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BIDS AND AWARDS COMMITTEE



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SECTION VII: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTION: Bidders must state here either “Comply” or “Not Comply” against each of the individual parameters of each Specification stating the corresponding performance parameter of the equipment offered. Statements of “Comply” or “Not Comply” must be supported by evidence in a Bidders Bid and cross-referenced to that evidence. Evidence shall be in the form of manufacturer’s un-amended sales literature, unconditional statements of specification and compliance issued by the manufacturer, samples, independent test data etc., as appropriate. A statement that is not supported by evidence or is subsequently found to be contradicted by the evidence presented will render the Bid under evaluation liable for rejection. A statement either in the Bidders statement of compliance or the supporting evidence that is found to be false either during Bid evaluation, post-qualification or the execution of the Contract may be regarded as fraudulent and render the Bidder or supplier liable for prosecution subject to the provisions of ITB Clause 3.1(a) (ii) and/or GCC Clause 2.1(a)(ii).

Technical Specifications Particulars	Requirements	Statement of Compliance
1. Application of the INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT NO. 07-2022 (Construction of Out-Patient Department and Frontline Services at NCMH Camarin)	SCOPE OF WORKS I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS a. Mobilization. b. Construction of temporary facilities and utilities’ sub-meters. c. Fabrication and installation of project billboard. d. Fabrication and installation of COA billboard. e. Fabrication and installation of safety reminder billboard	
	II. DEMOLITION WORKS a. Demolition of existing structure. b. Demolition of existing floor.	
	III. EARTHWORKS a. Testing of materials. b. Excavation of adobe soil. c. Installation of gravel bedding. d. Application of soil poisoning.	
	IV. CONCRETE WORKS a. Testing of materials. b. Fabrication and installation of column footing rebars. c. Fabrication and installation of wall footing rebars. d. Fabrication and installation of footing tie beam rebars. e. Fabrication and installation of column	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. rebars. g. Fabrication and installation of roof beam rebars. h. Fabrication and installation of concrete slab rebars. i. Fabrication of forms, scaffolds and staging. j. Concrete pouring using class "A" mixture. 	
	V. MASONRY WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Fabrication and installation of masonry wall rebars. c. Installation of concrete hollow blocks. d. Plastering of all surfaces. 	
	VI. CEILING AND DRYWALL SYSTEMS WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Fabrication and installation of ceiling and drywall metal frames, boards, etc. to complete the required ceiling and drywall systems. 	
	VII. ROOFING SYSTEM WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Fabrication and installation of structural steel trusses sag rods, purlins, roofing sheets, etc. to complete the required roofing system. 	
	VIII. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Installation and testing of electrical lines and fixtures to complete the required electrical system. 	
	IX. PLUMBING SYSTEM WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. Installation and testing of plumbing lines and fixtures to complete the required plumbing system 	
	X. TILE WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Installation 60cm x 60cm homogenous and non-skid ceramic floor tiles. c. Installation of 60cm x 60cm glazed wall tiles. 	
	XI. PAINTING WORKS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Testing of materials. b. Application of painting materials and finishes on all surfaces. 	

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	XII. FABRICATED MATERIALS a. Testing of materials. b. Fabrication and installation of doors and windows with complete accessories. c. Fabrication of wooden cabinets with complete accessories.	
	XIII. HVAC a. Installation and testing of required HVAC units, Split-type, inverter air-conditioning unit.	
	XIV. PROVISIONAL ITEM a. Testing of materials. Fabrication/Supply/Delivery/Installation and testing of provisional materials.	
	XV. CLEARING/GRUBBING/HAULING a. Clearing of site from all form of construction debris. b. Submission of required documents and As-built Plans in soft and hard copies. c. Demobilization.	
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GENERAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

1.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Scope of Work

This section shall include mobilization and demobilization of Contractor's plant, equipment, material and employee to the site; construction of the Contractor's office and facilities; compliance with the contract requirements.

This section shall include the furnishing of labor, materials, transportation, tools, supplies plant, equipment and appurtenance to complete satisfactorily the construction of the proposed subproject.

1.2 Mobilization and Demobilization

The contractor upon receipt of the notice to proceed shall immediately mobilize and transport his plant, equipment, materials and employees to the site and demobilize or remove the same at the completion of subproject.

1.3 Contractors Field Office and Facilities

1.3.1 Security

The Contractor shall provide sufficient security in the construction site to prevent illegal entry or work damaged during nights; holidays and other period when work is not executed; and during working hours. The Contractor shall take ample precautions against fire by keeping away flammable materials, and ensure that such materials are properly handled and stored. Fires shall not be built within the area of construction, except when permitted by the Project Manager.

1.4 Compliance with Contract Requirements

1.4.1 Control of On Site Construction

Prior to start of any definable feature of the work, the Contractor must perform the necessary inspection to include as follows:

(1) Review of Contract Documents to make sure that material, equipment and products have been tested, submitted and approved.

(2) Physical examination of materials and equipment to assure its conformity to the specification, plans, shop drawing and other data.

(3) As soon as the work has been started, the Contractor shall conduct initial inspection to check and review the workmanship in compliance with the contract requirements for a particular item of work.

(4) The Contractor shall perform these inspections on a regular basis to assure continuing compliance with the contract requirements until completion of a particular type of work.

