JKR 20800-0257-25
ISBN 978-967-2284-14-7



STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDING WORKS 2025

JABATAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

FOR BUILDING WORKS

2025

Published by :

JABATAN KERJA RAYA MALAYSIA

Hakcipta © 2025

STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDING WORKS 2025

© Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia 2025

All enquiries regarding this book should be forwarded to:

Pengarah Kanan
Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan
Ibu Pejabat Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia
Aras 14-19 Menara Tun Ismail Mohamed Ali
No. 25 Jalan Raja Laut
50582 Kuala Lumpur, MALAYSIA.

Website : http://www.jkr.gov.my

No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any from or by any means, whether mechanical or electronic including photocopying and recording without the written consent of JKR Malaysia.

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A	:	PRELIMINARIES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS	A/1 - A/31
SECTION B	:	SUSTAINABILITY	B/1 - B/29
SECTION C	:	EARTHWORKS	C/1 - C/18
SECTION D	:	FOUNDATION AND WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR LEVEL	D/1 - D/71
SECTION E	:	CONCRETING	E/1 - E/67
SECTION F	:	WALL SYSTEM	F/1 - F/22
SECTION G	:	ROOFING	G/1 - G/12
SECTION H	:	RAINWATER COLLECTION	H/1 - H/6
SECTION I	:	TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY	I/1 - I/38
SECTION J	:	STRUCTURAL STEEL AND METALWORKS	J/1 - J/7
SECTION K	:	PLASTERING, PAVING AND FLOOR FINISH	K/1 - K/23
SECTION L	:	CEILING	L/1 - L/12
SECTION M	:	GLAZING	M/1 - M/8
SECTION N	:	PAINTING	N/1 - N/10
SECTION O	:	INTERNAL COLD WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING SYSTEM	O/1 - O/35
SECTION P	:	SANITARY FITTINGS	P/1 - P/5
SECTION Q	:	SIGNAGE	Q/1 - Q/5
SECTION R	:	SLOPE STABILISATION AND RETAINING STRUCTURE	R/1 - R/95
SECTION S	:	GROUND IMPROVEMENT	S/1 - S/59
SECTION T	:	ROADS AND HARDSTANDING	T/1 - T/12
SECTION U	:	DRAINAGE	U/1 - U/14
SECTION V	:	SEWERAGE	V/1 - V/13
SECTION W	:	WATER RETICULATION	W/1 - W/11
SECTION X	:	FENCING AND GATES	X/1 - X/4
SECTION Y	:	LANDSCAPING AND TURFING	Y/1 – Y/12

COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

This Standard Specifications for Building Works 2025 was managed and developed by the Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia with the assistance of the Main Committee of Standard Specifications for Building Works 2025, which comprises representatives from the following departments:

Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan (CKUB)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Awam Dan Struktur (CKAS)
Cawangan Arkitek (CA)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal (CKM)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Cerun (CKC)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Geoteknik (CKG)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik (CKE)
Cawangan Jalan (CJ)
Cawangan Kejuruteraan Infrastruktur Pengangkutan (CKIP)
Cawangan Alam Sekitar Dan Kecekapan Tenaga (CASKT)
Cawangan Dasar Dan Pengurusan Korporat (CDPK)
Cawangan Perancangan Aset Bersepadu (CPAB)

PREFACE

This Standard Specifications for Building Works 2025 was prepared by the Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR) Malaysia to replace the Standard Specifications for Building Works 2020. The Standard was first compiled in the 2005 Edition.

This Standard serves to establish uniformity and base specifications for materials and workmanship required for building works particularly in conventional tender procurement for JKR projects. It also sets out the level of technical performance and characteristics required to promote an adequate, safe and well-maintained building so as to effectively contribute to the development of the country.

The content of the Standard has incorporated updates and revisions to the previous edition. It has a significant impact on the construction industry as it features current technology development, updating of the international and national standards and revised specifications to be in line with the Government policies.

This Standard Specifications for Building Works 2025 is divided into 25 Sections. Appendix A1 of Section A: Preliminaries and General Conditions, make reference to the relevant Acts, Regulations and Guidelines etc.. Compliance with this Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

This Standard may be adopted in whole or in part. Any addition or omission may be affected to suit the requirement of the particular project.

For Design and Build projects, the term 'Superintending Officer (S.O.)' shall mean or refer to Project Director (P.D.).

The Committee of Standard Specification for Building Works 2025 was establised in the JKR to coordinate standard specification related to building works in the JKR. The Standard Specifications will be periodically reviewed, updated and new editions issued to cater the current standards and regulations as well as the dynamic technological developments in the construction industry. Between editions, amendments may be issued. It is therefore important that users assure themselves that they are referring to the current Standard.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all those involved in the development of this standard.

Advisor of Standard Specifications For Building Works 2025

YBhg. Datuk Wira Ir. Roslan bin Ismail
Ketua Pengarah Kerja Raya

Chairman of Standard Specifications For Building Works 2025 Committee

Sr Noraisah binti Kadirin
Pengarah Kanan
Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan

Master Committee Members

Ir. Hj. Zulkifli bin Abdul Rashad	**Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Kerja Raya (Sektor Pakar)**
Ar. Sharina Intan binti Abdullah Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Arkitek**
Ir. Noreha binti Nordin Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Awam Dan Struktur**
Ir. Haji Suhaili bin Mansor Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal**
Ir. Ismail bin Hashim Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik**
Sr Noraisah binti Kadirin Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan**
Ir. Hajah Atikah binti Zakaria @Ya Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Jalan**
Ir. Maria binti Marcus Pengarah Kanan	**Cawangan Perancangan Aset bersepadu**
Ir. Edayu binti Salleh@Aman Pengarah	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Geoteknik**
Ar. IDr. Rinna Siow Pengarah	**Cawangan Alam Sekitar Dan Kecekapan Tenaga**
Ir. Waznah binti Abdul Aziz Pengarah	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Infrastruktur Pengangkutan**
Ir. Mohd Shaifuddin bin Abd. Razak Pengarah	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Cerun**
YBhg. Dato' Ir. Ts. Haji Masri bin Baharuddin Pengarah	**Cawangan Dasar Dan Pengurusan Korporat**

Technical Working Group Committee	
Ar. Ooi Tee Lee Mohd Amir bin Mohd Dali	**Cawangan Arkitek**
Ir. Tg. Normardziah binti Tuan Mahmood Ir. Shahrizal bin Nazri	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Awam Dan Struktur**
Ir. Ts. Amran bin Ahmad Mohd Norddin bin Ismail	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal**
Ir. Hamzah bin Ismail Ir. Aiza binti Abdul Adzis	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik**
Sr Khairul Nizam bin Harun Masni binti Hamburg	**Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan**
Ir. Tuan Khusairry bin Tuan Abdul Manaf Ir. Dr. Fairul Zahri bin Mohamad Abas	**Cawangan Jalan**
Ir. Norziaty binti Mohd Nor Noor Ellisza binti Mat Talaha	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Geoteknik**
Wan Fadzlini bin Wan Jusoh Lim Chi Chon	**Cawangan Alam Sekitar Dan Kecekapan Tenaga**
Ir. Mohd Zamri bin Abdullah Ir. Ayu Sazrina binti Sabari	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Infrastruktur Pengangkutan**
Azraie bin Abd Jalal Ir. Mohd Fairoze Mazly bin Zulkifli	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Cerun**
Noor Hafiza binti Dahalim Mohd Shahrul Haiydri bin Abdul Rahim Nur Azlina binti Sapuan	**Cawangan Dasar Dan Pengurusan Korporat**
Ir. Fauzi bin Mat Nur Fairuzzah binti Md Marham	**Cawangan Perancangan Aset bersepadu**

Other Representative	
Mohd Fadhlan bin Ahmad Ar. Habsatullaili binti Ishak Nur Husna binti Ahmad Zahidi	**Cawangan Arkitek**
Nik Nor Shyzleen binti Mohd Azizi	**Cawangan Kejuruteraan Geoteknik**
Rahayu binti Ahmadun@Rozi	**Cawangan Alam Sekitar Dan Kecekapan Tenaga**

Secretariat	
Sr Hamidi bin Naimudin Sr Nur Waheeda binti Ismail Sr Norafazarul Aini binti Nordin Mohamad Dizi bin Che Kadir Muhammad Basyir bin Mohamad Ghazali Rabiatuadawiyah binti Abu Hasan	**Cawangan Kontrak Dan Ukur Bahan**

ABBREVIATIONS

AASHTO	-	Standard Method of Test for Soundness of Aggregate by Use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
ACC	-	Autoclaved Aerated Concrete
ACMV	-	Air-Conditioning and Mechanical Ventilation
AHU	-	Air Handling Unit
ANSI	-	American National Standards Institute
AS	-	Australian Standard
AS/NZS	-	Australian/New Zealand Standard
ASHRAE	-	The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning
ASTM	-	The American Society for Testing and Materials
B.Q.	-	Bills of Quantities
BIOECODS	-	Bio-Ecological Drainage System
BS	-	British Standard
CBR	-	California Bearing Ratio
CD	-	Cross section
CePSWaM	-	Certified Environmental Professional in Scheduled Waste Management
CESSWI	-	Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector
CIAST	-	Pusat Latihan Pengajar dan Kemahiran Lanjutan
CIDB	-	Construction Industry Development Board
CISEC	-	Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control
CMGD	-	Certificate Making Good Defect
CoW	-	Clerk of Works
CP	-	Codes of Practice
CPC	-	Certificate Practical Completion
CPC	-	Certificate of Practical Completion
CPM	-	Critical Path Method
CWMP	-	Construction Solid Waste Management Plan
DGFR	-	Director General of Fire and Rescue
DOE	-	Department of Environment
DOSH	-	Department of Occupational Safety and Health
DPAK	-	Dasar Pengurusan Aset Kerajaan
DPC	-	Damp Proof Course
DPM	-	Damp Proof Membrane
E.O.	-	Environmental Officer
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	-	Environmental Management Plan
EMR	-	Environmental Monitoring Report
EN	-	European Standards
EPD	-	Environmental Protection Department
EQA	-	Environmental Quality Act 1974
ESC	-	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
ESCP	-	Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
ETP	-	Engineered Timber Product
F.O.B	-	Free on Board
FRIM	-	Forest Research Institute Malaysia
GI	-	Galvanized Iron
GMS	-	General Market Specification
GPSS	-	Manual for Green Product Scoring System
HOPT	-	Head of Project Team
IBS	-	Industrialised Building System
ICE	-	Institute of Civil Engineers
ISO	-	International Organization for Standardization
JAS	-	Jabatan Standard Malaysia
JAS	-	Jabatan Alam Sekitar
JBPM	-	Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia
JBPM	-	Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia
JIS	-	Japanese Industrial Standards
JKR	-	Jabatan Kerja Raya

JMG	-	Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains
JPS	-	Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Malaysia
JPSPN	-	Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara
JSM	-	Jabatan Standard Malaysia
LED	-	Light Emitting Diode
M&E	-	Mechanical and Electrical
MAMPU	-	Malaysian Administrative Modernisation and Management Planning Unit
MBSG	-	Malaysia Basic Structural Grade
MDD	-	Maximum Dry Density
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MPAM	-	Manual Pengurusan Aset Menyeluruh Kerajaan
MS	-	Malaysian Standard
MSIG	-	Malaysian Sewerage Industry Guideline
MSMA	-	Manual Saliran Mesra Alam
MTIB	-	Malaysian Timber Industry Board
MTL	-	Max Test Load
MTO	-	Modal Transport Operators
MTR	-	Material Test Report
NCR	-	Non-conforming reporting
NREB	-	Natural Resources and Environment Board
NSW	-	Non-structural wall
NWQS	-	National Water Quality Standards
OMC	-	Optimum Moisture Content
OMM	-	Operation Manual and Maintenance
OSH	-	Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Act
P.E.	-	Professional Engineer
P.E.P.C	-	Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate
PDRM	-	Polis Diraja Malaysia
PeDATA	-	Pengumpulan Data & Pelabelan Aset Tak Alih
PeDATA	-	Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data Aset Tak Alih
PERHILITAN	-	Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara
PMS	-	Pantone Matching System
PPS	-	Perakuan Pematuhan Standard
PVC	-	Polyvinyl Chloride
PVD	-	Prefabricated vertical Drains
PWD	-	Public Work Department
QA	-	Quality Assurance
QAP	-	Quality Assurance Plan
QC	-	Quality Control
R.O.W.	-	Right of Way
RORO	-	Roll-On Roll-Off
S.O.	-	Superintending Officer
S.P.	-	System Provider
SAKPKR	-	Surat Arahan Ketua Pengarah Kerja Raya
SFC	-	Sabah Wildlife Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation
SIRIM	-	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SKATA	-	Sistem Kod Aset Tak Alih
SKKP	-	Sijil Kemahiran Kompetensi Pembinaan
SPAN	-	Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara
SPAS	-	Sistem Pengurusan Alam Sekitar
SPB	-	Sistem Pengurusan Bersepadu
SPK	-	Sistem PengurusanKualiti
SSTS	-	Septic Tank, Small Sewage Treatment System
STP	-	Sewerage Treatment Plant
SUStoM	-	Sarawak Urban Stormwater Management
SW	-	Structural wall
TAM	-	Total Asset Management
TNB	-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad
UBBL	-	Uniform Building By-Laws

uPVC	-	Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride
UV	-	Ultra-violet
VOC	-	Volatile Organic Compounds
WELPS	-	Water Efficient Product Labelling Scheme
WEPLS	-	Water Efficient Product Labeling Scheme

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION A: PRELIMINARIES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS	PAGE
1. Scope of Works	A/1
2. Standards	A/1
3. Contract Documents	A/1
4. Adjoining Property	A/2
5. Goods, Materials and Workmanship	A/2
6. Use of Local Materials	A/3
7. Sustainable Materials and Products	A/3
8. Metrication	A/4
9. Ordering	A/4
10. Supply of Materials by Government	A/4
11. Shop Drawings, Samples and Mock-ups	A/4
12. Contractor's Plant and Machineries	A/5
13. Construction Plan	A/5
14. Project Signboard	A/8
15. Progress Photographs	A/8
16. Sufficient Notice to Local Authorities/Utility Providers/Regulatory Bodies	A/8
17. Access and Temporary Roads	A/8
18. Temporary Diversion and Relocation of Existing Overhead and Services Underground	A/9
19. Temporary Power and Water Supplies for the Works	A/9
20. Site Security	A/9
21. Care and Protection of Materials and Works	A/9
22. Legislation and Regulations	A/9
23. Erosion and Sedimentation Control (ESC)	A/10
24. Access Roads and Maintenance of Existing Roads	A/10
25. Control of Workmen, Plant and Machinery at Site	A/10
26. Particulars of Employees	A/11
27. Contractor's Temporary Accommodation and Facilities for Workmen	A/11
28. Contractor's Office and Storage	A/11
29. Office Accommodation for S.O.	A/12
30. Temporary Internet Access	A/12
31. Personal Protective Equipment for S.O.	A/13
32. Office Equipment and Facilities for S.O.	A/13
33. Material Testing Laboratory and Staff	A/14
34. Survey Instruments and Personnel	A/14
35. Safe Working Area	A/14
36. Safety, Health and Welfare	A/14
37. Sanitation	A/16
38. Waste Management	A/16
39. Environmental Protection Works	A/16
40. Water and Air Quality, Noise and Vibration Control	A/16

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

41. Nominated Sub-contractors A/16
42. Nominated Suppliers A/18
43. Coordination of Mechanical and Electrical Services A/18
44. Keeping the Site Tidy A/19
45. As-built Drawings A/20
46. Total Asset Management A/20
47. Site Investigation Works A/23
48. Clearing, Cleaning and Making Good on Completion A/23

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. Scope of Works

1.1. The Works covered in this Contract comprise the provision by the Contractor at his own risk and cost of all materials, scaffolding, tools, plant, labour, transport, water, light and everything else necessary for the construction and completion of …… all to the approval of the S.O..

