 mm (8 SWG), for 16 mm/20 mm stay rods respectively, are to be provided. 8.5 Kg. Stay Wire (7/4.00 mm) per Stay with 20 mm Stay rod for 33 KV line and 5.5 Kg. Stay Wire (7/ 3.15 mm) per Stay with 16 mm Stay rod for 11 KV lines are to be used. For double pole structure (DP), four stays along the line, two in each direction and two stays along the bisection of the angle of deviation (or more) as required depending on the angle of deviation are to be provided. Hot dip galvanized stay sets are to be used. One stay to counter the angular deformation force shall be used.

After concreting, back filling and ramming must be done well and allowed 7 days to set. The free end of the guy wire/stay wire is passed through the eye of the anchor rod, bent back parallel to the main portion of the stay/guy and bound after inserting the G.I. thimble, where it bears on the anchor rod. If the guy wire proves to be hazardous, it should be protected with suitable asbestos pipe filled with concrete of about 2 m length above the ground level, painted with white and black strips so that, it may be visible at night. The turn buckle shall be mounted at the pole end of the stay and guy wire so fixed that the turn buckle is half way in the working position, thus giving the maximum movement for tightening or loosening.

1.17. Guy Strain Insulators

Guy insulators are placed to prevent the lower part of the Guy from becoming electrically energized by a contact of the upper part of the guy when the conductor snaps and falls on them or due to leakage. No guy insulator shall be located less than 2.6 m from the ground. Guy insulators are to be used in stay wires only. All stay conductors are to be provided with guy insulators as per following specifications.

11 KV line stay	Type C guy insulator (1 No)
33 KV line stay	Type C guy insulators (2Nos)

1.18. Fixing Of Cross-Arms

After the erection of supports and providing guys, the cross-arms are to be mounted on the support with necessary clamps, bolts and nuts. The practice of fixing the cross arms before the pole erection is also there. In case, the cross-arm is to be mounted after the pole is erected, the lineman should climb the pole with necessary tools. The cross-arm is then tied to a hand line and pulled up by the ground man through a pulley, till the cross-arm reaches the line man. The ground man should station himself on one side, so that if any material drops from the top of the pole, it may not strike him. All the materials should be lifted or lowered through the hand line, and should not be dropped.

1.19. Insulators And Bindings

Line conductors are electrically insulated from each other as well as from the pole by 'Insulators'. Following two type of insulators shall be used for the line insulation:

- (1) Pin type
- (2) Strain type

The pin type insulators will be used for straight stretch of line. The insulator and its pin should be mechanically strong enough to withstand the resultant force due to combined effect of wind pressure and weight of the conductor in the span.

The strain insulators are intended for use at terminal locations or dead end locations and where the angle of deviation of line is more than 10°. Strain insulators are also intending to use at major road crossing locations.

The pins for insulators are fixed in the holes provided in the cross-arms and the pole top brackets. The insulators are mounted in their places over the pins and tightened. In the case of strain or angle supports, where strain fittings are provided for this purpose, one strap of the strain fittings is placed over the cross-arm before placing the bolt in the hole of cross-arms. The nut of the straps is so tightened that the strap can move freely in horizontal direction.

All HT/LT insulators shall be tested for insulation tests before installation on line. They shall be dipped into water for 24 hrs. and then tested for insulation resistance tests at the stores. The insulators found fit in IR testing shall be sent to site for erection. 11KV and 33 KV insulators shall be tested by at-least 1 KV megger whereas LT insulators shall be tested by 500 Volts megger.

1.20. Conductor Erection

The main operations are:-

- (a) Transportation of Conductor to works site.
- (b) Paying and Stringing of Conductor
- (c) Jointing of Conductor
- (d) Tensioning and Sagging of Conductor

While transporting conductors drums to site, precautions are to be taken so that the conductor does not get damaged/injured. The drum could be mounted on cable drum support, which generally is made from crow-bar and wooden slippers for small size conductor drums. The direction of rotation of the drum has to be according to the mark in the drum so that the conductor could be drawn. While drawing the conductor, it should not rub causing damage. The conductor could be passed over poles on wooden or aluminum snatch block (pulley) mounted on the poles for this purpose.