1.4.2 Pre-Construction Meetings

Prior to the start of construction, Contractor's material men whose presence is required must attend pre construction meetings as directed for the purpose of discussing the execution of work. In this conference the contractor determines the necessary precautions in mitigating the effect of construction on environmental aspect and medical services.

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1.4.3 Progress Meetings

Progress meetings shall be called upon by the following for the purpose of discussing the implementation of the work:

(1) When called upon by the Project Manager of NCMH or his representative for the purpose of discussing the execution of work. Contractor's material men whose presence is necessary or requested must attend progress meetings. Each of such meeting shall be held at the time and place designated by the Project Manager or his representative. Decisions and instructions agreed in these meetings should be binding and conclusive on the contract. Minutes of these meetings shall be recorded and reasonable number of copies shall be furnished to the Contractor for distribution to various materials men and vendors involved.

(2) The Contractor may also call for a progress meeting for the purpose of coordinating, expediting and scheduling the work. In such meeting Contractor's material men or vendors, whose presence is necessary or requested to attend.

1.4.4 Progress Report

The Contractor shall prepare and submit progress reports to the project manager every 15 days after the start of the project up to its completion, showing the work completed, work remaining to be done, status of construction equipment and materials at the site.

1.4.5 Survey Data

The Contractor shall layout his work from established base lines and benchmark indicated in the drawing and shall be responsible for all measurement in connection therewith. The Contractor shall furnish, at his own expense, all stakes, templates, platforms, equipments, tools, materials and labor as may be required in laying out any part of the work, out of established base lines and bench mark. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to maintain and preserve all stakes and other marks until he is authorized to remove them. If the Contractor through his negligence prior to the authorized removal destroys such marks, they shall be replaced at the expense of the Contractor.

1.4.6 Shop Drawing

The Contractor shall submit and furnish shop drawings and samples accompanied with the provision of the Conditions of Contract. The term "Shop Drawing" as used herein shall be understood to include detailed design calculations, construction drawings, lists, graphs supplemental specifications and others.

(1) Transmittal forms shall be filled out in typewritten or ink with no alterations or inter line actions unless initialized dates before submittal. Shop drawings shall be submitted as the same size as the contract drawing when practicable, but in no case it shall exceed dimension of the contract drawings. The Contractor shall make preliminary check of all shop drawings for compliance with the contract documents and he shall stamp each print with statement of compliance with the requirements. The contractor may authorize his supplier to deal with the Project Manager with regard to the shop drawings, however ultimate responsibility for accuracy and completeness in the submittal shall remain with the Contractor.

(2) The said shop drawing and transmittal shall be submitted at time sufficiently early, to allow review of the same by the Project Manager and to accommodate the rate of construction progress required under the contract. The contractor shall submit print copies of show drawing with transmittal forms, and copies of brochures with transmittal forms as required by the Project Manager.

(3) Any shop drawing and samples submitted not accompanied by transmittal forms or where all applicable items on the forms are not completed would be returned for resubmission. The Project Manager who will check and evaluate mentioned shop drawing would retain print copy for his file and return the rest to the Contractor with notation. Returned show drawing marked "No Exceptions Taken" or "Make Corrections Noted",

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means formal revision of said drawings will not be required. If it is remarked "Amend Resubmit" or "Rejected-Resubmit", the Contractor shall revise said drawing and shall submit revised drawing to the Project Manager.

(4) The Project Manager shall process the submission and indicate the appropriate action on the shop drawing and transmittal forms. Construction of an item shall not commence before the Project Manager has reviewed the pertinent shop drawing and returned it to the Contractor, marked as mentioned above. Revisions indicated on shop drawing shall be considered as changes necessary to meet the requirements of the contract drawings and specifications, and shall not be taken as the bases of claims of extra work. The Contractor shall have no claim for damages or extension of time due to any delay, resulting from having Contractors make the required revisions, unless review by the Project Manager was delayed beyond reasonable period of time and unless the Contractor can establish that such delay in revision in delay of the project.

(5) Resubmitted procedure shall follow the same procedure as the initial submittal.

1.4.7 Construction Photographs

The Contractor shall take photographs during the process of the work once a month, all taken where directed by the Project Manager. At the completion of the project final photographs shall be sent to the NCMH Engineering Section. The photographs shall be neatly labeled, dated and identified in a little box in the lower right hand corner, showing the date of exposure, project name, location and direction of view.

All photograph files shall be retained by the Contractor until completion of the work at which time they shall become the property of the NCMH.

1.4.8 Cleaning-up

The Contractor shall at all times keep the construction area, including storage used by him, free from accumulations of waste material or rubbish. Upon completion of construction, the Contractor shall leave the work and premises in clean, neat and workmanlike conditions satisfactory to the NCMH.

1.4.9 Documents to be submitted

The Contractor shall submit the following documents prior to final payment and before issuance of final certificate of payment in accordance with the provisions of the conditions contract.

(1) The guarantee required by the Conditions of Contract and any other extended guarantees stated in the technical sections of the specifications.