1.2. The Conditions of Contract for the Works, which is embodied in the Form of Contract (Form PWD 203/Form PWD 203A), shall be read in conjunction with this Specification. A copy of the Form of Contract is available for inspection on the Tender Table on any working day up to the time appointed for receiving tenders. If the tenderer considers that any of the clauses of the Contract involves expenses, he shall allow for the money value of such clauses in his Tender.

2. Standards

2.1. All Standards referred to in this Specification together with any addenda issued shall be deemed to be the editions current at the time of Tender. If the Malaysian Standard (MS) exists, which the S.O. deems to be equivalent to the British or other Standard specified, then the MS shall be followed. Other equivalent standards specifying superior material may be used with the approval of the S.O..

2.2. In the event of any discrepancy between the provision of this Specification and the provision within the relevant Standards or Codes of Practice (CP) as mentioned in this Specification, then the provision of this Specification shall take precedence.

2.3. The Construction Industry Development Board Act (CIDB) Act 520 (Amendment 2011) stipulates that only building products and materials (Fourth Schedule of the Act) that have received the Standard Compliance Declaration (Perakuan Pematuhan Standard or PPS) can be used in construction projects. The main technical document required for consideration of PPS is the Product Certification (PC) or Full Type of Test Report (FTTR) issued by any recognized accrediting body.

2.4. The PPS is issued to ensure that any local or imported building products and materials listed in the Fourth Schedule of the Act comply with the applicable standard, safeguarding the quality of the building materials and products to be used on site. Failure to comply with the requirements will result in a penalty as per penalty tariff stipulated in the Act.

2.5. The latest listing of the approved construction products and materials as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule of the CIDB Act 520 (Amendment 2011) can be accessed from the CIDB's official website; Certification of Construction Product & Material (CCPM).

3. Contract Documents

3.1. The Contract Documents shall consist of:

3.1.1. PWD Form of Contract (for contract based on Specification and Drawings or for contract based on Quantities) and addendum to the Conditions of Contract;

3.1.2. Form of Tender;

3.1.3. Letter of Acceptance;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.4. Special Provisions to the Conditions of Contract as listed in the PWD Form of Contract;

3.1.5. Contract Drawings;

3.1.6. Specifications and addendums;

3.1.7. Summary of Tender and Schedule of Rates (for contract based on Specifications and Drawings);

3.1.8. B.Q. (for contract based on Quantities); and

3.1.9. Any other relevant documents included therein.

3.2. The documents shall be taken as mutually explanatory of each other and in case of any discrepancy or inconsistency, the following rules shall apply:

3.2.1. The Conditions of Contract (PWD Form 203/ PWD Form 203A) shall take preference over all other documents.

3.2.2. Special Provisions to Conditions of Contract shall take preference over Conditions of Contract.

3.2.3. Addendum to Conditions of Contract shall take preference over Conditions of Contract.

3.2.4. In Drawings, large-scale details shall take preference over small-scale Drawings.

3.2.5. The Addendum Specification shall take preference over the Standard Specifications and Drawings.

3.2.6. Drawings shall take preference over Standard Specifications.

3.3. Any discrepancies shall be referred as soon as possible to the S.O. who shall decide which shall be followed.

4. Adjoining Property

Where the property adjoining the Site is in constant use by the Employer/adjoining owners and occupiers, the Contractor shall arrange and carry out the Works so as to cause minimum interference or interruption to the use of adjoining properties including roads, footpaths, other access and any existing services thereto. He shall comply with all instructions or directions given by the S.O. in these matters.

5. Goods, Materials and Workmanship

5.1. Materials and workmanship throughout the Works shall be in accordance with the Drawings and Specifications and to the approval of the S.O..

5.2. Where required, all works shall be executed by competent and skilled workers in the related field.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3. Wherever in this Specification any proprietary goods or materials are specified, goods or materials of alternative manufacture may be considered for acceptance provided they comply in all respects as regards to regulations and standards, appearance and quality, and are approved by the S.O..

5.4. If, however, the Contractor has shown beyond reasonable doubt that the specified goods or materials cannot be obtained and the S.O. is satisfied with regard to the non-availability of the goods and materials, the benefit of cost savings, if any, resulting from the Contractor's proposal or substitution of goods or materials approved by the S.O., shall be deducted from the Contract Sum.

6. Use of Local Materials

6.1. The Contractor shall use locally manufactured materials and goods as listed in the *'Senarai Bahan/Barangan Binaan Tempatan'* issued by IKRAM QA Services Sdn. Bhd. and/or 'Senarai Bahan/Barangan Buatan Tempatan' issued by SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd. and/or other body accredited by the Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM), whichever is relevant. If the Contractor fails to comply with this requirement, a penalty shall be imposed and/or the materials supplied shall be rejected.

6.2. The locally manufactured materials and goods which are not listed aforesaid, may be permitted if the materials have been tested and certified by IKRAM QA Services Sdn. Bhd. and/or SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd. and/or other body accredited by Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM). whichever is relevant.

6.3. Under no circumstances will the Contractor be permitted to incorporate or supply imported materials, plant, equipment, or other goods into the Works or forming part of the scope of the Works except those approved by the Government, prior to the execution of the Contract. The Contractor shall substitute any materials, plant, equipment, or other goods proposed to be imported but not approved by the Government, with suitable local materials, plant, equipment, or other goods, including making any necessary sub-sequential changes or adjustments to the design of the Works to accommodate such substitution, all to the concurrence of the S.O..

6.4. The Contractor shall ensure that the procurement of approved imported materials, plant, equipment, or other goods are obtained directly from the country of origin based on Free on Board (F.O.B) or other similar basis. The transportation and insurance of such imported materials, plant, equipment, or other goods from the country of origin to the Site shall be arranged by the Contractor through approved Government's Multi Modal Transport Operators (MTO). The Contractor shall allow in his tender all costs and time required in complying with the requirements of this sub-section including the cost required for the services provided by the MTO.

6.5. The Contractor shall submit documentary evidence of compliance with this sub-section to the S.O. within one (1) month from the date of each delivery to the Site of such materials, plant, equipment, vehicles or other goods.

7. Sustainable Materials and Products

The full requirements are specified under SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY of this Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Metrication

Unless otherwise specified hereinafter or shown on the Drawings, only materials of metric dimension shall be used for the Works. Materials of equivalent imperial dimension may only be used if the Contractor can satisfy the S.O. that the required materials are not available in metric dimension.

9. Ordering

The Contractor shall place his orders for specified materials at the earliest possible date after notification of acceptance of tender or at such times as may be specifically stated for any particular material.

10. Supply of Materials by Government

10.1. If the Contractor fails for any reason to supply any materials, which he has contracted to supply, or if he fails to supply any such materials in sufficient time to enable the Contract to be completed by the agreed date for completion, the Government may supply any portion, or all of such materials.

10.2. If the Government supplies such material, the cost in respect thereof to be borne by the Contractor shall be either the current market rates or the actual cost to the Government, whichever is greater, plus 5% on cost charges.

10.3. The cost to be borne by the Contractor, as detailed above, shall be deducted from any money due or to become due to the Contractor under this Contract and failing which such costs shall be recovered from the Performance Bond or as a debt due from the Contractor.

10.4. No action by the S.O. under this sub-section shall be deemed in any way to affect or modify the right of the Government to claim for damages in the event of the Contractor’s failure to complete the Works by the agreed date of completion.

11. Shop Drawings, Samples and Mock-ups

11.1. The Contractor shall submit for approval relevant shop drawings as requested by the S.O..

11.2. The Contractor shall submit samples of materials or execute samples of workmanship for the S.O.’s approval, and for further samples as required until the samples submitted or executed are in accordance with this Specification.

11.3. The Contractor shall prepare sample installations as required to match specified works in all respects before proceeding with work.

11.4. Mock-up units approved and accepted by the S.O. shall be referred as the Standard of comparison for the work.

11.5. The Contractor shall submit for approval as requested by the S.O., manufacturer's specifications, installation instruction, general recommendation for the work, including certified laboratory test reports and other data required to show compliance with these specifications.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

12. Contractor's Plant and Machineries

12.1. The Contractor shall provide, erect, keep insured, maintain and remove on completion all requisite scaffolding, hoist, ladder, staging, tarpaulins, tools, vehicles, tackles and other plants and apparatus (excluding piling and pile testing equipment), as required by all trades as are necessary for the execution of the Works.

12.2. All mechanical plant used by the Contractor shall be of such type, size and capacity suitable to the type and nature of the Works and site conditions where the Works are to be executed.

12.3. The Contractor shall take note the required cranage for the erection and completion of precast components and to ensure that the said cranes are or will be available during the construction stages.

13. Construction Plan

13.1. Within fourteen (14) days after the receipt of the Letter of Acceptance, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his approval the following:

13.1.1. Programme of Works

A detailed work programme using the Critical Path Method (CPM) including electronic and printed copies of all data. The programme shall represent the sequence and the dependencies of work and must represent the intended work sequence. The programme shall be presented in the form of Gantt chart and network diagrams indicating, among others the critical activities, interface dates, resources and cost required to complete the works within the Contract period.

The work programme shall be prepared, updated and revised as specified in the JKR Work Programme Guideline and as directed by the S.O.. The Contractor shall be required to update all information and maintain the planned programme weekly/monthly using the CPM or as instructed by the S.O..

The work programme shall be prepared and maintained by trained and qualified personnel. The Contractor shall submit relevant documents such as curriculum vitae and certificates of the said personnel to the S.O. for approval.

13.1.2. Method Statements

The Contractor shall also furnish in writing to the S.O. or S.O.'s Representatives particulars of the Contractor's method statements for carrying out such works and of the construction plant and temporary works, if any, which the Contractor intends to supply, use or construct as the case may be. The submission to and approval by the S.O. or the S.O.'s Representatives of such programme or the furnishing of such particulars shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his duties or responsibilities under the Contract.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

13.1.3. Contractor's Organisation Chart

The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. the organisation chart of his project team showing the personnel involved, their designations and relationship including their roles and responsibilities.

13.1.4. Schedules

13.1.4.1. The Contractor shall submit the following schedules:

(i) Maintenance and Calibration Schedule of the plant and equipment to be used in the Works.

(ii) Inspection and Testing Schedule of the plant and equipment, itemising the type and frequency of inspection and testing.

13.1.5. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

13.1.5.1. Applicable for project value more then RM10 Million.

13.1.5.2. Contractor to Submit Quality Assurance Plan

(i) The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. an outline of Quality Assurance Plan for comment within fourteen (14) days of the date of Letter of Acceptance. Within twenty-eight (28) days thereafter the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for approval a properly documented Quality Assurance Plan that shall take proper account of the S.O.'s comment on the outline Quality Assurance Plan. The approval by the S.O. of such plan shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his obligations under the Contract. The Contractor shall update and revise the said Quality Assurance Plan during the progress of the work in order to comply with the contract, all to the approval of the S.O..

(ii) Details of all procedures and compliance documents shall be submitted to the S.O. for information before each design for temporary works and execution stage of the Works is commenced. When any document of a technical nature is issued to the S.O. evidence of the prior approval by the Contractor himself shall be apparent on the document itself.

(iii) Quality Assurance Plan shall set out the specific quality procedures, practices, resources and sequence of activities to meet the requirements of the Contract and Specifications and shall include the proposed organization structure of the Contractor including quality assurance team, quality procedures, Contractor's plant, construction programme, method statements, environmental management, health and safety, selection and testing of materials, placement, installation, site operational control, non-conforming reporting (NCR), closing out NCR for the taking over, coordination with local and statutory authorities, internal quality audit control, remedying of defects , commissioning and maintenance (if any).

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) All Quality Assurance Plan submitted by the Contractor to the S.O. shall conform to the relevant standards set out by the International Standards Organisation (ISO) and in conjunction with the Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti (SPK) Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia.

13.1.5.3. Contractor to Adhere Quality Assurance Plan

The Contractor shall implement the quality assurance procedures in the approved Quality Assurance Plan and shall submit a monthly quality assurance report to be endorsed by a Quality Assurance Officer incorporating all test results, test certificates, photographs and lab reports relating to the quality of materials and workmanship.

13.1.5.4. Quality Assurance Team

(i) The Contractor shall appoint a suitably qualified and experienced person to act solely as Quality Assurance Officer full time on Site to lead the Quality Assurance Team. The Quality Assurance Officer shall meet the following requirements:

a) Possess a relevant technical Degree from a university recognised by the Government of Malaysia, and

b) Possess not less than five (5) years' experience in the construction industry, and

c) Possess a Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Green Card, and

d) Has any one of the following;

i. Minimum two (2) years relevant experience in the implementation of MS ISO 9001 in the construction industry, or

ii. Has attended field internal audit activities for MS ISO 9001, or Possess Internal Auditor Certificate from agency or body recognised by MAMPU

(ii) The Contractor shall provide a Quality Assurance Team and resources that are required to ensure the effective operation of the Quality Assurance Plan:

a) Verification of Implementation

i. The Contractor shall at his own cost provide all access, assistance and facilities to enable the S.O.'s Representative to audit/verify the implementation of the Quality Assurance Plan and adherence thereto.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

ii. The S.O.'s Representative may, at his discretion, reject any of the Works which in his opinion have not been executed in accordance with the Quality Assurance Plan and which ultimately does not conform with the specification, or the resultant execution of the work was not done in a good and workmanlike manner and to the accepted standard and good practice. The contractor shall re-execute at his own cost and without any entitlement to any extension of time all such parts of the Works so rejected.

14. Project Signboard

The Contractor shall provide, erect, paint and maintain a project signboard as shown on the relevant Drawing or as directed by the S.O.. The signboard shall be erected at a prominent position at the Site as approved by the S.O..

15. Progress Photographs

15.1. The Contractor shall take progress photographs at monthly intervals or more frequent as directed by the S.O.. The photographs must be taken from different angles including aerial view as directed by the S.O. and the average number of photographs shall be sufficient enough to show the progress of the Works. For building works, the average number per month shall not be less than six (6) per block of building.

15.2. The Contractor shall supply six (6) sets of bound printed copies of the approved photographs, all properly titled and dated. The photographs shall also be provided in jpeg or other approved format with each image set at minimum size of 1920 x 1080 pixels and to be printed at minimum 300 dots per inch (dpi) and submitted to the S.O. monthly, in compact discs or removable storage devices.

16. Sufficient Notice to Local Authorities/Utility Providers/Regulatory Bodies

16.1. The Contractor shall give sufficient notice to the relevant Local Authorities/Utility Providers/Regulatory Bodies before commencing or to inspect any works in relation to their scope of services. Failure to give sufficient notice shall not entitle the Contractor to extension of time due to any subsequent delays in connection with the Works.

16.2. Any notice given to the above-mentioned authorities shall also be copied to the S.O..

17. Access and Temporary Roads

The Contractor shall provide and maintain all necessary temporary entrance to the Site and temporary culverts, tracks, bridges, etc. for access to and within the Site as long as required to the approval of the S.O.. The position where the site access is to be made shall be as indicated on the site plan or as approved by the S.O. and the Contractor shall make all arrangements and obtain all approvals and permissions required at his own cost.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

18. Temporary Diversion and Relocation of Existing Overhead and Services Underground

18.1. Before commencing any excavation, etc., the Contractor shall enquire from the various authorities whether any underground pipes, cables, etc. are present on the Site and if so, he shall make arrangements for the disconnection, removal and if necessary, the relocation and reconnection of such services and pay all necessary cost and fees in connection with all temporary diversion and relocation of existing services.

18.2. If during excavation, the Contractor comes across any underground cables, etc., he shall immediately stop work and refer to the S.O. for further instructions and make arrangements for the disconnection, etc. The Contractor shall be responsible for making good all damage to the cables, etc., and shall indemnify the Government against any claims as a result of such damage.