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

The mid span jointing is done through compressions or if helical fittings are used the jointing could be done manually. After completing the jointing, tensioning operation could be commenced. The conductor is pulled through come-along clamps to stringing the conductor between the tension locations.

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

All the joints on the conductor and earth-wire shall be of the compression type, in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer, for which all necessary tools and equipment like

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

All the joints or splices shall be made at least 15 meters away from the pole. No joints or splices shall be made in spans crossing over main roads, railways and small river spans. Not more than one joint per sub-conductor per span shall be allowed. The compression type fittings shall be of the self-centering type or care shall be taken to mark the conductors to indicate when the fitting is centered properly. During compression or splicing operation, the conductor shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent lateral or vertical bearing against the dies. After compressing the joint, the aluminum sleeve shall have all corners rounded; burrs and sharp edges removed and smoothed.

During stringing of conductor to avoid any damage to the joint, the Contractor shall use a suitable protector for mid span compression joints in case they are to be passed over pulley blocks / aerial rollers. The pulley groove size shall be such that the joint along with protection can be passed over it smoothly.

1.21. Tensioning and Sagging Operations

The tensioning and sagging shall be done in accordance with the approved stringing charts or sag tables. The "initial" stringing chart shall be used for the conductor and "final" stringing chart for the earth-wire. The conductors shall be pulled up to the desired sag and left in running blocks for at least one hour after which the sag shall be rechecked and adjusted, if necessary, before transferring the conductors from the running blocks to the suspension clamps. The conductor shall be clamped within 36 hours of sagging in.

The sag will be checked in the first and the last section span for sections up to eight spans and in one additional intermediate span for sections with more than eight spans. The sag shall also be checked when the conductors have been drawn up and transferred from running blocks to the insulator clamps.

At sharp vertical angles, conductor and earth-wire sags and tensions shall be checked for equality on both sides of the angle and running block. The suspension insulator assemblies will normally assume verticality when the conductor is clamped.

Tensioning and sagging operations shall be carried out in calm weather when rapid changes in temperature are not likely to occur.

1.22. Clipping In

Clipping of the conductors into position shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Jumpers at section and angle towers shall be formed to parabolic shape to ensure maximum clearance requirements. Fasteners in all fittings and accessories shall be secured in position. The security clip shall be properly opened and sprung into position.

1.23. Fixing of Conductors and Earth wire Accessories

Conductor and earth-wire accessories supplied by the Contractor shall be installed by the Contractor as per the design requirements and manufacturer's instruction within 24 hours of the conductor / earth-wire clamping. While installing the conductor and earth-wire accessories, proper care shall be taken to ensure that the surfaces are clean and smooth and that no damage occurs to any part of the accessories or of the conductors.

1.24. Replacement

If any replacements are to be effected after stringing and tensioning or during maintenance e.g. replacement of cross arms, the conductor shall be suitably tied to the pole at tension points or transferred to suitable roller pulleys at suspension points.

Sagging of conductor has to be in accordance to the Sag Tension chart. In order to achieve it, it is preferred to pull the conductor to a tension a little above the theoretical value so that while transferring it from the snatch blocks to the pit insulators and to take care of temperature variation. Proper sag could be achieved. Sagging for 33/11 KV line is mostly done by "Sighting". A horizontal strip of wood is fixed below the cross-arm on the pole at the required sag. The lineman sees from other end and the sag is adjusted by increasing or decreasing the tension. The tension clamps could then be finally fixed and conductor be fixed on pin-insulators. All fittings, accessories like guys, cross-arms, etc., could be checked as they should not have deformities.

The maximum permissible spans for all the lines of 33/11/0.4 KV are prescribed according to the design of the supports. Sag-tension charts for these conductors are to be followed.

1.25. Tying Of Conductor On Pin Insulators

Conductors should occupy such a position on the insulator as will produce minimum strain on the tie wire. The function of the wire is only to hold the conductor, in place on the insulator, leaving the insulator and pin to take the strain of the conductor.