(2) A set of As-Built drawing shall be submitted showing accurate record of changes or deviations from the contract documents and the shop drawings indicating the work as actually installed. Records shall be arranged in order, in accordance with various sections of the specifications and properly indexed with certifications of endorsement thereof, that each of the revised print of drawings and specifications are complete and accurate. Prior to the application for final payment, and as a condition to its approval by the Project Manager of NCMH, the Contractor shall deliver the records, drawings and specifications arranged in proper order, indexed and endorsed herein specified.

1.5 Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment

Cost incurred in providing and maintaining Contractor's field office, temporary light and power, temporary toilet, water and security services, including cost of mobilization and demobilization, and cost incurred in the compliance of contract requirements shall not be measured and paid separately, same shall be deemed to be included in the cost of other items work, as part of the Contractor's construction overheads.

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2.0 SITE WORK

2.1 Scope of Work

The section includes site clearing, earthwork and site drainage and utilities construction of septic tank in accordance with the drawing and specification.

2.2 Applicable Documents

The latest edition of the following Standards and Specifications shall form part of these specifications:

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials.

C131 Resistance to Abrasion of Small Size Coarse Aggregate by use of the Los Angeles Machine.

D698 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using 5.5 lb. (2.5 kg) Rammer and 12 in (304.8 mm) Drop

D1556 Density of Soil in place by the Sand Cone Method

D1557 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using 10 lb. (4.5 kg) Rammer and 18 in (457 mm) Drop.

D2487 Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes

C-14 Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain and Culvert Pipe.

C-76/C-497 Class II Reinforced Concrete pipes

A-74 Cast Iron Soil Pipes and Fittings

Other pipes shall conform to the latest ASTM requirements.

2.3 Material Requirements:

2.3.1 Selected Fill Material

Selected fill materials shall consist of pit run gravel, disintegrated rock, sand and or other similar materials. The material shall not contain more than 35% passing the No. 200 sieve; and fraction of the material passing the No. 40 sieve shall have a liquid limit not greater than 35 and plasticity index not greater than 12.

2.3.2 Gravel Fill

Gravel fill shall consist of hard durable particles or fragments of stones or gravel. It shall be clean and free from vegetable matters, lumps or balls of clay and other deleterious material. The proportion of the material passing the 0.075 mm (No. 200) sieve shall not be greater than 0.66 (two thirds) of the fraction passing the 0.425 mm (No. 40) sieve. The fraction passing the 0.425 mm (No. 40) sieve shall have a liquid limit of not more than 25 plasticity index of not more than 6 as determined by AASHTO T89 and T90. Gravel bedding 100 mm (4") in depth or as shown on the drawing shall be placed, spread and compacted through tamping and underneath footing, slabs, on fill and slabs on grade.

2.3.3 Base and Sub-Base Course

Aggregate sub-base shall consist of pit run gravel, talus rock, disintegrated granite, sand, shale cinders, coral or other similar materials, or additional filler for blending, selected under the direction of the Consultant. The maximum dimension of any particle shall not be greater than two-thirds of the required thickness of the layer in which it is to be placed. Over-sized materials if present shall be removed at the pit by screens, or hand picking. If necessary, to obtain proper uniformity, mixing shall blend additional filler. The fraction to aggregate sub-base

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materials including any additional filler passing the 0.075 mm (No. 200) sieve shall not be more than two-thirds (2/3) of that passing the 0.425 mm (No. 40) sieve. The fraction passing the 0.425-mm sieve shall have a liquid limit not greater than 25 and plasticity index of not more than 6.

2.3.4 Concrete for Site Work

Concrete materials for the site work shall be in accordance with Section 3, concrete, of these specifications. Cement shall be proportioned as follows:

<u>Description of Structure</u>	<u>Compressive Strength</u>
1.) For sidewalks, walkways, catch basins and man holes	1.72 Mpa (2500 psi) at 28 days

2.4 Construction Requirements

2.4.1 Earthwork

(1) Site Demolition

All superficial obstructions shall be demolished and removed from the site to disposal areas approved by the Consultant.

(2) Filling and Backfilling

Fill and backfill materials shall consist of suitable materials from excavation or from approved borrow areas, and shall be free from roots, wood scraps, vegetations, and other extraneous materials and from large clods of earth or stones greater than 100 mm. No fill material shall be placed until the surface to be filled has been approved.

(a) Filling and Backfilling for Structures and Trenches

Filling around structures shall be placed as the construction work progress, insofar practicable. Backfilling of trenches shall progress as rapidly as construction and testing will permit. In backfilling pipe trenches, approved backfill shall be compacted in 200 mm layers to a depth of 150 mm over the pipe and the remainder of the trench depth shall be backfilled and compacted in 300 mm layers; for trenches under road pavements and concrete floor slabs, the backfill shall be placed and compacted in 200 mm layers to the top of the trench.

(b) Embankment Construction

Before placing fill material, the surface upon which it will be placed shall scarified to insure good bonding between the existing surface and the fill material. Where embankments are to be constructed on sloping ground with slopes steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontals, the new fill shall be cut into or benched as the embankment is brought up in layers in such a manner that the embankment material will bond with the existing surface. The size of each bench shall be subject to approval and shall depend on the equipment to be used.

(c) Equipment

Equipment used in the performance of the work shall be subject to approval of the project manager. The quality of compaction equipment shall be adequate to assure thorough uniform compaction as rapidly as material is

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placed. In all areas not accessible to rollers or compactors, the fill shall be compacted with mechanical hand tampers.