19. Temporary Power and Water Supplies for the Works

19.1. The Contractor shall provide adequate power supplies for temporary lighting and for the execution of the Works. Electricity shall be obtained from Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) or the local electricity supply company. Where such electricity supply cannot be provided, generator set(s) may be used but safety precautions must be taken. The use of kerosene lamps shall not be allowed.

19.2. The Contractor shall provide all water required for the use in the Works including providing and removing all temporary plumbing and storage facilities on completion.

19.3. The Contractor shall pay all associated costs and fees for the power and water supplies.

19.4. The Contractor shall pay all permanent bills until the issuance of Certificate Practical Completion (CPC).

20. Site Security

The Contractor shall provide all necessary personnel and lighting for the security of the site at all times until completion of the whole Works.

21. Care and Protection of Materials and Works

The Contractor shall provide and maintain everything necessary for proper protection of materials and Works from any damage by weather, carelessness or otherwise. Any damage caused shall be made good at the Contractor’s own cost to the approval of the S.O..

22. Legislation and Regulations

22.1. The Contractor shall at all times comply with the provisions of all legislation, regulations and by-laws currently in force with regard to and in connection with the construction works, the environment, safety and health. The relevant legislation, regulations and by-laws including any revisions thereto are as listed in but not limited to **APPENDIX A1**.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

22.2. The Contractor shall be liable for and shall indemnify the Government against any damages, expenses, liability, losses, claims, prosecution, proceedings, fines and penalties caused by any non-compliance or contravention of the above legislation, regulations and by-laws.

23. Erosion and Sedimentation Control (ESC)

The full requirements are specified under SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY of this Specification.

24. Access Roads and Maintenance of Existing Roads

24.1. All access roads to the site shall be built away from the existing watercourses, streams and rivers with proper drainage system and be paved for a distance of at least 10 metres from where these access roads join existing roads.

24.2. The Contractor shall maintain all access roads including the drainage system throughout the construction period to the satisfaction of the S.O..

24.3. Where the Contractor uses existing/private roads as his access, he shall be responsible for any damage to the existing roads, bridges, drains, culverts, roadside furniture, and all other appurtenances and services on such roads caused by any work carried out by him throughout the construction period. The Contractor shall repair any damages and reinstate the same to their original condition to the satisfaction of the S.O..

24.4. All temporary diversion affecting public/private roads must be approved by the Government, private landowners and the S.O.. All such diversions must be equipped with temporary diversion signs and comply with the current JKR requirements. Adequate workmen for controlling traffic diversion must be provided.

24.5. If the Contractor fails to carry out his obligations as stated above, the S.O. shall carry out such maintenance and restoration and all costs incurred shall be borne by the Contractor or deducted from any money due or to become due to the Contractor under this Contract.

25. Control of Workmen, Plant and Machinery at Site

25.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for controlling all persons under his employment and those employed by his sub-contractors, merchants and haulers at the work site and shall take all necessary precautions to prevent damage and nuisance of any kind and shall indemnify the Government against any claim arising therefrom.

25.2. The Contractor shall ensure, so far as is practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of all his workmen including:

25.2.1. The provision and maintenance of plant and system of work that is safe and without risks to health;

25.2.2. Ensuring safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use or operation, handling, storage and transport of plant and substances;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

25.2.3. The provision for such information, instruction, training and supervision as is necessary to ensure the safety and health at work of his workmen;

25.2.4. The maintenance of place of work condition, the provision and maintenance of the means of access to and egress from place of work that are safe and without risks;

25.2.5. The provision and maintenance of a working environment for his workmen that is safe, without risks to health, and adequate as regards facilities for their welfare at work;

25.2.6. Ensuring all workmen have valid CIDB Green Cards before entering the construction site.

26. Particulars of Employees

The Contractor shall on each working day furnish, maintain and update a full list of all his workers to the S.O. including all workers employed by his sub-contractors or Nominated Sub-contractors on the work site giving all particulars in the format as approved by the S.O..

27. Contractor's Temporary Accommodation and Facilities for Workmen

27.1. If any, the Contractor shall provide and maintain temporary accommodation including all necessary facilities and services for water supply, drainage, sanitation and lighting for his staff. Before any works can commence the Contractor shall submit to the S.O., details of the proposed buildings and services and shall obtain the S.O.'s approval together with any other necessary approvals in writing from the relevant Authorities.

27.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for all fees and other charges or expenses incurred in connection with such office and housing and shall keep the whole area in a clean, tidy and well-maintained condition. The Contractor shall provide adequate first aid facilities appropriate to the size and composition of his staff and labour force.

27.3. The Contractor shall be responsible for controlling all persons under his employment and those employed by his sub-contractors at the work site and shall take all necessary precautions to prevent damage and nuisance of any kind and shall indemnify the Government against any claim arising therefrom.

27.4. When instructed by the S.O. upon completion of the project, the Contractor shall remove all such buildings and appurtenant works from the site, clean up the area and restore it to the satisfaction of the S.O..

28. Contractor's Office and Storage

28.1. The Contractor shall provide and maintain on the Site in positions as approved by the S.O. the following adequate, secure and weatherproof temporary building(s) for use during the execution of the Contract.

28.1.1. Office for Contractor's use

28.1.2. Shed for storage of cement with the floor raised 300 mm above the ground.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

28.1.3. Shed for bar-bending and similar Works

28.1.4. Store for chemical / hazardous substance

28.1.5. Store for other building materials

28.1.6. [1]+…….

28.2. The Contractor shall store or stack at all times, all materials, tools, etc.in a safe and orderly manner so as not obstruct any passageway or place of work.

29. Office Accommodation for S.O.

29.1. The Contractor shall provide and maintain a site office for the use of the JKR supervisory staff all in accordance with JKR design type as shown on the relevant Drawings inclusive of all fittings and furniture as stated therein.

29.2. The Contractor is permitted to provide relocatable site office as an alternative to the JKR design type. The quality of such relocatable site office shall be of equivalent standard but not inferior to the JKR design type and shall be equipped with similar fittings and furniture as indicated in the JKR design site office.

29.3. Where relocatable site office is to be provided, the Contractor shall submit details of the relocatable site office together with his tender. Such details shall include the name of the manufacturer, floor area and layout, list of fittings and furniture and brochures (if available). The Contractor shall also indicate whether the proposed site office is new or had been previously used.

29.4. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the office is to be sited, positioned and constructed as approved by the S.O..

29.5. The Contractor is also permitted to rent a premise of equivalent floor area and standard not inferior to the JKR design type and equipped with similar furniture, fittings and equipment. Where a rented premise is to be provided, the Contractor shall submit details, which shall include the layout and a list of furniture and fittings to be provided to the S.O. for approval.

29.6. The Contractor shall make proper arrangement for and pay all charges in connection with conservancy. The site office shall comply with local building by-laws. It shall be erected or provided by the Contractor and approved by the S.O. within four (4) weeks from the date of possession of Site.

29.7. On completion of the Works, unless otherwise instructed, the site office with all fittings and furniture shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the Site forthwith.

30. Temporary Internet Access

The Contractor shall provide temporary internet access at a minimum speed of 300mbps and sufficient capacity at the S.O.'s site office for the sole use of the S.O., his representatives and staff in connection with the supervision and administration of the Contract. The Contractor shall pay for the installation, rental charges including any maintenance required by the internet provider and disconnection charges and uninstallation works.

[1]+ Insert other item if required

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

31. Personal Protective Equipment for S.O.

31.1. Personal Protective Equipment

The Contractor shall provide personal protective equipment as listed in JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health In Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition for the use of the S.O. and his supervisory staff throughout the duration of the Contract which comply with the DOSH requirements.

32. Office Equipment and Facilities for S.O.

32.1. Office Equipment for S.O.

32.1.1. The Contractor shall provide the equipment and facilities as listed in **APPENDIX A2** for the use of the S.O., his representatives and staff. All equipment and facilities provided shall be delivered, tested and installed within four (4) weeks from the Date for Possession of Site.

32.1.2. The facilities provided shall be maintained by the Contractor or his appointed agent throughout the contract period. Maintenance shall include all necessary monthly servicing according to the manufacturer specifications and supply of accessories and consumables.

32.1.3. Within thirty (30) days from the issuance of the Certificate of Practical Completion, the equipment shall be returned to the Contractor.

32.1.4. If the Contractor fails to provide or maintain any equipment or facilities as listed in **APPENDIX A2** the Government shall have the right to procure the equipment from other sources or maintain it and all expenses arising shall be borne by the Contractor and an appropriate adjustment shall be made to the Contract Sum.

32.1.5. Suitable types of fire extinguishers shall be installed and maintained at required locations on the Site throughout the Contract period.

32.2. Transport Services for S.O..

32.2.1. The Contractor shall provide suitable transportation service by means of vehicle(s) including licensed and competent driver(s) as stipulated in **APPENDIX A3**.

32.2.2. The Contractor shall ensure that the vehicle(s) is/are in a good and well-maintained condition.

32.2.3. The vehicle(s) shall be in the custody of the Contractor at all times and be readily available for the use of the S.O. and his staff.

32.2.4. The Contractor shall provide comprehensive insurances to cover all drivers and passengers and ensure that all road tax is valid throughout the period of service.

32.2.5. Replacement vehicle(s) shall be provided when the normal vehicle is not available such as during periods of servicing, maintenance or repair. If the Contractor fails to provide the required transport, the officer shall have the option to arrange alternative transport and the Contractor shall bear the expenses incurred.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

32.2.6. Within thirty (30) days from the issuance of the Certificate of Practical Completion, the vehicle(s) shall be returned to the Contractor.

33. Material Testing Laboratory and Staff

33.1. Where specified, the Contractor shall provide a testing laboratory within the site with a minimum floor area 60 m^2 all in accordance with the relevant drawings including water and electricity supply. The Laboratory shall be equipped with the necessary equipment required to carry out the tests as identified in **APPENDIX A4** (List of Laboratory Equipment). The Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the Laboratory and all equipment including all necessary calibration throughout the duration of the Contract. The laboratory may be jointly used by the S.O. and the Contractor.

33.2. Alternatively, the Contractor may rent a premise of equivalent floor area and standard not inferior to that of the JKR specified type with similar fittings and necessary equipment as identified in **APPENDIX A4**.

33.3. All equipment shall be returned to the Contractor within thirty (30) days after the issuance of the Certificate of Practical Completion.

33.4. All tests shall be carried out by qualified laboratory staff(s) and shall be witnessed and approved by the S.O..

33.5. Subject to the S.O.'s approval, the Contractor may also propose an accredited laboratory approved or accredited by Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM) or SIRIM as an alternative to the construction of a testing laboratory.

33.6. All works subject to laboratory test shall not be permitted to commence until the laboratory and necessary equipment have been provided or the accredited laboratory has been approved by the S.O..

34. Survey Instruments and Personnel

The Contractor shall provide for the sole use of the S.O. and his staff all such instruments, equipment and survey personnel as may be required until thirty (30) days after the issuance of the Certificate of Practical Completion. The Contractor shall ensure that all instruments and equipment are maintained in good working condition at all times.

35. Safe Working Area

The Contractor shall at all times comply with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 [Act 514] and all regulations thereunder, JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health in Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition and relevant local by-laws to ensure safe working area.

36. Safety, Health and Welfare

36.1. The Contractor shall provide and maintain at his own risk adequate water supply, power supply, sanitary system, lighting, temporary rest area, first aid facilities, drinking water and ventilation where required for use in the Works and shall pay all costs, fee and charges and comply with all safety regulations and by-laws in connection therewith.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

36.2. The Contractor shall refrain from dumping and/or depositing any form of materials that are capable of collecting water which afford breeding places for mosquitoes, rodents, insects and vermin of any kind. All excavation and any portion of the site where water stagnates or accumulates shall be kept dry by pumping, bailing or other operations. The Contractor shall pay all charges as may be required by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and/or Local Authority and employ whatever destructive measures as are necessary.

36.3. All Works shall be carried out without unreasonable noise level and dust emission. The Contractor shall take measures to ensure that all equipment and machinery are in proper working condition so as to minimize the amount of noise and dust generated. The S.O. may require the Contractor to submit a proposal on how to reduce excessive noise and dust.

36.4. The Contractor is prohibited from discharging oil and grease to any water course. Storage tanks for oil and grease shall be placed on concrete base with upstand edges to contain any spillage. Any spilled oil and grease shall be promptly removed by the Contractor. The Contractor shall collect, and store used oil, grease and other scheduled wastes and dispose these according to methods approved by Department of Environment (DOE).

36.5. All safety measures shall be carried out in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 [Act 514] and all regulations thereunder, JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health in Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition and relevant local by-laws. The Contractor shall be held solely responsible for all accidents arising from any negligence in this respect. The Contractor shall employ full time competent and qualified person as Safety and Health Practitioner throughout the entire contract period as below:

Project Cost (RM)	Requirement of Person
More than RM20 million	1 Safety and Health Officer (SHO) and 1 Site Safety Supervisor (SSS)
Below RM20 million	1 Site Safety Supervisor (SSS)

36.6. The Contractor shall submit Safety and Health Plan (S-Plan) in writing duly signed by the Director of the company to the S.O. within one (1) month after the Site Possession. The S-Plan shall be as per requirements in JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health in Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition. The Contractor shall submit revised S-Plan whenever required.

36.7. The Contractor shall form a Safety and Health Committee in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health (Safety and Health Committee) Regulations 1996 and organise meetings at minimum once in every three (3) months.

36.8. The Contractor shall conduct Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) related programmes for the workmen including sub-contractors in accordance with JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health in Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition.

36.9. The Contractor shall carry out site safety and health inspections and submit monthly safety and health reports to the S.O. in accordance with *Prosedur Kawalan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan under the latest Sistem Pengurusan Bersepadu (SPB), JKR - (LAMPIRAN 3 – Format Laporan Keselamatan dan Kesihatan Pekerjaan).*

36.10. The Contractor shall provide and maintain safety and health statistic scoreboard at the entrance of site office and workplace in accordance with JKR Specifications for Occupational Safety and Health in Constructions Works 2025 or its latest edition.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

36.11. The Contractor shall provide and maintain adequate traffic safety signage, warning signs and warning lights at place of Works and close proximity to public.

36.12. The Contractor shall provide and maintain traffic control by competent persons including provision of flagmen where Works is in close proximity to public roads.

36.13. The Contractor shall carry out site safety and health inspections as per DOSH requirements and/or instructed by the S.O..

37. Sanitation

37.1. The Contractor shall provide and maintain sufficient water efficient temporary toilets at appropriate locations on site as approved by the S.O. Toilets shall be complete with adequate water closets, urinals, hand-basins with proper sanitary system and maintained in a clean and sanitary condition in accordance with the requirements of the MOH.

37.2. All wastewater must be treated such that its discharged effluent meets the requirements of all existing legislation and regulations.

38. Waste Management

The full requirements are specified under SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY of this Specification.

39. Environmental Protection Works

The full requirements are specified under SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY of this Specification.

40. Water and Air Quality, Noise and Vibration Control

The full requirements are specified under SECTION B: SUSTAINABILITY of this Specification.

41. Nominated Sub-contractors

41.1. The Contractor shall allow in his tender price for attendance and facilities upon all Nominated Sub-contractors. Such attendance and facilities shall include the following:

41.1.1. Ascertaining from Nominated Sub-contractors all particulars relating to their work in regard to sizes and positions in which chases, holes, mortices, etc.are required to be formed or left.

41.1.2. Making good of walls, ceilings, floors, roofs, etc.and finishes thereto including touching up of all paintwork necessitated, damaged or disturbed by the Nominated Sub-contractor’s work.

41.1.3. Supplying all setting out information.

41.1.4. Giving all necessary dimensions and taking responsibility for their accuracy.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

41.1.5. Affording free and full use of standing scaffolding whilst it remains erected on the Site.

41.1.6. Affording free and full use of storage accommodation for materials, equipment and plant which are for incorporation into the Works and/or which require protection against weather and deterioration, messrooms, sanitary and welfare facilities.