In straight line, the best practice is to use a top groove insulator. These insulators will carry grooves on the side as well. When the conductor is placed on the top groove, the tie wire serves only to keep the conductor from slipping out.

On corners and angles (below 5 degree deviations) the conductors should be placed on the outside of the insulators. On the far side of the pole, this pulls the conductor against the insulator instead of away from the insulator.

1.26. Kind And Size Of Tie Wire To Be Used

Helically formed fittings are to be used for tying the insulators, end terminal connectors etc.. The tie should always be made of soft annealed wire so that it may not be brittle and injure the line conductor. A tie wire should never be used for second time. Specifications of helically formed fittings are given in this section.

1.27. Rules Of Good Tying Practice

- a. Use only helically formed fittings.
- b. Use of size of tie wire which can be readily handled yet one which will provide adequate strength.
- c. Use length of tie wire sufficient for making the complete tie, including an allowance for gripping with the hands. The extra length should be cut from each end if the tie is completed.
- d. A good tie should
 - (a) Provide a secure binding between line wire insulator and tie wire.
 - (b) Have positive contacts between the line wire and the tie wire so as to avoid any chattering of the contacts.
 - (c) Re-enforce line wire in the vicinity of insulator.
- e. Apply without use of pliers.
- f. Do not use the wire which has been previously used.
- g. Do not use hard drawn wires for typing.

1.28. Conductors At Different Voltages On Same Supports

In urban area, lines are to be erected with provision for forming lines of two different gradients as under

- a) 11 KV Line and LT Lines
- b) 33 KV Line and LT Lines

Where conductors forming parts of systems at different voltages are erected on the same supports, the Contractor shall make adequate provision to guard against danger to linesmen and others from the lower voltage system being charged above its normal working voltage by leakage from or contact with the higher voltage system; and the methods of construction and the clearances between the conductors of the two systems shall be as described in the specifications.

The agency shall be intimated by the Project Manager in writing about the locations where such provisions is intended by him. At all such locations, the Contractor shall make adequate provision to guard against danger to linesmen and others from the lower voltage system being charged above its normal working voltage by leakage from or contact with the higher voltage system.

1.29. Earthing

Earthing shall generally be carried out in accordance with the requirements of latest CEA regulations (as amended from time to time) and the relevant regulations of the Electricity Providing Authority concerned and as indicated below:

- a) All metallic supports shall be earthed.
- b) For PCC poles the metal cross-arms and insulator pins shall be bonded and earthed at every pole for HT lines.
- c) All special structures on which switches, transformers, fuses, etc., are mounted / likely to mount should be earthed.
- d) The supports on either side of the road, railway or river crossing should be earthed.
- e) All supports (Steel & PCC) HT lines passing through inhabited areas, road crossings and along such other places, where Earthing of all poles is considered desirable from safety considerations should be earthed.
- f) In special locations and special structures, road crossings etc., pipe/rod Earthing should be done on either side of the construction.
- g) At other locations the coil Earthing may be adopted. The coil Earthing consists of 10 m length of 8 SWG. G.I. wire compressed into a coil 450 mm length and 50 mm dia and buried 1500 mm deep as per REC standard J-1.

Following shall be the earthing requirements:

No	Description	Type of Earthing
1	Single Pole - PCC/RS Joist/steel	1 No. Coil/Spike Earthing at

	tubular	each SP
2	Double pole - PCC/RS Joist/steel tubular	2 Nos. Coil/Spike Earthing at each DP
3	Substation Poles structure - PCC/RS Joist/steel tubular	GI Pipe/ Chemical Earthing 3 Nos
4	Road crossing	GI Pipe / Chemical earthing on either side one each
5	Telephone line crossing	GI Pipe / Chemical earthing on either side one each
6	DP with Isolating switch	Coil/Spike earthing 2 Nos and GI Pipe / Chemical earthing 1 No

1.30. Anti-Climbing Devices

In order to prevent unauthorized persons from climbing any of the supports of HT lines without the aid of a ladder or special appliance, certain anti-climbing devices are provided to the supports. Barbed wire binding is to be adopted for this purpose at a distance of 30 to 40 cm at a height of 3.5 to 4 m from ground level. The barbed wire shall conform to IS – 278 (Grade A1). The barbed wire shall be given chromatin dip as per procedure laid down in IS: 1340. At-least 3.5 kgs barbed wire is to be used per pole for the purpose.