(d) Compaction

In fill areas, the top 200mm shall be compacted to a density of at least 95 percent of maximum density and the remaining depth of fill to not less than 90 percent of maximum density; except that under ramps pavements and concrete floor slabs, compaction shall not be less than 85 percent of the maximum density for the entire depth of fill. Unless otherwise indicated where the existing sub-grade in cuts have a density of less than 95 percent, all materials to a depth of 150mm or to such greater depth as maybe specified, shall be compacted not less than 95 percent of the maximum density. Soil moisture during compacting shall be controlled between 80 and 110 percent of optimum moisture content determined in accordance with AASHTO Method T99-84.

(e) Disposal of Surplus Excavated Materials

Any surplus material from the excavation and grading operations shall be disposed and spread in spoil areas designated by the Project Manager except for the materials classed as rubbish and debris, which shall be deposited in the spoil areas shall be graded to a reasonably uniform surface.

2.4.2 Soil Poisoning and Termite Control

This item shall consist of furnishing and applying soil treatment for termite control.

At the time soil poisoning is to be applied, the soil to be treated shall be in friable condition with low moisture content so as to allow uniform distribution of the toxicant agents. Toxicant shall be applied at least twelve (12) hours prior to placement of concrete, which shall be in contact with treated materials.

Treatment of the soil on the exterior sides of the foundation walls, grade beams and similar structures shall be done prior to final grading and planting or landscaping work to avoid disturbance of the toxicant barriers by such operations.

Areas to be covered by concrete slab shall be treated before placement of granular fill used as capillary water barrier at a rate of 12 liters per square meter with Type 1 working solution after it has been compacted and set to required elevation.

(1) Material Requirements

Termite control chemicals or toxicants shall be able to immediately exterminate termites or create barriers to discourage entry of subterranean termites into the building areas. The toxicants maybe classified into the following types and according to use.

(a) Type I Liquid Termite Concentrate

This type of toxicant shall be specified for drenching soil beneath foundations of the proposed buildings. The concentrate shall be diluted with water in the proportion of 1 liter of concentrate materials to 65 liters of water or as specified by the manufacturer.

(b) Type II Liquid Termicide Ready Mixed Solution

This type of toxicants that comes in ready mixed solution shall be used as wood preservative by drenching wood surfaces to the point of run-off.

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(c) Construction Requirements

Before any termite control work is started, the contractor shall undertake thorough examination of the site so that the appropriate method for soil poisoning can be applied. The Contractor shall coordinate with other related trades through the Engineer to avoid delay that may arise during the different phases of application of the termite control chemicals.

(2) Soil Poisoning and Termite Control Treatment

(a) When soil show termite infestation, this method shall be applied. The building area shall be thoroughly drenched with Type 1 working solution at the rate of 24 liters per square meter. When Powder Termicide is to be applied to eradicate subterranean termites, careful application and precaution shall be given considering that this toxicant is fatal to animal and human lives.

(b) Prior to application of soil poisoning chemical, the soil to be treated shall be in friable condition with low moisture content so as to allow uniform distribution of the toxicant agents. Toxicant shall be applied at least twelve (12) hours prior to placement of concrete, which shall be in contact with treated materials.

(c) Treatment of the soil on the exterior sides of the foundation walls, grade beam and similar structures shall be done prior to the final grading and planting or landscaping work to avoid disturbance of the toxicant barriers by such operations.

(d) Areas to be covered by concrete slab shall be treated before placement of granular fill used as capillary water barrier at a rate of 12 liters per square meter with Type I working solution after it has been compacted and set to required elevation.

(e) Where the application of wood preservative is necessary, the Contractor shall use Type II working solution as recommended by the manufacturer. All wood materials not pressure treated shall be treated with Type II ready mixed solution as herein called for or as directed by the supervising Architect or Engineer.

(f) The Contractor shall give in Service Guarantee covering the treatment of termite infestation or the repetition of the above stated termite control services without extra cost to the Owner if any infestation of recurrence or infestation occurs during the guarantee period of one year.

2.5 Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment

Measurement of accomplished quantities shall be of the ff. methods:

(1) Lump sum payment shall be provided for the following:

(a) Site demolition and clearing shall be deemed to include the cost of salvaging of materials, preservation, storage and disposal.

(b) Construction of septic tank holding and water storage tank (including reservoir and piping) shall be considered to include the cost of excavation and backfilling, bedding, forms and false work, curing, fasteners and incidentals to complete each item of work.

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(c) Subsurface waste water infiltration system shall be deemed to include the cost of excavation, disposal, gravel filter, silt barrier, overflow and distribution pipes and incidental works to complete this item.

(2) The volume of structural excavation to be paid for shall be the number of cubic meters measured in original position of material acceptably excavated in conformity with the plans or as directed by the Payment of quantities accomplished shall be deemed to include the cost of disposal of excess and unsuitable materials, shoring, bracing, water control works and other operations necessary to complete this item.

(3) The volume of backfill materials from excavation; fill materials from common borrow; top soiling; construction of embankment; sub-base and base course preparations; and compacted gravel fill bedding to be paid for shall be the number of cubic meters measured in the final position of materials actually provided and installed to include where applicable, furnishing, placing, spreading and compaction in accordance with the plans and specifications and disposal of excess and unsuitable materials, if any.