41.1.7. Providing site space only for Nominated Sub-contractor's temporary office, workshops, workmen's accommodation and storage of materials, tools, plant and equipment which are not for incorporation into the Works and not requiring protection against weather or deterioration.

41.1.8. Providing temporary water supply, electric power supply, artificial lighting and paying all fees and charges for fuel, water and electricity consumed including for testing and commissioning of the whole Nominated Sub-contractor's works.

41.1.9. Liaising with the relevant supply/service authorities for the expeditious installation of the connections for permanent water and electricity supplies in the Works making available such supplies to the Nominated Sub-contractors; and paying all fees and charges for such installation, deposits for such supplies/services on behalf of the Government. All such payments made, shall be reimbursed to the Contractor on production of receipted bills.

41.1.10. Providing competent personnel in compliance with the latest Electricity Regulations to take responsibility for the operation of the electrical installation from the time the permanent electricity supply is made available until testing, commissioning and handing over of the Works.

41.1.11. Protecting, watching and taking full responsibility for all Nominated Sub-contractor's work and unfixed materials and goods intended for use thereon.

41.1.12. Removing rubbish and debris off the Site and cleaning the Works internally and externally.

41.2. It is deemed that the Nominated Sub-contractor shall include in the Sub-contract Sum, inter alia, the costs in connection with the following:

41.2.1. Unloading, getting in, storing and all handling and hoisting of these materials, plant and tools into required positions.

41.2.2. Providing, erecting, maintaining and removing of all his temporary office, workshops and workmen's accommodation including paying all assessment and other charges.

41.2.3. Connecting to temporary water and power supplies made available by the Contractor for the execution of the Works, supplying and running distribution pipes, hoses, cables, leads, electrical gear, etc.but excluding payment for water and electricity consumed.

41.2.4. Provision of fuel, gas, steam, oil lubricants, chemicals and everything else necessary (other than water and electricity) for the test running and commissioning of the Sub-contract Works.

41.2.5. Any scaffolding, staging, etc.that are required for the Sub-contract Works not covered by sub-section 42.1(v) above.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

42. Nominated Suppliers

The Contractor shall allow in his tender, price for attendance upon all Nominated Suppliers which is to include taking delivery, unloading, setting in, checking and accepting delivery, returning empties, handling, storing and hoisting of the materials/goods supplied by the Nominated Suppliers. Packing and carriage to Site shall be borne by the Nominated Supplier unless specifically stated to the contrary.

43. Coordination of Mechanical and Electrical Services

43.1. General

This section shall describe the scope of works, qualifications, competency, roles and responsibilities of the Mechanical and Electrical (M&E) Services Coordination Team.

43.2. Scope of Work

43.2.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for coordinating the implementation of all M&E works and related activities within the project scope. For this purpose, the Contractor shall appoint M&E Coordinator full time on site during the whole duration of the works. The appointment shall be approved by the S.O..

43.2.2. The Contractor shall ensure all M&E requirements are implemented in a timely manner and adequately integrated with all services involved such as architectural, structural and other related services.

43.2.3. The Contractor shall conduct regular coordination meetings among all sub-contractors, nominated or otherwise, from related disciplines to evaluate and resolve all issues or problems regarding integration and coordination of all services.

43.3. Minimum Requirement of M & E Coordinator Based on Project Cost As Followed:

Project Cost (RM)	Minimum Requirement of M&E Coordinator
Below 10 Million	One (1) CoW
Between 10 to 50 Million	One (1) Engineer & One (1) CoW
More Than 50 Million	One (1) Engineer & two (2) CoW

43.4. Qualification and Competency of M&E Coordinator:

43.4.1. Engineer

Degree in related engineering field with minimum three (3) years of working experience in building construction.

43.4.2. Clerk of Works (CoW)

Diploma in related engineering field with minimum five (5) years of working experience in building construction.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

43.4.3. Responsibilities of M&E Coordinator

43.4.3.1. The M&E Coordinator shall be responsible, on behalf of the Contractor for:

(i) Ensure all M&E works are well coordinated with architectural and structural works including but not limited to modular coordination, factory fabrication, on site supervision and inspection for the implementation of IBS.

(ii) Guide the overall M&E works and implementation of related activities within the project scope and providing timely and relevant information.

(iii) Ensure that all layout, schematic, detail and Builder's Work in Connection (BWIC) drawings (for architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical works) are received from the S.O..

(iv) Supervise all the installation and construction works to ensure the works are sufficiently coordinated.

(v) Identify and resolve issues or problems related to integration and coordination of services by producing coordinated services drawing, new method of installation etc..

43.5. Coordinated Drawings

The Contractor shall prepare and submit to the S.O. a complete set of Coordinated Service Drawings which comprise Architectural, Structural, Mechanical and Electrical works pertaining to all the services incorporated into the Works by his sub-contractors, nominated sub-contractors or otherwise. The Coordinated Service Drawings submitted by the Contractor must integrate with all the drawing for the whole Works and must ensure efficient and orderly installation of all the parts of the Works to ensure of non-interference with structural framing, ceilings, partitions, equipment's, lightings, mechanical and electrical and other services, with emphasis to safety maintainability and serviceability for the lifetime of the Works. The Contractor shall guarantee that the said Coordinated Service Drawings shall be free and independent of any fault and they are fit for the purpose.

44. Keeping the Site Tidy

44.1. The Contractor shall make every effort to keep the Site in a reasonably clean and tidy condition for the duration of the Works. He shall, in addition, from time to time and on the completion of any area of the Works or where directed by the S.O., remove rubbish, surplus materials, or any other construction debris from such areas as may be attributable to his work under this Contract and generally maintain the Site in a satisfactory condition, to the approval of the S.O..

44.2. The Contractor shall gather up and clear away all rubbish as it accumulates during the progress of the Works at least twice each week at times approved by the S.O.. The services shall be continued until the completion of the Works. Garbage or construction waste shall be disposed in a locally available landfill or hauled to disposal sites approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

45. As-built Drawings

45.1. The Contractor shall provide and deliver to the S.O. approved As-built drawings after completion of each section of the Works in the form of:

45.1.1. Four (4) sets of As-built drawings as actually constructed pertaining to the Works including all services and facilities systems and all supporting documents such as Operation and Maintenance Manual, Testing and Commissioning Certificates.

45.1.2. Four (4) sets of Digital Copies in AutoCAD (.dwg) or any other compatible format to be stored in removable storage devices.

45.1.3. Four (4) sets of Digital Copies in Acrobat (.pdf) or any other compatible format to be stored in removable storage devices.

45.2. For building(s) / block(s)/ works with BIM adoption, the Contractor shall provide approved As-built documentation generated from the final updated Construction Model as follow:

45.2.1. Four (4) sets of As-built drawings as actually constructed pertaining to the Works including all services and facilities systems and all supporting documents such as Operation and Maintenance Manual, Testing and Commissioning Certificates.

45.2.2. Four (4) sets of Digital Copies in AutoCAD (.dwg) or any other compatible format to be stored in removable storage devices.

45.2.3. Four (4) sets of Digital Copies in Acrobat (.pdf) or any other compatible format to be stored in removable storage devices.

45.2.4. Four (4) sets of Digital Copies in native file format (.rvt and .dwg), Design Web Format (.dwfx and .nwd) and any other compatible format generated from As-Built Models, to be stored in removable storage devices.

45.3. The As-built drawings supplied shall be comprehensive and to the satisfaction of the S.O. as to allow for a complete understanding of the Works as they were actually built incorporating all Works arising from variations, expenditure of Provisional Sums and Prime Cost Sums**.**

46. Total Asset Management

46.3. Introduction

46.3.1. This is the requirement for the application of Total Asset Management (TAM) principles and best practices to fulfill Dasar Pengurusan Aset Kerajaan (DPAK) for all assets including building, road and other infrastructure.

46.3.2. Total Asset Management practices cover the asset whole life-cycle as outlined in the *Manual Pengurusan Aset Menyeluruh Kerajaan (MPAM*), namely the following phases:

46.3.2.1. Asset Planning

46.3.2.2. Asset Creation

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

46.3.2.3. Asset Utilization

46.3.2.4. Asset Disposal

46.4. General Requirement

46.4.1. The overall planning of the project shall incorporate all the required buildings and facilities specified in the project brief and shall reflect the operational policies of the project.

46.4.2. The contractor shall have a team of experienced and adequate knowledge in operation and maintenance to ensure:

46.4.2.1. Quality of design and construction

46.4.2.2. Excellent supervision

46.4.2.3. Compliance to specification and method statement

46.4.2.4. Excellent cost control and construction period management

46.4.3. The contractor shall execute the government interest in continuous improvement agenda and applying best practices in the implementation of government programmes and projects.

46.5. Asset creation Phase

46.5.1. The highest performance deliverables shall be considered in order to fulfil government services delivery.

46.5.2. Asset creation shall be in compliance to contract requirements, existing laws and regulations.

46.5.3. The design shall incorporate design for maintainability to avoid loss to the government and affect productivity due to the following:

46.5.3.1. High operation and maintenance cost

46.5.3.2. Longer waiting time for repair works

46.5.3.3. High downtime of system/components

46.5.3.4. Risk of accident/injury during maintenance and repair works

46.5.4. Planning, design and construction of the building shall consider the following, but not limited to:

46.5.4.1. Catering for cultural diversity of the building users

46.5.4.2. Effective space planning for usage and maintenance

46.5.4.3. Ease of maintenance including accessibility for maintenance purpose.

46.5.4.4. Security and safety

46.5.4.5. Comfort and ergonomics

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

46.5.4.6. Good environmental qualities

46.5.4.7. Sustainable building, energy efficient and fulfill water tightness condition

46.5.4.8. Maintainability, serviceability and accessibility

46.5.4.9. Operational efficiency of completed facility

46.5.4.10. Life Cycle Cost (Total Cost of Ownership)

46.5.4.11. Functionality

46.5.5. Space for maintenance team and works shall be provided (e.g. Utilities Room, Janitor Room)

46.6. Identification, Labelling and Registration of Asset

Identification and labelling (*No. Daftar Premis Aset (DPA, Blok, Aras & Ruang*) asset informations shall be as per of latest *Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data & Pelabelan Aset Tak Alih (PeDATA): Aset Bangunan and Sistem Kod Aset Tak Alih (SKATA*) in construction drawings.

46.7. Project Construction Stage

All material, equipment and spare parts selected by the contractor shall be of high good quality (as per specification), sustainable, durable, safe, economical and easy to maintain and easily available as approved by S.O..

46.8. Asset Registration and Labelling Works

46.8.1. The contractor shall collect and fill up asset information's as per requirement of *Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data & Pelabelan Aset Tak Alih (PeDATA): Aset Bangunan (latest version PeDATA*). All related form & template shall be done gradually and submitted to the S.O. for approval.

46.8.2. The contractor shall ensure that all coding and labelling of government assets including but not limited to No. DPA, *Blok, Aras & Ruang* shall be done according to current government requirements.

46.9. Project Handover

46.9.1. The contractor shall provide all information required by the S.O. for the purpose of asset registration. The details are described in sub-section 46.4. and 46.5..

46.9.2. The Contractor shall submit digital copy in the form of Microsoft Word/ MS Excel files of the followings to the S.O.:

46.9.3. Label identification layout plan drawings using 'SKATA room naming convention' in hard cover binding.

46.9.4. Asset Information's form (D.A.3 - D.A.6) & template (MS Excel) format as approved by S.O.) and List of DAK Komponen (as per Borang D.A 7 in Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data & Pelabelan Aset Tak Alih (PeDATA): Aset Bangunan

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

46.10. The contractor shall compile the asset informations as per requirement of latest version *Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data & Pelabelan Aset Tak Alih (PeDATA): Aset Bangunan* for the approval of the S.O..

47. Site Investigation Works

All site investigation works carried out shall comply to Standard Specification For Road Works Section 17: Site Investigation JKR/SPJ/2013-S17 or its latest version.

48. Clearing, Cleaning and Making Good on Completion

48.1 The Contractor shall ensure the existing roadside drains bounding the Site are clear of any construction debris, soil, etc., at all times before handing over of the Works to the S.O. upon completion.

48.2 Upon completion of the Works, the Contractor shall remove and clear away from Site all temporary buildings, temporary works, temporary installation and equipment, and ensure the Site is in a clean and tidy condition.

48.3 Before handing over of the Works, the Contractor shall scrub all floors, pavings, staircases etc. and clean out all gutters, gulleys, manholes, sumps and drains. The Contractor shall also clean all glass panes and leave every part of the completed Works included in this Contract in a clean, sound and tidy condition to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX A1

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. BS 5228: Code of Practice for Noise control on Construction and Demolition Site
2. Construction Industry Development Board Act, 1994 (Act 520) and Regulations under the Act
3. Electricity Regulations, 1994
4. Electricity Supply Act, 1990
5. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2024
6. Environmental Quality Act (EQA), 1974
7. Environmental Quality (Prescribed Activities) (Environmental Impact Assessment) Order 2015
8. Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulation 2014
9. Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulation 2005
10. Environmental Quality (Industrial Effluents) Regulation 2009
11. Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulation 2009
12. Explosives Act 1957 (Revised 1978)
13. Federal Territory (Planning) Act 1982 (Act 267)
14. Fire Services Act, 1988
15. Forestry Act 1984 (Act 313)
16. Guidelines for Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Control, 2008, DOSH
17. Guidelines for the Prevention of Falls at Workplaces, 2007, DOSH
18. Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health In Tunnel Construction, 1998, DOSH
19. Guidelines on Occupational Vibration, 2003, DOSH
20. Industry Code of Practice for Safe Working in A Confined Space, 2010, DOSH
21. Irrigation Areas Act 1953 (Revised 1989)
22. Land Conservation Act 1960 (Act 385)
23. Local Government Act, 1976
24. MS 2318: Code of Practice for Demolition of Buildings, 2010
25. National Land Code (Act 56 of 1965)
26. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)1994 [Act 514] and Regulations under the Act
27. Prevention And Control of Infectious Diseases (Amendment) Act 2025
28. Protection of Wildlife Act, 1972 (Act 76)
29. Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672)
30. Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management (Scheme for Construction Solid Waste) Regulations 2018
31. Standard ISO 45001: Occupational Safety and Health Management System
32. Standard ISO 14001: Environmental Management System

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX A1

LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS (cont'd)

33. Street, Drainage and Building Act, 1974
34. Street, Drainage and Building Act, 1974: Act 133 and Amendment, 1978
35. The Planning Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control (DOE, 2004)
36. The Planning Guidelines for Vibration Limits and Control in Environment (DOE, 2004)
37. The Radiation Protection (Basic Safety Standards) Regulations 1987
38. Town and Country Planning Act 1976, (Act 172)
39. Uniform Building By-Laws (UBBL), 1984
40. Wildlife Conservation Act, 2010 (Act 716) Amendment 2012
41. Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997
42. Workers' Minimum Standards of Housing and minAmenities Act 1990 (Act 446)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX A2

LIST OF S.O.'S FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX A3

LIST OF S.O.'S TRANSPORT SERVICES

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX A4

LIST OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

The Contractor shall provide and maintain the following testing laboratory equipment, those which are deemed necessary only for the project, and shall become the property of the Contractor at the end of the Contract: -