1.31. Testing And Commissioning

When the line is ready for energization, it should be thoroughly inspected in respect of the following: -

- a) Poles-Proper alignment, concerting and muffing.
- b) Cross-arms – Proper alignment.
- c) Finishing of fabricated steel items used.
- d) Insulators – Proper finish, cleanliness, insulation resistance.
- e) Binding, clamps and jumpers – To check whether these are in reach.
- f) Conductor and earth wire – Proper sag to check whether there are any cuts, etc.
- g) Guys: To check whether the Guy wire is tight and whether the Guy insulators are intact.
- h) Earthing System: To check whether the earthing connections of supports and fittings are intact. Measure earth resistance with earth tester.

After the visual inspection is over and satisfied, the conductor is tested for continuity/ground, by means of megger. At the time of testing through megger person should not climb on the pole or touch the guarding, conductor, guy wire etc.

- a. Before charging any new line, it should be ensured that the required inspection fee for the new line is paid to the Electrical Inspector and approval obtained from him for charging the line.
- b. The line should be energized before the officer who has been authorized by the Project Manager in this regard.
- c. Before energizing any new line, the Contractor of the line shall notify to the workmen that the line is being energized and that it will no longer be safe to work on line. Acknowledgement of all the workmen in writing should be taken in token of having intimated them.
- d. Wide publicity by Tom-toming should be arranged in all the localities through which the line, that is to be energized passes, intimating the time and date of energizing and warning public against the risk in meddling with the line.
- e. The Officer-in-charge of the line shall personally satisfy himself that the same is in a fit state to be energized.

1.32. River Crossing

No special structures are to be erected for this work. River crossing more than normal span of poles are not considered under the package. For small rivers etc., data for the highest flood-level should be obtained for previous years. The structures should be located at such places that they should be approached under flood condition. Normal DP structures are to be used for such crossings on approval of Project Manager.

In case of river crossing with longer span, special designed structures are to be used for the purpose.

1.33. Guarding

1.34. Repair to conductors

The conductor shall be continuously observed for loose or broken strands or any other damage during the running out operations. Repair to conductors, if necessary, shall be carried out with repair sleeves. Repairing of the conductor surface shall be carried out only in case of minor damage, scuff marks, etc. The final conductor surface shall be clean, smooth and free from projections, sharp points, cuts, abrasions, etc. The Contractor shall be entirely responsible for any damage to the poles during stringing.

1.35. LT Lines and Service connection

- ~~The LT line shall be erected of single phase or three phase arrangements through AB Cable depending on site requirements. Every 6th pole of LT line shall be earthed with GI spike/ GI Coil as per specifications.~~
- 1.5.6. ~~In all those locations where LT AB cable is to be erected on the same support in which 11KV or 33KV line is also erected, proper isolation is to be maintained.~~
- 1.5.7. All single phase service connections released under the RDSS schemes shall be provided with one earth point near the energy meter. This point is connected with the proper earthing system through GI wires. 10mm diameter earth knob in form of bolt and nut is to be installed on energy meter board. This earth point is to be maintained by service providing Distribution Company after installation and energization. In up-stream network, this earth point is to be connected with earth point.
- 1.5.8. Service connection is to be issued on proper surveying of the location so that excessive erection of LT line or 11 KV line may be avoided. The service wire is to be hanged on supportive GI wire between pole support and the house. Before installing service wires and GI wire, GI pipe on the consumer premises is to be erected using clamps/ nails/proper binding etc. In case of hut or poor structure at consumer premises, GI pipe is to clamp on wooden planks/wooden structure existing in the house. The GI pipe should be supported for neutralizing tension by means of GI tie wire support. In pukka/brickwork/cement concrete foundations, house, GI support pipe is to be clamped by means of MS clips.