(4) The work item for soil treatment is as stipulated in Sub-Section 2. Soil Poisoning, shall be measured and paid for per square meter area of works accomplished and accepted. Payment of work accomplished shall be made based on dimensions shown in the drawings and stipulated in the specifications.

The quantities measured as provided above shall be paid for at the contract unit price for each of the pay item, which price and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing and placing all materials, labor, equipment, tools and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

3.0 CONCRETE

3.1 Scope of Work

The work includes construction of concrete structures complete in accordance with the standard specifications and conformity with the lines, grades, thickness and typical cross-section shown on the plan.

3.2 Reference Standards

The latest edition of the following standards shall be from apart of this specification:

ACI American Concrete Institute

211-01 Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal and Heavyweight Concrete

301 Concrete, Structural for Building

309R Standard Practice for Consolidation of Concrete

318 Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete

AASHTO American Association of State Highway and Transport Officials

M173 Concrete Joint Sealer, Hot-Poured Elastic Type Performed Expansion Joint Filler Concrete

ASTM American Society for Testing Materials

C33 Concrete Aggregates

C31 Standard Practice for Making, Curing Concrete Test Specimen in the Field

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- C39 Comprehensive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimen
- C42 Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete
- C94 Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
- C143 Standard Test Method for Slump of Portland Cement Concrete
- C150 Portland Cement, Specification for
- C309 Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete
- DPWH Blue Book Vol. III (1995)

3.3 Material Requirement

3.3.1 General

Concrete shall be composed of Portland cement; fine and coarse aggregates, water and admixture as specified all thoroughly mixed and brought to proper consistency, uniformity and temperature for final placement.

3.3.2 Cement

Concrete shall be Portland cement of a brand approved by the Project Manager and conforming to ASTM Specification C150, Type I of Type II.

3.3.3 Water

Water shall be clean and free from injurious amounts of oils, acids, alkalics, salts, organic materials, or other substances that may be deleterious to concrete or steel.

3.3.4 Admixtures

Admixtures shall be subject to prior approval by the Project Manager. The admixtures shall be capable of maintaining essentially the same composition and performance throughout the work.

3.3.5 Fine Aggregates

Fine aggregates shall consist of natural sand, manufactured sand, or a combination thereof. If the fine aggregate shall be a combination of separately processed sizes, or if batching shall result in a combination of natural and manufactured sand, the different components shall be batched separately. Fine aggregates shall consist of hard, tough, durable, uncoated particles. The specified percentages of fines in the sand may be obtained either by the processing of natural sand or by the production of suitably graded manufactured sand. The shape of particles shall be generally rounded or cubical and reasonably free from flat or elongated pieces. The use of beach sand shall be prohibited. The fine aggregate shall conform to the following specific requirements:

Sieve Designation		Cumulative Percentage by
<u>Std</u>	<u>U.S Std., Square Mesh</u>	<u>Weight Passing</u>
9.5 mm	3/8	100
4.75 mm	No.4	95-100
2.36 mm	No.8	80-100

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1.18 mm	No.16	45-80
300 microns	No. 50	10-30
150 microns	No.100	2-10

In addition to the grading limits shown above, the fine aggregates, as delivered to the mixer, shall have a fineness modulus not less than 2.3 more than 3.0 and during normal operations, the grading of the fine aggregate shall be controlled so that the fineness modulus of at least nine (9) out of ten (10) test samples of fine aggregate as delivered to the mixer shall not vary by more than 0.20 from the average fineness modulus can be determined by dividing 100 the sum of the cumulative percentages retained on U.S. Standard Sieves Nos. 4, 8, 16, 50 and 100.

3.3.6 Coarse Aggregates

Coarse aggregate shall consist of washed gravel, crushed stone or rock, or a combination thereof conforming to ASTM C33. The coarse aggregate, as delivered to the batching plant, shall have uniform and stable moisture content. The approval of deposits shall not be construed as constituting the approval of all materials taken from the deposits, and the Contractor shall be held responsible for the specified quality of all such materials used in the work. Coarse aggregate shall consist of hard, tough, durable, clean and uncoated particles. All foreign materials and dust shall be removed by adequate shall be generally rounded or cubical, and the coarse aggregate shall be reasonably free from flat and elongated particles. A thin, flat and elongated particle can be as defined as a particle having a maximum dimension greater than five times the minimum dimension. The coarse aggregate shall be graded from fine too coarse. It shall be separated into size groups.

The grading of the aggregate within the separated size groups as delivered to the mixer shall be as follows:

Sieve Sizes	Percent by Weight		Passing Individual 1-1/2
<u>Std (MM)</u>	<u>U.S Std., Sq. Mesh</u>	<u>¾ Size</u>	<u>Size</u>
50	2"		100
37.5	1-1/2"		90-100
25	1"	100	20-55
19	¾"	90-100	0-15
9.5	3/8"	20-55	0-5
4.75	No. 4	0-10	

Use 19-mm (3/4") coarse aggregate for slab on grade, columns, beams, suspended slabs and tie beams.

Use 38 mm (1 ½") coarse for footings

3.3.7 Reinforcing Steel

Reinforcing steel shall be locally manufactured, deformed billet steel bars conforming to Philippine Standard, Grade 60.