Test	Equipment
1. Slump Test	1. Mixing Pan (500mm x 500mm) 2. Slump Cone (100mm x 200mm x 300mm) 3. Steel Tamping Rod (600mm x 16mm) 4. Measuring Tape
2. Compressive Strength Test (Fresh Concrete)	1. Steel Mold Cube (150mm (H) x 150mm (W) x 150mm (L)) 2. Steel Mold Cylinder (150mm (D) x 300mm (H)) 3. Scoop 4. Steel Tamping Rod 5. Compression Test Machine
3. Compressive Strength Test (Cores Sample)	1. Coring Machine 2. Core Bit 3. Compression Test Machine
4. Concrete Cover Test	1. Electromagnetic Covermeter
5. Rapid Chloride Penetrability Test	1. Vacuum Saturation Apparatus 2. Applied Voltage Cell 3. Voltage Application and Data Readout Apparatus 4. Corecase 5. Diamond Saw
6. Rebound Hammer Test	1. Rebound Hammer Apparatus 2. Steel Brush
7. Ultrasonic Pulse Velocity Test	1. Voltmeter 2. Calibrator Block 3. Transmitter and Receiver Transducer
8. Penetration Resistance Test	1. Driver Unit (Powder Actuated Device) 2. Probe 3. Measuring Unit
9. Carbonation Test	1. Phenolphthalein 2. Methylated spirit 3. Bottle spray 4. Distilled water 5. Beakers
10. Water Absorption Test	1. Balance weighing 2. Drying oven 3. Water tank 4. Desiccator
11. Sorption Test	1. Balance weighing 2. Drying oven 3. Steel Tray 4. Caliper 5. Desiccator

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Test	Equipment	Quantity
a) Soil Testing Equipment	1. Moisture content tins – 76mm x 25mm with lids	25
	2. Electric balance of 1kg capacity, accurate to 0.01g with a tare correction not less than 100g	1
	3. Electric forced draught oven, capacity of 0.08 cu.m	1
	4. Desiccator containing anhydrous silic gel	1
	5. Liquid limit penetrometer set with all accessories and digital penetration measurement gauge 0.01 mm precision	1
	6. Glass plate – 500mm x 500mm x 10 mm	2
	7. Flexible spatula of about 160 mm long	2
	8. Evaporating dish of about 150 mm diameter	2
	9. Stopwatch readable to 1s	1
	10. Linear shrinkage moulds 140mm x 12.5mm radius	5
	11. 203mm diameter B.S. sieves – 75mm, 63mm, 50mm, 37.5mm, 28mm, 25mm, 20mm, 14mm, 12.5mm, 9.5mm, 6.3mm, 5mm, 4.75mm, 3.35mm, 2.36mm, 2mm, 1.18mm,600µm, 425µm, 300µm, 212µm, 150µm, 75µm, 63µm, lid and pan together with vibrating machine	1 of each
	12. 203mm diameter B.S. sieves - 75µm, 425µm	1 of each
	13. Sample splitter – 50mm, 12mm	2 of each

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Test	Equipment	Quantity
	14. Balance of 10kg capacity, accurate to 1kg	1
	15. Modified compaction proctor set with rammer 4.5kg and moulds as specified in MS 1056	1
	16. Modified compaction mould sample extruder as specified in MS 1056	1
	17. Steel scoop	1
	18. Measuring flask – 1000c.c	1
	19. Vernier calliper – 150mm	1
	20. Steel rule – 300mm	1
	21. Compression machine suitable for laboratory and field C.B.R.s with all fittings necessary for field and laboratory operation as specified in MS 1056	1
	22. C.B.R. moulds fitted with collars and base plates for compaction and soaking and tripods for small measurement fitted with dial gauges having 0.01mmdivisions and 25mm travel as specified in MS 1056	10
	23. Annular surcharge disc of 2.26kg weight	10
	24. Complete field density kit, sand replacement typesuitable for volume measurement of 0.005 cu.m to an accuracy of not less than 0.0001 cu.m as specified MS 1056	2
	25. Crowbar, pick and spade	1 of each
	26. Drying pans – 406mm x 406mm x 76mm	1
	27. Mackintosh / JKR Probe	1
		1

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Test	Equipment	Quantity
	28. Malaysian Standard MS 1056 – Soils for Civil Engineering Purposes – Test Method, latest edition	
	29. Malaysian Standard MS 2038 – Site Investigations – Code of Practise	1

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION B : SUSTAINABILITY		PAGE
1.	General	B/1
2.	Environmental	B/1
3.	Green Rating Tools	B/16
4.	Energy Efficiency	B/18
5.	Renewable Energy (RE)	B/26

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. This section contains four (4) main sub-sections namely Environmental, Green Rating Tools, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy to assist the Government in achieving sustainable development in order to move towards a more resilient, sustainable and stable progression. The work shall be carried out all in accordance with this specification and as shown on the Drawings or as required by the S.O..

1.2. The environmental specification outlined in sub-section 2 covers Environmental Protection Works (EPW) that consist of Non-physical Works and Physical Works. Non-physical Works mainly involve policies, regulations, planning and community engagement activities. Physical Works mainly involve tangible actions to protect the environment. Both types of Works are essential for comprehensive environmental protection efforts.

1.3. The green rating tools in sub-section 3 encompasses a range of topics which aim to ensure the implementation of green rating in the projects as per requirement of Surat Arahan Ketua Pengarah Kerja Raya (SAKPKR). These include green rating implementation on products, submission, scoring and others related to Green Rating Tools are crucial for assessing and enhancing the sustainability and environmental performance of buildings and infrastructure projects.

1.4. The energy efficiency specification outlined in sub-section 4 is an essential aspect of sustainable development. Generally, it involves designing, constructing, and operating buildings in a manner that minimises energy consumption while enhancing a maintained comfort and functionality covered by the several conditions of energy efficiency, passive design and active design requirements and principles.

1.5. While sub-section 5 outlines the general principles, conditions, and requirements for renewable energy. Renewable energy refers to sources of energy that are naturally replenished and sustainable in the long term.

1.6. Unless otherwise specified, requirement for sub-section 3: Green Rating Tools, sub-section 4: Energy Efficiency and sub-section 5: Renewable Energy shall be applied to the projects that are required to be implemented with *Penarafan Hijau JKR* (pH JKR).

2. Environmental

2.1. Environmental Protection Works (EPW)

The Contractor shall identify the significant environmental aspects and impacts of the projects and execute all mitigating measures proposed in the Conditions of Approval by the Approving Authority and/or in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) /Environmental Compliance Report (ECR). Reference shall be made to the JKR Standard JKR/SIRIM 3:2020 Environmental Protection and Enhancement Works for Projects or latest edition for more comprehensive understanding of the scope of works.

2.2. Non-physical works

2.2.1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/ Proposal for Mitigation Measures (PMM) for projects subjected to EIA/PMM study, the Contractor shall ensure full compliance to all EIA/ PMM approval conditions stipulated by *Jabatan Alam Sekitar* (JAS) or other relevant authorities (please refer to **TABLE 1** of JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020).

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.2. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)

For projects subjected to SIA study, the Contractor shall ensure full compliance to all SIA approval conditions stipulated by PLAN Malaysia or other relevant Authorities.

2.2.3. Other impact assessments, if applicable, subjected to relevant Authorities' requirements;

The Contractor shall ensure full compliance to all other impact assessments such as Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), Wildlife Impact Study (WIS) or other relevant assessments (if applicable) approval conditions subjected to relevant Authorities.

2.2.4. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) / Environmental Compliance Report (ECR)

2.2.4.1. The Contractor shall prepare the EMP for the following situations:

a) Project sites located in the Environmental Sensitive Area (ESA) as defined in the National Physical Plan by PLAN Malaysia (*Jabatan Perancangan Bandar dan Desa*) and/or;

b) Projects where EIA has been carried out and/or;

c) as may reasonably be required.

2.2.4.2. The EMP/ ECR shall be prepared by a Registered Environmental Consultant. For EIA/PMM project, the EMP/ECR shall be submitted to *Jabatan Alam Sekitar* (JAS)/ Natural Resources and Environment Board Sarawak (NREB)/ Environment Protection Department of Sabah (EPD) for the approval, while for non-EIA/PMM projects, it shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval. The Contractor shall ensure EMP/ ECR must be approved before commencement of site clearing and earthwork activities on Site. The EMP/ECR shall be concise, up to date and site specific. The EMP/ ECR shall refer to the following but not limited to:

a) JAS/ NREB/ EPD format for the preparation of EMP/ ECR (For EIA/PMM projects);

b) The approved EIA/PMM report and conditions imposed (if any);

c) JKR format based on latest Guideline JKR/SIRIM 3:2020 (For non-EIA projects) or latest edition;

d) The Contractor is also required to submit the following documents as **TABLE 8** from JKR/SIRIM 3:2020.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.5. Environmental Officer (E.O.)

The Contractor shall appoint a qualified person as a full time E.O. to monitor the environmental management works on Site throughout the contract period for EIA/PMM project and non-EIA/PMM project (if applicable). The Contractor must submit details of the E.O. to the S.O. and obtain the S.O.'s approval prior to his/her appointment.

a) Requirements for EIA/PMM project:

E.O. shall have a Degree in Civil Engineering or Environmental Science with 3 years of related experience and be certified with CESSWI/CISEC/CePSWaM or equivalent as required by JAS/NREB/EPD.

b) Requirements for non-EIA/PMM project:

E.O. shall have a Degree in Civil Engineering or Environmental Science with 1 year of related experience.

2.2.6. Land-Disturbing Pollution Prevention and Mitigation Measures (LD-P2M2)

2.2.6.1. For EIA projects, LD-P2M2 document shall be prepared by an Environmental Consultant and submitted together with the EMP. The Environmental Consultant preparing the LD-P2M2 shall be knowledgeable, have experience in the subject matter and hold a certification as a professional in erosion and sediment control issued by the JAS (refer eGIM, 2016 and Guideline on LD-P2M2, 2017).

2.2.6.2. The LD-P2M2 shall act as a guidance to the E.O. to prevent, reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants resulting from land disturbing activities, as well as in preparing the required documentation and reports.

2.2.7. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

2.2.7.1. For development sites involving one (1) hectare or more, the ESCP shall be submitted to local Authorities for approval.

2.2.7.2. The ESCP shall be prepared in accordance with the following but not limited to:

a) Description of site condition, concept of development, erosion and sediment control approach and any information deemed important for evaluation of the ESCP;

b) Results of two (2) assessments (hydrological analysis and soil loss analysis)

Hydrological analysis on various site conditions including pre-construction and post-construction, every stage/phase of earthwork for construction; and soil loss analysis for the difference of soil condition before and after the inclusion of erosion and sediment control Best Management Practices (BMPs);

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

c) If required, hydrogeological analysis (Analysis of ground water conditions;)

d) Engineering design and calculation of selected BMPs

The design shall cover selected runoff management BMPs, erosion control BMPs, sediment control BMPs and any part of permanent stormwater conveyance or BMPs to be utilised as erosion and sediment control on Site;

e) Site plans and Engineering Drawings

Site plans are visual interpretation of the entire ESCP and thus shall be prepared in two (2) versions, i.e. the pre-bulk grading plan and post-bulk grading plan. Engineering Drawings of selected BMPs, shall clearly state the size, dimension and detailing of structures to be constructed.

f) Other supporting documents such as Bill of Quantities (BQ) for the ESCP (breakdown of each BMPs and maintenance cost) and material or installation specifications to be applied on-site; and

g) Inspection and maintenance plan

Specify all aspects of maintenance and inspection including person-in-charge, type of maintenance and inspection required and its scheduling, as well as record keeping (checklist, test results, Drawings, maintenance log, etc.).

2.2.8. Environmental Monitoring

2.2.8.1. The Contractor shall engage a JAS/ NREB-registered Environmental Consultant to carry out environmental monitoring and to provide the Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) upon commencement of the project to report the progress of the project and to state the environment quality within the Site.

2.2.8.2. The Contractor shall monitor parameters relevant to the project. Categories of monitoring shall include but not limited to:

a) Performance Monitoring (PM)

b) Compliance Monitoring (CM)

c) Impact Monitoring (IM)

2.2.8.3. The Contractor shall ensure that all samples taken during monitoring shall be tested by an accredited laboratory. Where the use of an accredited laboratory is specified, it shall be ensured that the laboratory's scope of accreditation covers the tests to be carried out.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.8.4. The Contractor shall produce environmental monitoring reports according to the latest requirement by JAS/ NREB, consisting of in-situ and accredited laboratory results, sampling photographs with weather charts and analysis of the monitoring data in terms of environmental performance.

2.2.8.5. The Environmental Monitoring Report shall be prepared in accordance with JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition.

2.2.8.6. For each type of monitoring, the Contractor shall indicate the sampling and test procedures, the results and comparison to the baseline, and conclusion on result findings. The required monitoring is as follows:

a) Water quality monitoring

i. Conduct in-situ quality monitoring for river/stream/other water body as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for the following parameters:

a) Turbidity;

b) pH;

c) Dissolved oxygen (DO);

d) Temperature and/or other parameters specified by S.O. and/or relevant Authorities.

ii. Conduct laboratory quality monitoring for river/stream/other water body quality monitoring as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for the following parameters:

a) Total suspended solid (TSS);

b) Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5);

c) Chemical oxygen demand (COD);

d) Eescherichia coli (E.coli);

e) Ammoniacal nitrogen;

f) Oil and grease and/or other parameters specified by S.O. and/or relevant Authorities.

iii. Conduct in-*situ* water quality monitoring of the sewage discharge at accommodation, workshop and canteen area as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for the following parameters:

a) Turbidity;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) pH;

c) DO;

d) Temperature and/or other parameters specified by S.O. and/or relevant Authorities.

iv. Conduct laboratory water quality monitoring of the sewage discharge at accommodation, workshop and canteen area as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for the following parameters:

a) TSS;

b) BOD_5;

c) COD;

d) E.coli;

e) Ammoniacal nitrogen;

f) Oil and grease and/or other parameters specified by S.O. and/or relevant Authorities.

v. Conduct laboratory water quality monitoring at the discharge outlet of silt trap, sediment pond, sediment basin as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for turbidity and TSS.

vi. Conduct in-situ turbidity test at the discharge outlet of the silt trap, sediment pond, sediment basin within 30 minutes after rainfall event of more than 12.5mm or as directed by the S.O. If raining continues for more than 24-hour, the measurement shall be done daily (for EIA projects only).

vii. The results shall comply with the requirements from Environmental Quality (Sewage) Regulations, 2009 and National Water Quality Standards (NWQS). Depending on the discharge point to the water body, the requirement for lake and groundwater may be applicable. The requirements for both water bodies are given in Annex H of JKR/SIRIM 3:2020.

b) Ambient air quality monitoring

i. Conduct ambient air quality monitoring for Particulate Matters (PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$), NO_2, SO_2, CO and O_3 for 24-hour period including wind velocity and direction as specified or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project.

ii. All equipment or generator sets that produce heat and power shall be monitored for NO_2 and CO as specified or as directed by the S.O. throughout the contract period.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

iii. The results shall comply with the requirements from New Malaysia Ambient Air Quality Standard (2020).

c) Noise monitoring

i. Conduct noise level monitoring for a representative sample of locations, existing noise zones; identification of the major sources of sound including L_{eq}, L_{10}, L_{90}, L_{min} and L_{max} as specified or as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for daytime (7.00 am to 10.00 pm) and nighttime (10.00 pm to 7.00 am).

ii. The location of the noise monitoring station shall be placed to the nearest sensitive receptor such as hospital, school, and housing scheme as identified and directed by the S.O.. The Contractor shall comply with the general recommendations set out in Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits & Control 2019 (JAS) and Guidelines for Noise Labelling and Emission Limits of Outdoor Sources 2021 (JAS) or latest edition together with any other specific requirements.

d) Vibration monitoring

i. Conduct vibration monitoring as specified or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for ground vibration and structural vibration.

ii. The results shall comply with the requirements from The Planning Guidelines for Vibration Limits and Control of the Environment (JAS).

e) Coral reef and seagrass bed health monitoring

i. Where applicable, conduct monitoring throughout the project by using standard methods such as reef check survey, or line intercept transect (100m permanent transect) and 1m x 1m permanent quadrat for seagrass bed (3 quadrate on each 20m transect with start point, middle point and endpoint) for at least five sites or as determined by *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia*. The result shall comply with the requirement given in **TABLE B1**.

ii. Critical observation includes coral bleaching and physical damage (breakage).

iii. Type of report to be submitted are written report, photos and video of survey site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE B1: CORAL REEF CONTROL STANDARD

Aspects	Parameter	Observations
Coral reef health	Live coral cover according to Reef Check Procedure	Maintain live coral cover of fair category (26% to 50% live coral cover)

f) Marine parks water quality monitoring

i. Conduct monitoring as specified and as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. throughout the project for the following parameters:

a) Turbidity;

b) pH;

c) TSS;

d) DO;

e) Sea surface temperature;

f) Arsenic (III);

g) Lead;

h) Oil and grease;

i) E.coli;

j) Ammoniacal nitrogen;

k) Phosphate and/or other parameters specified by S.O. and/or relevant Authorities.

ii. The monitoring parameters shall be in accordance with the Malaysia Marine Water Quality Criteria and Standard. The report shall be submitted to the *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia* and JAS.