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3.3.8 Forms

Concrete form shall be wood, plywood, steel or other suitable materials. Form surfaces requiring standard or special finish shall be plywood or a non-absorptive hand pressed fiberboard or other suitable materials. Plywood shall not be less than 12 mm thick and shall be free from irregularities, dents and sags. Forms shall be coated with non-staining form coating compound such as form oil of the approved make.

3.3.9 Storage of Materials

(1) Cement

Cement in bags shall be stored in a suitable weatherproof structure as airtight as practicable. Floors shall be elevated above the ground, sufficient to prevent the absorption of moisture. Bags shall be stocked close together to reduce circulation of air but shall not be stocked against outside walls. The manner of storage shall permit easy access for inspection and identification of each shipment. Cement that has been stored for so long that there may be doubt of its quality shall be tested by standard mortar tests to determine its suitability for use, and shall not be used without approval of the Project Manager.

(2) Aggregates

Aggregate shall be stored in such a manner as to avoid the inclusion of foreign materials. Aggregates of different sizes shall be stored in separate piles. Stockpiles of coarse aggregate shall be built in horizontal layers not exceeding 1200 mm in depth to avoid segregation. Should the coarse aggregate become segregated, it shall be remixed to conform to the grading requirements. Sufficient stockpiles shall be maintained at all times to permit continuous placement of concrete at the rate specified.

(3) Reinforcing Steel

Reinforcing steel shall be stored in a manner to avoid excessive rusting or being coated with grease, oil, dirt and other objectionable materials.

3.4 Construction Requirements

3.4.1 Concrete Proportion

The proportion of all materials in concrete shall be subject to the approval of the Project Manager. The Contractor shall employ at his own expense an approved testing laboratory, which shall design the mix proportions in accordance with ACI 211.01. Strength requirements shall be 27.5 Mpa (4000 psi) for footing, columns, beams, slabs and stairs lavatory counter, wash basin; 20.7 Mpa (3000 psi) for ramp, slab on grade, water meter box, grease trap; and 13.8 Mpa (2000 psi) for lean concrete or as required by the Project Manager. The adequacy of this test shall be verified by a test on a minimum of 6 cylinders; 3 tested at 7 days, 3 at 38 days, in accordance with ASTM C39.

If, at any time during construction, the concrete resulting from the approved mix design proves to be unsatisfactory for any reason such as too much water, lack of sufficient plasticity to prevent segregation, honeycomb, etc., or insufficient strength, the Contractor shall notify the testing laboratory and the Project Manager. The laboratory shall modify the design, subject to the approval of the Project Manager until satisfactory concrete is obtained.

3.4.2 Concrete Samples and Testing

Sampling and testing of concrete shall be done by and at the expense of the Contractor. Throughout the period that the concrete is being poured into cylinder shall be taken from fresh concrete from the forms.

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The rests shall be made for each 10 cu. m. of concrete or fraction thereof for each portion of structure as may required by the Project Manager as follows:

(a) Compression Tests:

At least two (2) sets of samples consisting of three (3) concrete cylinder specimens per set shall be made. Fresh concrete shall be placed inside standard 150 x 300 mm cylindrical mould in three (3) separate equal layers and rodded separately with 25 strokes with a 16 mm diameter. Surface shall be leveled with trowel and samples are to be labeled to identify the class, strength of concrete, date taken and part of structure samples are taken. The samples shall be cured in accordance with ASTM C31.

One set of cylinders shall be tested at the age of seven (7) days, and one set at the age of twenty-eight (28) days, in accordance with ASTM C39. Additional cylinder samples may be molded in reserve for further tests, if the results of the twenty-eight (28)-day-test do not meet the requirements.

(b) Slump Tests

Slump tests shall be performed to determine the consistency or workable fluidity of freshly mixed concrete in the field. At least two slump tests shall be made and the sample of concrete from which the test specimens are made shall be representative of the entire batch and shall conform to the procedures as specified in ASTM C143.

Freshly mixed concrete shall be placed in the slump cone 100 x 200 mm x 300 mm in three (3) equal layers. Each layer shall be rodded with 25 strokes of the 16-mm diameter tamping rod with the tamping end rounded to a hemispherical tip of the same diameter. The mould shall be leveled and lifted at once and then measure the slump action immediately by getting the difference in height between the height of the mould and the top of the slumped concrete.

The slump tests shall be performed to determine the consistency or workable fluidity of freshly mixed concrete in the field. At least two slump tests shall be made and the sample of concrete from which test specimens are made shall be representative of the entire batch and shall conform to the procedures as specified in ASTM C143.

The slump for vibrated concrete shall be 50 mm minimum and 100 mm maximum, provided that the required strength of concrete is obtained.

(c) Test Reports

The testing laboratory shall submit four (4) copies of its cylinder which are to include as far as applicable, the following items: Location of pour in the structure, concrete design mix number, concrete design strength, type and manufacturer of cement, amount of any admixture used, slump tests, date of sampling, cylinder application number, days cured in the field, days cured in the laboratory, age and time of testing, crushing stress, type of failure, who made the samples, who shipped the samples to the laboratory and whether concrete strength meets the specifications.

(d) Additional Tests

If, in the opinion of the Project Manager, based on the cylinder reports, concrete with strengths below specification requirements has been placed, the Project Manager, at the expense of the Contractor shall make additional tests. Additional tests may be compression test on cored cylinder, ASRM C42, and/or load tests as outlined in ACT 318 Sec. 202.

3.4.3 Mixing Concrete

Mixing shall be thoroughly mixed in a mixer of an approved size and type to insure a uniform distribution of the materials throughout the mass:

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(a) Site Mixed Concrete

All structural concrete shall be machine-mixed for at least 1 ½ minutes after all materials including water are in the mixing drum. The time elapse between the introduction of the mixing of water to the cement and aggregate and placing of the concrete in final position shall not exceed 45 minutes. Placing of the material in the mixer shall be done in such a way that the first batch of concrete materials in the mixer shall contain sufficient excess cement, sand and water to coat the inside of the drum without reducing the cement content of the mix to be discharged. The retempering of concrete, placing additional cement, aggregate or water during mixing period shall not be permitted.

No hand mixing shall be allowed, except in case of emergency of breakdown during pouring operations, subject to the approval of the Project Manager.

3.4.4 Concrete Placing

Concrete shall be placed only after all formworks, materials to be embedded, and preparation of surface involved in the placing have been inspected and approved by the Project Manager. The Contractor shall provide equipment and shall employ methods that will minimize separation of aggregates from the concrete mix.

Water shall be removed from excavation before concrete is deposited. Flow of water shall be diverted through proper side drains to a pump, or removed by other approved methods to avoid washing over freshly deposited concrete. Hardened concrete, debris and foreign materials shall be removed from the interior of forms and from inner surfaces of mixing and conveying equipment. Reinforcements shall be secured in position, inspected and approved before pouring concrete. Runaways shall not be provided for wheeled concrete-handling equipment's, such equipments shall not be wheeled over reinforcement nor shall runaways be supported by reinforcements.

Concrete shall be handled from the mixer to the place of final deposits as rapidly as practicable by methods, which shall prevent segregation or loss of the ingredients. It shall be deposited in the forms in approximately layers and as nearly as practicable in its final position to avoid re-handling.

Conveying or handling of concrete by the use of inclined chutes or pipes of more than three (3) meters shall not be permitted. Dumping of concrete into buggies, buckets or wheelbarrows with a free fall of more than one (1) meter shall not be permitted. When placing operations would involve dropping of concrete more than 1 ½ meters, it shall be deposited through a sheet metal or other approved conveyor. AS for practicability, the conveyor shall be kept full of concrete during placing and their lower ends shall be kept buried in the newly placed concrete. After the initial set of concrete, the forms shall not be jarred and no strain shall be placed on the ends of the reinforcing bar, which are being projected.

Concrete in columns shall be placed in one continuous operation. Concrete in girders, beams and slabs in superstructures shall be poured in a monolithic and continuous manner. No construction joint shall be allowed on any part of the structure without the approval of the Project Manager.

Consolidate all concrete in accordance with provisions of ACI 309R. Consolidate each layer of concrete greater than 4 inches in depth with high frequency, interval, mechanical equipment supplemented by hand spading and tamping. Consolidate concrete slab 4 inches or less in depth by wood tampers, spading and settling with a heave leveling straight edge. Operate vibrators with vibratory element submerged in the concrete, with a minimum frequency of not less than 6000 impulses per minute when submerged. Insert and withdraw vibrators approximately 18 inches apart. Penetrate the previously place lift with the vibrator when more than one lift is required. Place concrete in 180-inch maximum vertical lifts. Limit duration of vibration to time necessary to produce satisfactory consolidation without causing segregation of aggregates. Provide adequate number of units and power source at all times. Maintain spare units on hand to ensure adequacy. If in the opinion of the Project Manager the equipment being used is not adequate to accomplish proper consolidation, the Project Manager may order delay in further placement of concrete until such equipment is available for use at the location of placement of concrete.

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3.5 Protection and Curing

3.5.1 General

Concrete surfaces exposed to conditions causing premature drying shall be protected as soon as possible with canvas, straw, burlap and or other satisfactory material and kept moist; or if the surfaces are not covered they shall be kept moist by flushing or sprinkling, as directed by the Project Manager. All concrete shall be moist cured for a period of not less than seven (7) consecutive days after placing by an approved method or combination of methods applicable to local conditions.

3.5.2 Moist Cutting

The surface of the concrete shall be kept continuously wet water for a period of seven (7) days, by spraying or covering with burlap or other approved material thoroughly saturated with water and keeping the covering wet by spraying or intermittent hosing. Water for curing shall be generally lean and free from any element, which might cause objectionable staining or discoloration of the concrete.

3.5.3 Repairs to the Concrete

All imperfections on concrete surfaces are corrected to produce concrete surfaces that conform to the requirements of this section. Unless otherwise approved by the Project Manager, patching with the cement mortar shall repair imperfections on formed surfaces. Cement mortar for patching shall be the same composition as used in the concrete, except for exposed surfaces; part of the cement shall be white cement to provide a finish color matching the surrounding concrete. Honeycomb or otherwise defective areas shall be cut out from solid concrete to a depth of not less than 25 mm. the edges of the cut shall be perpendicular to the surface of the concrete. The area to be patched, at least 15 mm adjacent thereto shall be saturated with water before placing the mortar. The mortar shall be mixed approximately one (1) hour before placing and shall be remixed occasionally during this period with trowel without adding water. A grout of cement and water, mixed to a consistency of paint, shall then be brushed onto the surface to which the mortar is to be bonded. The mortar shall be compacted into place and screened slightly higher than the surrounding surface. Patches on exposed surfaces shall utilize plywood forms, after the removal of forms, shall not be plastered, unless other wise directed by the Project Manager. All joint marks on the formwork shall be reworked to a smooth surface to match adjacent areas and to present a new appearance.