2.2.9. Environmental Auditing Programme

The audit programme and report submission shall be conducted with reference to JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.10. Other Management Plans

2.2.10.1. Flora Management Plan

The Contractor shall provide a flora survey report, including Site Inventory Analysis and *Penilaian Hasil Hutan*, and prepare a Flora Management Plan as specified by *Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah, Jabatan Hutan Sarawak* or other relevant Authorities, for tree conservation which includes method of preservation and course of actions to be taken, if applicable.

2.2.10.2. Wildlife/Fauna Management Plan

The Contractor shall prepare a Wildlife Management Plan and/or wildlife rescue and monitoring plan as specified by *Jabatan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar dan Taman Negara (PERHILITAN) Semenanjung Malaysia,* Sabah Wildlife Department, Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) or other relevant Authorities, for monitoring, enforcement and mitigation of wildlife, if applicable.

2.2.10.3. Coral Reef and Marine Ecosystem Management Plan

The Contractor shall provide a Coral Reef and Marine Ecosystem Survey Report and prepare a Coral Reef and Marine Ecosystem Management Plan as specified by *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia,* Sabah Parks, *Jabatan Hutan Sarawak*, SFC or other relevant Authorities, for translocation of coral colonies and immotile marine organisms, if applicable.

2.2.10.4. Construction Solid Waste Management Plan (CWMP)

The Contractor shall provide a CWMP as specified by *JKR Malaysia*, *Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal Negara* (JPSPN) or other relevant Authorities, for management of waste including storage, segregation and disposal, if applicable.

2.2.10.5. Conservation Management Plan

The Contractor shall provide a Conservation Management Plan as specified by *Jabatan Warisan Negara* or other relevant authorities, for management of a construction site that does not disturb natural or man-made heritage sites, if applicable.

2.3. Physical Works

2.3.1. Erosion and Sedimentation Control (ESC)

2.3.1.1. The Contractor shall execute the ESCP and all control measures as shown on the Drawings or JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition in such a manner and order as directed by the S.O. that will minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation during the construction phase. The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with Urban Storm Water Management (MSMA) relating to erosion and sediment control.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.1.2. The Contractor shall execute ESCP which requires for inspection of erosion and sediment control devices and facilities on a weekly basis and following precipitation events and/or as directed by S.O. as well as maintenance, replacement or repairs to inadequate or damaged controls and devices to ensure effective and efficient operation.

2.3.1.3. The Contractor shall maintain all the temporary works regularly throughout the construction period, or as directed by the S.O. and make good of any damaged portions during the course of the works.

2.3.1.4. The Contractor shall make proper provision for the drainage of surface water from the work site (run-off) including rainwater from surrounding areas (run on) which drain on to the Site.

2.3.1.5. The Contractor shall provide, form, fix and maintain such pumps, chutes, walls, drains, bunds and other temporary works necessary for the proper drainage of the site so that no ponding, flooding or other damage or disturbance is caused to areas surrounding the works throughout the duration of the Contract.

2.3.1.6. The Contractor shall implement protection measures and maintain erosion control in accordance with the requirements outlined in SECTION C: EARTHWORKS, sub-section 9.

2.3.1.7. The Contractor shall construct construction stabilization access as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O. for reducing tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by Contractor's vehicles. The construction stabilization access can be made from aggregates, asphaltic concrete and concrete based on longevity, required performance and site condition. The use of asphalt concrete grindings for stabilized construction access/roadway shall be not allowed. Stabilized construction access shall be maintained by the Contractor until construction staging requires removal or upon final stabilization of the construction site. Upon removal of the stabilized construction access, the area shall be graded and stabilized.

2.3.1.8. The Contractor shall construct temporary waterway crossing as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O., for providing erosion-free access points across a waterway for the Contractor's vehicles or equipment and may be necessary to prevent the Contractor's equipment from causing erosion of the waterway and tracking of pollutants into the waterway.

2.3.2. Water Quality Control

2.3.2.1. The Contractor shall construct wash trough/wash bay complete with water jet as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O. for cleaning all debris, dirt and mud from the wheels and tyres of the Contractor's vehicles leaving the Site. The position of the wash trough/wash bay shall be as indicated on the site plan or as approved by the S.O.. The wash trough/wash bay shall be maintained regularly throughout the contract period as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.2.2. The water used for cleaning vehicle tires in wash troughs should be distributed through any sediment settling sump overflow and directed into the silt trap. The used water should not be allowed to discharge directly into the existing drainage system.

2.3.2.3. Silt/sediment traps shall be constructed as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O.. The silt/sediment traps shall be maintained regularly throughout the contract period, including desilting when required or as directed by the S.O. and making good of any damages during the course of the Works. The desilted material shall be transported to a disposal site approved by the S.O..

2.3.2.4. Water quality standards and monitoring schedule from the silt traps/sedimentation basin/rivers/stream/ water bodies shall comply as specified in JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or as directed by the S.O.. Silt traps and sediment basin discharges shall be monitored monthly and shall be collected within 30 minutes after rainfall events of more than 20mm (For Non-EIA projects) or 12.5 mm (For EIA projects).

2.3.2.5. The Contractor shall construct temporary silt fence made of non-woven, synthetic filtration fabric stretched across and parallel to the contours of the Site, attached to supporting wood or steel posts and entrenched, to prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the Site by slowing storm water runoff and causing the deposition of sediment at the structure. The silt fence shall be inspected after every rain event. The silt accumulated behind the fence shall be removed when it has reached two-thirds of the fence filter height and disposed at the designated site.

2.3.2.6. The Contractor shall install check dams as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O., for preventing erosion by reducing the velocity of storm water flows in diversion channels in steep terrain. The check dams shall be constructed of rocks or logs which are secured against damage during significant floods. It shall be of sufficient height and spacing to allow small pools to form between each one and also promote sedimentation behind the dam. The check dams shall be inspected after each rainfall and when a sediment accumulation of approximately one third (1/3) of the check dam height is observed, the sediment shall be removed.

2.3.2.7. The Contractor is prohibited from discharging oil, grease, paint and sewage to any watercourse.

2.3.2.8. The Contractor shall construct protection works to the drainage inlets and outlets as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise directed by the S.O. for trapping sediment and debris. The drainage inlet and outlet protection work may consist of rock, grouted riprap, concrete rubble, gravel, sandbag, wire mesh or trash screen shall be constructed in such a manner that will facilitate cleanout and disposal of trapped sediment/debris and minimizes interference with construction activities.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.3. Air Quality Control

2.3.3.1. The Contractor is not allowed to carry out open burning of cleared vegetation, debris and construction waste etc., shall not be allowed unless prior approval is obtained from the Director General of JAS.

2.3.3.2. The Contractor shall provide suitable numbers of spraying equipment for regular spraying of water over the existing roads, tracks and access roads, near settlements, completed as well as incomplete road and other barren areas of the Site used by the Contractor especially during the dry season or as and when directed by the S.O..

2.3.3.3. When the Contractor's trucks or equipment utilizes public or private roadways, all dirt and materials shall be removed from the trucks/ equipment by hosing, lorry wash-trough, etc. before leaving the Site.

2.3.3.4. The Contractor shall provide for the prompt removal of all dirt and other materials spilled from his or his sub-contractor's vehicles on public or private roadways.

2.3.3.5. The Contractor's trucks carrying sand, aggregates, earth and other loose construction materials liable to spillage, must use tarpaulin to cover such open trucks when passing through villages and settlements or on all roadways.

2.3.3.6. The Contractor shall also ensure dust control at quarry / batching plant (if any) and usage of generator set (genset) complies with environmental requirements as stipulated in the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations, 2014.

2.3.3.7. Any installation of fuel burning equipment (e.g. generator set or boiler) shall comply with the Environmental Quality (Clean Air) Regulations, 2014 and shall be monitored.

2.3.4. Noise and Vibration Control

2.3.4.1. All work shall be carried out with least disturbance and noise. The Contractor shall ensure all his equipment and machineries are in proper working condition so as to minimise the amount of noise generated. The S.O. may require the Contractor to replace any machinery that to his discretion is emitting excessive noise.

2.3.4.2. Noise barriers shall be installed at the boundary of the project site adjacent to any sensitive receptor area.

2.3.4.3. The Contractor shall ensure that at any time, the noise and vibration levels resulting from his works at or across real property boundary should not exceed the Recommended Limit as Specified in JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition. No person unless duly authorized by law or carrying our legitimate duties shall use explosives or result in explosions which create a vibration disturbance across a real property boundary or on a public space or right of way.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.4.4. If blasting work is required, prior approval shall be obtained from relevant authorities and shall comply with the *Garis Panduan Kerja Peletupan Pembangunan, Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains* (JMG).

2.3.4.5. If dynamic replacement and dynamic compaction activities are conducted, the Contractor shall ensure that earth drain/ ditch is constructed to minimise the vibration effect.

2.3.4.6. The Contractor shall comply with the general recommendations set out in Guidelines for Environmental Noise Limits and Control *2019* (JAS) and The Planning Guidelines for Vibration Limits and Control in the Environment (JAS) together with any specific requirements described in the Contract.

2.3.4.7. The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Government, S.O. and the S.O.'s Representatives against any liability for damages on account of noise and vibration disturbance created while or in carrying out of the works and from and against all claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs charges and expenses whatever in regard or in relation to such liability.

2.3.4.8. The Contractor shall carry out noise and vibration monitoring at locations as indicated in the EMP. The parameter to be tested is as specified in JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition.

2.3.5. Waste Management

2.3.5.1. The Contractor shall ensure all waste generated on Site shall be managed in accordance with the latest statutes and other related legislation as follows:

Type of waste generated on site	**Statutory requirement**
Scheduled waste / hazardous waste	• Environmental Quality Act 1974 • Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
Construction & demolition waste	• Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007
Domestic waste	• Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management (Scheme for Construction Solid Waste) Regulations 2018

2.3.5.2. Actions need to be carried out to ensure all waste generated on Site are managed properly as required by the law (but not limited to) are as follows:

a) The Contractor shall submit in the approved format of Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) to the S.O. for approval within fourteen (14) days from the date of Site Possession.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) The Contractor shall provide adequate Roll-On Roll-Off (RORO) Bin for construction waste and Mobile Garbage Bin (MGB) for domestic waste.

c) The Contractor shall provide a minimum of one (1) suitable location on Site for segregation and collection of construction and domestic waste.

d) The Contractor shall provide proper storage facility(s) and container for Schedule Waste Management in accordance with the Drawings.

e) The Contractor shall appoint a licensed contractor(s) to collect the construction waste, scheduled waste and domestic waste from the Site to approved locations for disposal or to recycle the waste.

f) The Contractor shall keep all records relating to disposal of waste from the Site.

g) The Contractor shall ensure that the bulk fuel tank storage area, including grease trap, shall be properly constructed and sufficiently bunded. The bund wall (concrete or brick) around the storage tanks shall have the capacity to contain the worst spillage condition (110 % of the capacity of the container).

2.3.6. Preservation of flora and fauna

2.3.6.1. The Contractor shall comply with the requirement as specified by *Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah, Jabatan Hutan Sarawak* or other relevant Authorities.

2.3.6.2. The Contractor shall comply with the Wildlife Conservation Act, 2010 (Act 716) Amendment 2012, Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 for Sabah and other related legislations.

2.3.7. Preservation of coral reef and marine ecosystem

2.3.7.1. Coral reef

The Contractor shall ensure the following:

a) Prior to site clearing, the Surveyor, assisted by a Marine Biologist and a Marine Park Officer, shall identify any boulder or encrusted coral colony or coral colonies/reefs or immotile endangered species such as giant clams which need to be conserved or translocated. Coral colonies and immotile species which have been identified shall be conserved and marked accordingly in the construction plan.

b) All coral reefs and immotile marine organisms such as giant clams which are identified to be conserved in the construction area, are transplanted to an approved location and in accordance with the transitional rules set by the *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia*/Sabah Parks.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

c) Transplantation of identified coral colonies shall be carried out before any earthworks. For non-transplantable coral colonies (boulder corals, encrusting coral), design of piling location shall be changed accordingly including redesigning of the structures for avoidance.

d) The approval for the transplant operation of coral reefs and immotile marine organisms shall be obtained from the Director General of *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia*/Sabah Parks prior to commencement of work as specified by relevant Authorities and/or S.O., and the relocation work shall be monitored by *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia*/Sabah Parks.

e) The Contractor shall not collect or possess any coral and marine organisms, whether alive or dead, dredge or extract any sand or gravel, discharge or deposit any pollutant, alter or destroy the natural breeding grounds or habitat of aquatic life, or destroy any aquatic life.

f) The Contractor is prohibited from anchoring any vessel by dropping any kind of weights, or by attaching any type of rope or chain to any coral, rock or other submerged object.

g) The sites for translocation of coral shall be 200m away or as specified by the relevant Authorities from the project Site with similar depth profile as original coral population location.

2.3.7.2. Marine aquatic/marine life

Where applicable,

a) The Contractor shall not fish or attempt to fish, capture, disturb, remove, or possess any aquatic animal or aquatic plant or part thereof, whether alive or dead.

b) The Contractor shall not construct or erect any building on or over any land or waters within a marine park or marine reserve without specific written permission from the Director General of *Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia*/Sabah Parks/*Jabatan Perikanan Sabah*.

c) Any activity involving removing, demolishing, damaging and harming marine life is strictly prohibited.

2.3.8. Preservation of man-made and natural heritage sites

For projects located within heritage sites gazetted by *Jabatan Warisan Negara*, the Contractor shall comply to all requirements stipulated by the relevant department as listed in JKR/SIRIM 3: 2020 or latest edition.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.9. Requirement for waterways

Where applicable, the Contractor shall ensure the following:

a) Approval shall be obtained from the *Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Malaysia* (JPS) and other related agencies for any works related to all types of existing waterways including diversions, modifications, replacements and/or relocation of rivers, watercourses, and related structures during execution of the works.

b) Coordination for all operations and necessary adjustments shall be made to their programme resulting from the requirements from relevant agencies pertaining to changes made to the natural waterways.

c) Temporary diversions of rivers and/or waterways shall be capable of sustaining flows throughout the year as specified by JPS or other related agencies.

d) All the temporary work or structure shall be immediately removed, and waterways shall be reinstated as before, upon completion of activity.

3. Green Rating Tools

3.1. Implementation of Green Rating Tools

3.1.1. The Contractor shall abide to implement green rating tool based on the latest SAKPKR used by the JKR.

3.1.2. The Contractor is allowed to implement the following green rating tool:

a) JKR Standard JKR/SIRIM 2:2020 *Penarafan Hijau (pH JKR) bagi Fasiliti Bangunan Kediaman dan Bukan Kediaman* or latest edition or;

b) Any other Green Rating Tools in Malaysia.

3.2. Sustainable Materials and Products

3.2.1. The Contractor shall abide to implement green rating tool for products based on the latest SAKPKR used by the JKR.

3.2.2. Notwithstanding the materials and products shown on the Drawings or specified herewith, the Contractor shall propose alternative equivalent materials or “Green” products to be used in the Works, subject to the approval of the S.O., such as:

a) Environmentally friendly materials or “Green” products that are certified under the SIRIM Eco-Label certification or any labels within the Global Eco-Label Network (GEN) certification.

b) Product registered under MyHijau Mark Scheme.

c) Products self-declared “Green” by the manufacturer with certification from recognised independent certifying bodies and not a member of GEN.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

d) Products certified with ISO 14021, ISO 14024 or ISO 14025, or any products that comply with a performance standard including environmental considerations such as indoor air quality and environmental protection.

3.2.3. The Contractor shall refer to JKR Standard JKR/SIRIM 1:2023 Manual for Green Product Scoring System (GPSS) or latest edition for additional information on sustainable materials and products.

3.3. Phases of Submission Requirement

3.3.1. JKR/SIRIM 2:2020 *Penarafan Hijau* (pH JKR)

3.3.1.1. The Contractor shall refer to JKR/SIRIM 2:2020 *Penarafan Hijau* (pH JKR) or latest edition for additional information on the implementation process.

Stages of pH JKR assessment are divided into two (2) stages:

a) Design Stage: *Penilaian Peringkat Reka Bentuk* (PRB) to be carried out during final design stage

b) Verification Stage: *Verifikasi Pemarkahan* (VP) to be carried out after six (6) months of Certificate of Practical Completion (CPC) or after 50% occupancy.

3.3.1.2. The Contractor shall provide and submit to the Facilitator through Head of Project Team (HOPT) the following submission requirements for PRB:

a) Scorecard submittal documents, and proof of calculations.

b) Submission shall be submitted in softcopy and/or hardcopy format.

3.3.1.3. The Contractor shall provide and submit to the Facilitator through S.O./ HOPT the following submission requirements for VP:

a) Scorecard submittal documents, and proof of calculations.

b) Submission shall be submitted in softcopy and/or hardcopy format.

3.3.2. JKR/SIRIM 1:2023 Manual for Green Product Scoring System (GPSS)

3.3.2.1. The Contractor shall refer to JKR/SIRIM 1:2023 Manual for Green Product Scoring System (GPSS) or latest edition for additional information on the implementation process.

3.3.2.2. Stages of GPSS assessment are divided into two (2) stages:

a) Design Stage: Conduct self-assessment for targeted green products used.

b) Construction Stage: To complete the green product scoring sheets and the compilation of supporting documents to be submitted and verified by the GPSS Secretariat.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3.2.3. The Contractor shall provide and submit to the Facilitator through the HOPT the Scorecard for the design stage.

3.3.2.4. The Contractor shall provide and submit to the Facilitator through S.O./ Head of Project Team the following submission requirements for Construction Stage:

a) Scorecard and submittal documents

b) Submission shall be submitted in softcopy and/or hardcopy format.

3.4. Green Building Material Specification

Green building material shall refer to **APPENDIX B1**.

4. Energy Efficiency

4.1. General Condition

4.1.1. The building shall be designed to be sustainable and green to the extent possible brief current availability of building materials, mechanical and electrical components and systems.

4.1.2. Building Energy Intensity (BEI) calculation shall be proven in the design phase using calculation stated in the latest edition of MS 1525 or simulation programmes tools. The simulation programmes should be a computer-based programme for the analysis of energy consumption in buildings. The simulation programmes should include calculation methodologies for the building components being modelled and subject to the approval and concurrence of JKR.

4.1.3. The building shall be designed according to the relevant standards, guidelines, policies and directives pertaining to energy efficiency and green technology as follows:

a) Uniform Building By-Laws (Latest Edition)

b) Latest edition of MS 1525 “Standard for Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy for Non-Residential Buildings

c) *Garis Panduan dan Peraturan Bagi Perancangan Bangunan oleh Jawatankuasa Standard dan Kos, Kementerian Ekonomi, Edisi Tahun 2024* or latest edition

c) Akta Kecekapan Dan Konservasi Tenaga 2024

d) Handbook On Passive Design Strategies for Energy Efficient Building, *Cawangan Arkitek*, *2016* (JKR20802-0024-14) or latest edition

e) Energy Efficiency Needs Statement, *Cawangan Alam Sekitar dan Kecekapan Tenaga, Edisi Tahun 2014* or latest edition

4.1.4. Energy Efficiency shall be achieved, without compromising user comfort.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.5. The cost of incorporating energy efficiency into the design shall be deemed to be included and no separate cost shall be entertained.

4.1.6. In addition to this, design criteria specified in this document shall be fulfilled in order to increase energy efficiency of the building.

4.1.7. In the event of any contradictions with the specifications outlined in this sub-section (Energy Efficiency), the specifications and technical documents issued by the *Cawangan Arkitek, Cawangan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal, and Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik* of JKR Malaysia shall take precedence.

4.2. Architectural

4.2.1. Objective

The objective of this Architectural Energy Efficiency is to encourage Architects to apply passive design strategies through creativity, innovation and varying envelope components. This effort in the long run will give high impact reduction and low operational cost in building's energy consumption. By controlling and cutting down on heat transfer shall reduce air-conditioning loads. Similarly, if daylight is optimised, then it can be an important energy saving feature by displacing electric lighting demands.

4.2.2. Requirements

The overall building design shall incorporate and comply with the latest edition of MS 1525: Code of Practice on Energy Efficiency and Use of Renewable Energy for Non-Residential Buildings (Section 4 & 5) and Uniform Building By-Laws (Latest Edition) with regards to the Overall Thermal Transfer Value (OTTV) and the Roof Thermal Transfer Value (RTTV).

a) Site planning and orientation;

For the analysis of the local microclimate condition (air temperature, radiant temperature, relative humidity, air velocity and precipitation) reliable climate data for the Site shall be used. The building's main longitudinal orientation shall be on an axis of 5º Northeast.

b) Day lighting;

Daylight penetration must be optimised but glare and heat shall be minimised (refer Table 1 and Table 13 in MS 1525). Daylight Factor Diagram® or Df-TOOL® shall be used as daylight prediction tool.

c) Facade design;

The glass windows/fenestration system shall be protected from direct sunlight during the day's most solar heat gain and hottest months of the year.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

d) Natural ventilation;

The orientation of the building shall be facing the most prevailing wind. Lobby areas, corridors, lift cores, toilets and staircases shall be naturally ventilated.

Alternatively, if a performance-based approach is used, then compliance pertaining to Section 10 (Building Energy Simulation) from the latest edition of MS 1525 shall be met.

e) The design building annual energy use must demonstrate at least 6% energy savings from the baseline building annual energy use using the same simulation program.

f) To achieve thermal performance compliance, out of 8,760 hours per year, 60% of the simulated occupied indoor space temperature (without active means) shall be in the range of 24.5 – 28 degree Celsius, typical comfortable indoor temperature in Malaysia.

4.3. Mechanical

4.3.1. Air-Conditioning and Mechanical Ventilation (ACMV) Design

4.3.1.1. Load Calculations

4.3.1.1.1. Cooling system design loads for the purpose of sizing systems and equipment shall be determined in accordance with the procedures described in the latest edition of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) handbook, or other equivalent publications.

4.3.1.1.2. Design conditions (outdoor and indoor) of air-conditioned space for comfort cooling shall be as recommended by the latest edition of MS 1525.

4.3.1.1.3. Alternative ACMV system (air system and refrigeration plant) comparison and its corresponding energy demand shall be conducted. If not specified elsewhere in this document, ACMV system with the least energy consumption shall be selected.

4.3.1.2. System/ Equipment Sizing and Efficiency

4.3.1.2.1. Air conditioning systems and equipment shall comply with the latest edition of MS 1525.

4.3.1.2.2. Where chillers are used and when the design load is greater than 1000kWr, a minimum of two (2) chillers or one (1) chiller with multi compressors or one (1) chiller of single compressor with step/variable unloaders shall be provided to meet the required load. Standby chillers shall also be considered.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.1.2.3. Minimum chiller efficiency Coefficient of Performance (COP) shall be as stipulated in the latest edition of MS 1525 (Table 25 Water chilling packages, electrically driven: Chiller energy performance rating).

4.3.1.2.4. Individual air-cooled or water-cooled direct expansion (DX) units greater than 35 kWr (reciprocating compressor) or 65kWr (scroll compressor) shall consist of either multi compressors or single compressor with minimum step/variable unloaders.

4.3.1.2.5. Maximum allowable flow rate in pipes shall follow ASHRAE 90.1 or latest edition.

4.3.1.2.6. Schematic of pipe routing shall be made during the concept design stage to show that the most efficient route has been selected for the chill water pipe system.

4.3.1.2.7. Detailed pump head computation shall be provided together when selecting the pump; i.e.

a) Friction losses in pipes

b) No. of bends

c) Valves and fittings k-value

4.3.1.3. Chiller Efficiency shall be provided as follows:

a) COP at rated condition.

b) COP at design condition.

4.3.1.4. ACMV system components shall have minimum energy performance as stipulated in the latest edition of MS 1525.

4.3.2. Separate Air Distribution System

4.3.2.1. Zones which are expected to operate non-simultaneously for more than 750 hours per year shall be served by separate air distribution systems.

4.3.2.2. Separate air distribution systems shall be provided for areas of the building having substantial different cooling characteristics and usage, such as perimeter zones in contrast to interior zones.

4.3.2.3. Zones with special temperature and/or humidity requirements shall be served by independent air conditioning system/separated air distribution system from those serving zones requiring only comfort cooling.

4.3.2.4. For air-conditioned space requiring exhaust air volume in excess of 3400m^3/h, heat recovery system shall be provided to recover the coolness of the exhaust air in order to extract heat from the fresh air intake.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.2.5. Schematic of duct routing shall be made during the detailed design stage to show that the most efficient route has been selected for the duct system.

4.3.2.6. AHUs drainage shall be fitted with tap-off point fitted with valve at highest point possible location. This tap-off point shall be used for measurement of condensate water rate to compute latent load of AHU system.

4.3.3. Energy Recovery / Heat Recovery Wheel (Where Specified)

4.3.3.1. It is recommended that consideration be given to the use of recovery systems which will conserve energy (provided the amount expended is less than the amount recovered) when the energy transfer potential and the operating hours are considered.

4.3.3.2. Recovered energy in excess of the new source of energy expended in the recovery process may be used for control of temperature and humidity. Examples include the use of condenser water for reheat, super heater heat reclaim, heat recovery wheel, heat pipe or any other energy recovery technology.

4.3.3.3. Heat Recovery Wheel (HRW) components shall be utilizing a unique parallel plate energy transfer matrix design that optimizes the energy recovery surface area for a given diameter and depth of a rotary heat exchanger. A polymer film matrix shall be ideal properties that limit counterproductive axial conduction of heat. The combination shall achieve the required performance in a thin, light weight configuration. The constructions shall epoxy painted structural steel frame and powder coated. The rotor is made of alternate flat and corrugated the two air streams, aluminium foil of very uniform pitch and height. Rotor face edges are hardened. The face and radial seals are brush seal HRW desiccant-coated enthalpy wheels are corrosion resistant. They are washable due to patented and proprietary processes that secure the desiccant to the matrix substrate with a permanent mechanical bond without the use of adhesives. HRW capacity shall be as schedule of technical data.

4.3.4. Control

4.3.4.1. Temperature control

Each system should be provided with at least one thermostat for the regulation of temperature. Each thermostat should be capable of being set by adjustment or selection of sensors over a minimum range of between 23°C to 27°C. Multi-stage thermostat should be provided for equipment exceeding 35/65 kWr.

4.3.4.2. Humidity control

4.3.4.2.1. In a system requiring moisture removal to maintain specific selected relative humidity in spaces or zones, no new source of energy (such as electric reheat) should be used to produce a space relative humidity below 70% for comfort cooling purposes as stated in the latest edition of MS 1525.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.4.2.2. Air conditioning system for spaces primarily designed for non-comfort cooling purposes, which require precise control of humidity (such as Operation Theatre, Library, Drug Store), reheat system utilizing recovered energy such as from condenser water, de-super heater, heat recovery wheel, heat pipe or other energy recovery technology shall be used. Use of electric reheat can only be considered if the use of above technologies is not technically feasible due to site or building conditions.

4.3.4.3. Zoning for Temperature Control

At least one thermostat for regulation of space temperature shall be provided for each separate system and each separate zone. As a minimum, each floor of a building should be considered as a separate zone. On a multi-storey building where the perimeter system offsets only the transmission gains of the exterior facade, an entire side of uniform exposure may be zoned separately. A readily accessible manual or automatic means should be provided to partially restrict or shut off the cooling input (for the exposure) to each floor. For separate air distribution system refer to MS 1525:2019 para 8.3 or latest edition.

4.3.4.4. Control Setback and Shutoff.

Each system shall be equipped with a readily accessible means of shutting off or reducing the energy consumption during periods of non-use or alternate uses of the building spaces or zones served by the system. The following are examples of these requirements:

a) Manually adjustable automatic timing devices

b) Manual devices for use by operating personnel

c) Automatic control system

4.3.4.5. Off hour control.

a) ACMV system shall be equipped with automatic controls i.e. weekly timers, usage scheduler during periods of non-use or alternative use of the spaces served by the system. Equipment with connected load less than 2kW each may be controlled by readily accessible manual switch.

b) Outdoor air supply and exhaust systems with design capacity more than 1800 m^3/h shall be provided with motorized dampers interlocked with equipment in operation. Outdoor air supply motorized damper shall be modulated based on level of CO_2 measured in the return air stream. Maximum allowable CO_2 level in the occupied spaces is 1000 ppm. Use of gravity damper is not allowed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.4.6. Mechanical Ventilation Control.

Each mechanical ventilation system (supply and/or exhaust) shall be equipped with a readily accessible switch or other means for shut-off or volume reduction when ventilation is not required. Examples of such devices would include timer switch control, thermostat control, duty cycle programming and CO/CO2 sensor control.

4.3.5. Fan System Efficiency

4.3.5.1. Fan system with air flow rate which exceeds 17,000 m^3/h and operates more than 750 hours per year shall have overall fan efficiency of not more than 0.42 W per m^3/h of air flow rate.

4.3.5.2. All bare shaft fabs shall have Fan Efficiency Grade (FEG) of 71 or higher, certified by an independent third party (Air Movement and Control Association (AMCA) or equivalent) and to bear the FEG certified performance seal. The total efficiency of the fan at the design point of operation should be within 15% points of the maximum total efficiency of the fan.

4.4. High Efficiency Motors/Booster Pumps

All motors used for any mechanical system shall be energy efficient motor in accordance to the latest edition of MS 1525.

4.5. Lift System

4.5.1. The lift shall have control system of Alternating Current - Variable Voltage Variable Frequency (AC-VVVF) thyristor/invertor-converter speed control to achieve optimum performance with stepless acceleration/deceleration and good levelling accuracy in either direction.

4.5.2. The lift motor rooms shall be designed with minimum requirement of cooling (if any) and ventilation system.

4.5.3. All motor used for lift drive shall be of high efficiency motor in compliance with the latest edition of MS 1525 and ISO 25745.

4.5.4. For high rise buildings, regenerative drives shall be considered in designing lift system.

4.5.5. Switch off car lighting and ventilation fan mode shall be incorporated when idling more than 2 minutes.

4.5.6. Energy efficient lighting such as Light Emitting Diode (LED) lighting shall be used for internal and external lift system.