3.6 Forms

3.6.1 General

Forms shall be used whenever necessary to confine the concrete and shape it to the required lines and dimensions, or to protect the concrete from contamination. Forms shall have sufficient strength to withstand the pressure resulting from placement and vibration of the concrete, and shall be maintained rigidly in correct position. Forms shall be sufficiently tight to prevent loss of mortar from the concrete. Forms for exposed surface shall be lined with form grade plywood. Bolts and rods used for interval ties shall be so arranged that when the forms are removed, they shall not be less than two (2) centimeters from the formed surface.

Removal of forms or shoring is subject to approval by the engineer, and under no circumstances shall bottom form and shoring be removed until after the members have acquired sufficient strength to support their weight and the load thereon. Forms shall remain in place for a minimum time as follows:

Columns, sides of beams, shear and bearing walls ----- 3 days

Beams ----- 14 days

Re-shore immediately after stripping beams and girders that support subsequent formwork.

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3.6.2 Cleaning and Oiling Forms

Before placing concrete, the contact surface of the forms shall be cleaned of incrustations of mortar, grout or other foreign material. Forms shall be coated with standard form oil that can effectively prevent sticking and will not stain the concrete surfaces.

3.6.3 Removal of Forms

Forms shall be removed in a manner, which shall prevent damage to concrete structures. Forms shall not be removed without prior approval of the Project Manager. Any repairs of the surface imperfections shall be performed at once and curing shall be started as soon as the surface is sufficiently hard to permit it without further damage. The minimum time period for removal of forms shall govern where it exceeds the minimum specified curing period. Where the formwork for one element supports the formwork for another element, the greater time period shall apply to both elements. Forms shall not be removed before the expiration of the minimum time specified below:

Element Time Period

Walls columns, sides of beams and girders,
and slabs on grade 1

Pan joist forms (side only): 76 cm (30 inches)

Wide or less over 76 cm (30 inches) wide 3

Where design live:	less than the	greater than
	dead load	dead load

Joist, beam or girder, soffits:

(Clear span between structural
support):

Under 3.00 m (10 ft.)	7	4
3.00 m (10 ft) to 6.00 m (20 ft.)	14	7
Over 6.00 m (20 ft)	21	14

One-way floor slabs: (Clear span
between structural supports)

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Under 3.00 m (10 ft)	4	4
3.00 m (10 ft) to 6.00m (20 ft)	7	4
Over 6.00m (20 ft)	10	7

Sufficient shoring members to support dead loads including construction loads on beams and slabs shall be provided for a period of eight (8) days in addition to the seven (7) days specified thereto. The time for removal of forms for structures not included thereto shall be as directed by the Project Manager. Concrete work shall be protected from damage during construction.

3.7 Reinforcing Steel

3.7.1 General

Steel reinforcement shall be provided together with all the necessary wire tie chairs, spacers, support and other necessary devices.

3.7.2 Cutting and Bending

Reinforcing steel shall be accurately cut and bent in accordance with the approval detailed reinforcement drawings. Reinforcing steel shall not be straightened or re-bend in a manner that will injure the material. Bars with kink or with bends not shown on the approved detailed reinforcing drawings or with cracks or splits of the bends shall not be used. All the bars shall be bent cold. If Contractor elects to have reinforcing steel cut and bent off the site, he shall provide, maintain and operate a small cutting and bending shop on the site and maintain and representative stock of steel. This provision is to take care of minor revisions and additions in an expeditious manner.

The Project Manager may require the contractor to prepare and submit bar cutting schedule prior to fabrication of reinforcing steel bars.

3.7.3 Placing Reinforcement

Reinforcing steel shall be accurately placed in accordance with approved detailed reinforcement drawings and shall be adequately secured against displacement by using specified tie wires or approved clips at all intersections. After it has been installed, reinforcing steel shall be inspected by the Project Manager for compliance with requirements as to size, shape, length, splicing, position and number. Reinforcing steel shall be supported by concrete or metal supports, spacers or metal hangers, except for surfaces exposed to the ground or to the weather, where supports shall be concrete. Wooden support spreaders shall not be used. At surfaces where attractive appearance is required, the supports shall be of the type, which shall not cause subsequent staining or marring of the exposed surface.

3.8 Joints in Concrete

3.8.1 Construction Joints

Construction joints shall be provided where indicated in the drawing or as directed by the Project Manager. Joints not indicated on the drawings shall be constructed and located as not to impair the strength of structures. When a construction joint is to be made, the surface of the hardened concrete shall be thoroughly cleaned and all Latinate removed. In addition, the joint shall be thoroughly wetted and sloshed with a coat of neat cement grout immediately prior to placing of new concrete.

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