4.5.7. Lifts shall be arranged in single car collective operation and/or in group in automatic group supervisory control operation. The number of lifts to be included under group supervisory control operation shall be based according to the selection criteria of the design taking to the consideration the number of lifts provided, types, contract load, contract speed, travel of lift, number of the floors and entrance served, lift car dimensions, etc. The design must give details as to the controls selected for the lift operation and energy efficiency features.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6. Electrical

The energy efficiency criteria shall be incorporated in all design, installation and equipment. The building shall design towards an Energy Efficient Building in accordance with latest edition MS 1525 and shall be referred to the Design and Build Need Statement for Electrical System (for Design and Build project) and/or Energy Efficiency Guideline for *Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik* (CKE) Design.

4.7. Sub Metering

4.7.1. Digital Electrical Energy Meters shall be installed at sub-switch board serving, but not limited to the following:

a) Central air-conditioning

b) Lift and escalator system

c) Major water pump system

d) General power supply

e) Lighting supply

f) Data Centre/Server Room

4.7.2. Digital measuring device such as Digital Power Meter (DPM) shall be installed at main switchboard and sub switchboard. DPM shall be connected to the BAS (if any) for monitoring and control purposes.

4.8. Energy Management Control System in Building Operation (Where Specified)

4.8.1. The Energy Management System (EMS) is a subset of the building automation system function. It should be considered for buildings using central air-conditioning system serving an area ≥ 8000m². The design shall include a comprehensive energy management component within the building automation system. Continuous monitoring of the energy performance and the comfort perimeter use is vital for achieving energy savings in building.

4.8.2. The Building Management System shall include a comprehensive EMS, comprising both software and hardware, which shall be able to provide monitoring (including graphics interface), control and reporting of the whole building energy status.

4.9. Data Centre, Telecommunications & IT System

The data centre, telecommunications and IT system shall be designed with preference to energy efficiency approach and shall be referred to the latest edition of Design and Build Need Statement for Electrical System (for Design and Build project) and/or JKR Electrical Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.10. Building Energy Intensity

The BEI benchmark, BEIbenchmark for office building conforming to this standard is 200 kWh/m2 /year and is derived using the following equation:

$$BEI_{benchmark} = \frac{(TBEC - CPEC) \times (52)}{(GFA_{excl\ carpark}) \times (WOH)}$$

Where;

TBEC denotes Total Building Energy Consumption in kWh/year
CPEC denotes Car Park Energy Consumption in kWh/ year;
GFA denotes Gross Floor Area in m^2 ; and
WOH denotes Weighted Weekly Operating Hours of the Office in h/week.

5. Renewable Energy (RE)

5.1. General conditions

5.1.1. Renewable Energy (RE) is energy generated from natural resources such as solar, wind, hydro, wave, geothermal and biomass that are sustainable and continually replenished by natural processes.

5.1.2. Solar Photovoltaic (PV) system is a system that converts solar energy into electrical energy. Solar PV system shall be considered as the system is reliable and technology ready; as well as to promote the usage of Green Technology in Malaysia.

5.1.3. Solar PV modules are commonly installed with the aim to capture solar energy. They can be mounted on roof as roof retrofitted; free-standing on flat roof or ground mounted or thru Building Integrated Photovoltaic (BIPV). The modules can be fully or partially integrated to the building envelope by replacing conventional external building materials such as tiles on roof, sun shading devices or canopies.

5.1.4. There are two (2) categories for Solar PV System with respect to the generation and the energy usage, which are:

a) Grid Connected PV (GCPV); and

b) Off Grid PV (OGPV)

5.1.5. The detail requirements shall be referred to the latest edition of Design and Build Need Statement for Electrical System (for Design and Build project) and/or *Garis Panduan dan Peraturan Bagi Perancangan Bangunan* by *Jawatankuasa Standard dan Kos*, *Kementerian Ekonomi, Edisi Tahun 2024* and/or Local Authority regulations (if any).

5.1.6. In the event of any contradictions with the specifications outlined in this sub-section (Renewable Energy), the specifications and technical documents issued by *Cawangan Kejuruteraan Elektrik* of JKR Malaysia shall take precedence.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX B1

GREEN BUILDING MATERIAL

NO.	CONSTRUCTION WORK	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
1.	General	-	All products and materials used / installed shall prioritised green product specification/requirement in material selection as specified in JKR Standard 1:2023, manual for Green Product Scoring System, (GPSS).
2.	Plastering, Paving, Tiling and Carpet	Paving Work: General	Use paving material with a minimum Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) of 29 (ASTM E1980).
		Interlocking Concrete Paving	Where applicable, the Contractor shall install grass pavers system complete with low maintenance irrigation system.
		Tiling Works: General	Tiling works shall use materials with low VOC content, meeting the required quality and standards, sourced from local manufacturers and certified with eco-friendly labelling.
		Carpet: General	Application for Low VOC Vinyl/Carpet. Floor finishes for vinyl and carpet with low VOC content shall be used, meeting the required quality and standards, sourced from local manufacturers and certified with eco-friendly labelling.
		Carpet: General	General Carpet tiles or broadloom carpet shall be appropriate to the function of areas and shall comply to the latest *Pekeliling Perbendaharaan Malaysia* or the latest edition related to this item.
3.	Roofing	General	Solar Reflective Index (SRI) ≥29 for roof pitch ≥10° and SRI ≥78 for flat roof ≤10°
		General	The U-Value for the entire roof construction layers must achieve the following values: i. Lightweight Roof (<50kg/m^2) ≤ 0.4W/m^2.k ii. Heavyweight Roof (>50kg/m^2) ≤ 0.6 W/m^2.k
		Heat Insulation: General	Use of plastic / foam-based insulation shall be prohibited due to health hazards. Foam based insulation releases toxic substances when heated and burned.
		Heat Insulation: General	Heat insulation material used shall be non-combustible under BS 476 Part 4 or EN13501-1 Class A1.
		Heat Insulation: General	For a roof insulation with a minimum thickness of 50mm used in lightweight roof, the Thermal Resistance shall be: i. Glass Wool ≥ 1.39 m2K/w ii. Stone Wool ≥ 1.32 m2K/w

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

NO.	CONSTRUCTION WORK	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
		Heat Insulation: General	For a roof insulation with a minimum thickness of 50mm used in lightweight roof (with air gap), the Thermal Resistance shall be: Stone Wool ≥ 1.39 m2K/w
		Green Roof System	Where applicable, all green roof systems shall utilise the following components: • High-quality impermeable waterproofing membrane covering the roof structure as detailed in Vertical Greenery by *Jabatan Lanskap Negara*. • Drainage layer. • Lightweight growing medium layer (i.e. soil, cocopeat, compost, coconut coir, perlite etc.). • Appropriate Vegetation. • Ease of maintenance and durability which shall be carried out complying to the minimum standard as detailed out in the *'Garis Panduan Pengurusan dan Penyelenggaraan Projek Lanskap'*
4.	Wall System	General	<u>Green Wall System</u> Where applicable, all green wall systems shall utilise the following components: • High-quality impermeable waterproofing membrane covering the wall structure. • Drainage layer. • Lightweight growing medium layer. • Appropriate Vegetation. • Ease of maintenance and durability which shall be carried out complying to the minimum standard as detailed out in the Vertical Greenery Guideline by *Jabatan Lanskap Negara* or the latest edition
		General	<u>Performance Thermal Comfort</u> Where applicable wall material selection for building envelope shall contribute to low U-Value in order to achieve optimal OTTV ≤ 50W/m²
		Type of Finishes to wall and partition	<u>Exterior Shading System</u> Where applicable the Contractor shall install exterior shading system which include shutters, awnings, canopies, blinds, and projecting horizontal and vertical fins according to MS 1525 requirement as mechanism for solar heat gain control in the building. <u>Light Reflector System / Light Shelves</u> Material selection for Light Reflector System shall consider the building structural strength, ease of maintenance, cost and durability.
5.	Painting	General	To achieve good thermal comfort in the building, the albedo which is the fraction of sunlight reflected by a material shall be around 0.4 for walls and above 0.7 for pavement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

NO.	CONSTRUCTION WORK	ITEM	DESCRIPTION
		General	Low Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Paints and finishes with low VOC content shall generally be used, ensuring they meet the required quality and standards, sourced from local manufacturers, and certified with eco-friendly labelling.
		Painting Works for Anti-Vandalism	Where building requiring non-stick paint or washable surface in prevention of anti-vandalism, including sticking of notes and tags, application of one coat of acryliccopolymer water-based basecoat and two finishing coats of low VOC vinyl acrylic copolymer emulsion of approved colour all in accordance to manufacturer's recommendation.
6.	Timber Joinery and Ironmongery	Adhesive	Generally, adhesive with Low VOC content shall be used and be of the required quality and standard obtained from local manufacturers and certified with eco green labelling.
		Built-in Furniture	Generally, any furniture material and finishes with Low VOC content shall be used and be of the required quality and standard obtained from local manufacturers and certified with eco green labelling.
7.	Ceiling	Sealants	Generally, sealants with Low VOC content shall be used and be of the required quality and standard obtained from local manufacturers and certified with Eco Green Labelling.
8.	Glazing	Sealants	Generally, sealants with Low VOC content shall be used and be of the required quality and standard obtained from local manufacturers and certified with Green Label.
9.	Sanitary Fittings	Cistern for Water Closet	Where applicable cistern for water closet used in the building shall be certified by Water Efficient Product Labelling Scheme (WELPS), SPAN or other eco labelling.
		Flush Valve for Water Closet	Where applicable flush valve for water closet used in the building shall be certified by WELPS, SPAN or other eco labelling.
		All types of tap	Where applicable the water taps used in the building shall be certified by WELPS, SPAN or other eco labelling.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION C : EARTHWORKS		PAGE
1.	General Requirement	C/1
2.	Soil Investigation Report	C/2
3.	Site Clearing, Grubbing and Stripping Topsoil	C/2
4.	Timber	C/4
5.	Demolition of Existing Structures	C/4
6.	Relocation of Existing Utilities and Services	C/4
7.	Earthworks	C/4
8.	Filling Works	C/10
9.	Protection and Maintenance for Erosion Control	C/15

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General Requirement

1.1. This specification covers all the required earthworks construction within the limits of the Works. It includes the removal, proper utilization, and hauling, or disposal of all excavated materials, and the construction, shaping, and finishing of all earthworks throughout the entire extent of the Works, in conformity with the Drawings and these Specifications.

1.2. The earthworks shall be executed in such a manner and order as approved by the S.O. The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with by-laws and regulations relating to earthworks.

1.3. Excavation in rock and/or hard material shall respectively be measured and paid for as extra over to excavation works in accordance with the Provisional B.Q. The Contractor shall give reasonable notice to the S.O. to examine, classify the excavation and to take measurement prior to breaking up.

1.4. For contract based on Specifications and Drawings, unless otherwise provided in the Contract, for the purpose of pricing the excavation and earthworks, the whole excavation shall be assumed to be without rock and/or hard material as defined hereunder.

1.5. For contract based on Quantities, the pricing shall be in accordance with the B.Q. and deemed to include all validation and quality control testing required by this specification.

1.6. Computation of volume of rock excavation for payment shall be based on nett volume excavated as shown on the Drawings.

1.7. The Contractor shall comply with all statutory requirements and regulations such as payment of royalties and environmental protection for removal of unsuitable material and borrow materials.

1.8. The Contractor shall provide where necessary temporary water courses, ditches, drains, pumping or other means of maintaining the earthworks free from water. Such provision shall include carrying out the work of forming the cuttings and embankments in such a manner that their surfaces at all times are at sufficient gradient to enable them to shed water and prevent water ponding.

1.9. In pumping water out from excavation and in the lowering of water table, the Contractor shall pay due regard to the stability and settlement of all structures.

1.10. Adequate means for trapping silt shall be provided on all temporary drainage systems. Similar arrangements shall be made for all earthworks including excavation whether for pile trenches, foundations or cuttings.

1.11. Should the surface of completed areas be damaged by erosion or by any other causes, the Contractor at his own cost shall make good such areas to the approval of the S.O..

1.12. The Contractor shall exercise care in preventing wastage of suitable material needed for embankment or fill construction.

1.13. Method of Construction

1.13.1 For the purpose of this clause, the method statement shall include, but is not limited to, the following items unless otherwise specified by the S.O.: -

(i) Detailed construction sequences;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Shop drawings showing details of all special requirements for the construction activities;

(iii) Design calculation of key temporary works endorsed by Professional Engineer;

(iv) Materials, plants, machineries and labour requirements at each construction stages;

(v) Rate of production output based on resources allocations; and

(vi) Other relevant information such as all required testing as specified in this specification, instrumentation (if required) etc..

If requested by S.O., the Contractor shall submit additional information pertaining to the method of construction.

1.13.2 The contractor's method of construction shall comply with more stringent of either the statutory limits imposed on lateral and vertical ground movements, construction noise, vibration and air pollution levels, or such limits necessary for the adequate protection and proper functioning of neighbouring roadways, buildings and their facilities as agreed with the S.O.. The Contractor's compliance with these limits shall not relieve him of his sole responsibility for any consequential damages to adjoining structures, roads and other properties arising from excavation work.

1.13.3 The Contractor shall conduct condition survey prior to excavation at nearby existing structures of the proposed excavation works.

1.13.4 The Contractor shall strictly adhere to construction methods approved by the S.O.. Notwithstanding the S.O.'s approval of the Contractor's proposed methods of construction pursuant to this clause, such approval shall not diminish or absolve the Contractor of any duties or responsibilities under the Contract.

1.14. The Contractor shall prepare and submit an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as described in Section B. No works shall commence until the S.O. has reviewed and approved the EMP. The Contractor shall execute all works in strict compliance with the approved EMP.

2. Soil Investigation Report

A soil investigation report shall be made available (if any) at the S.O.'s office for the Contractor information. The Contractor shall study the soil investigation report in detail and make his own interpretation of the information provided and make due allowance for the effect of site conditions on his construction operations. No responsibility is assumed by the S.O. for any opinion given in the soil investigation report.

3. Site Clearing, Grubbing and Stripping Topsoil

This work shall consist of clearing, grubbing and stripping topsoil in the areas within the limits of Works designated hereunder and/or shown on the Drawings and/or directed by the S.O., and of clearing only in other areas designated hereunder and/or shown on the Drawings and/or directed by the S.O., all as specified herein and as required by the S.O.. The work shall also include the demolition and disposal of structures in the said areas, except where otherwise provided for in the Contract, as specified herein and as required by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1. Site clearing

3.1.1. Clearing shall consist of cutting and/or taking down, removal and disposal of everything above ground level, including objects such as walls, fences, drains and other obstructions, except such trees, vegetation, structures or parts of structures and other things which are designated in the Contract to remain, to be protect as satisfied under SECTION Y: LANDSCAPING AND TURFING. The material to be cleared shall include but not necessarily be limited to trees, stumps (parts above ground), logs, brushwood, undergrowth, long grasses, crops, loose vegetable matter and structures (except those structures whose removal or clearance is otherwise provided for in the Contract). Clearing shall also include levelling of obsolete dikes, terraces, ditches, etc., unless otherwise directed by the S.O..

3.1.2. All holes and cavities in the ground surface after clearing, grubbing and stripping topsoil shall be filled with materials similar to the adjacent ground, and such fill shall be compacted to a dry density as specified by sub-section 8.4.3., with the agreement of the S.O.. This work shall be considered incidental to the work of clearing, grubbing and striping topsoil, and shall not be measured for payment.

3.2. Grubbing

Grubbing shall consist of removal and disposal of surface vegetation, bases of stumps, roots, underground parts of structures, and other obstructions to a depth of at least 500mm below ground level, with the agreement of the S.O..

3.3. Stripping topsoil

3.3.1. Stripping topsoil shall consist of the removal of topsoil to an average depth of at least 150mm below ground level, and its stockpiling for use in the Works, and/or its disposal, as directed by the S.O..

3.3.2. Topsoil to be stockpiled for the Works shall be sufficiently fertile to promote and support the growth of vegetation, and shall be taken from such areas where clearing, grubbing and stripping topsoil is required as approved or directed by the S.O.. Before stockpiling, topsoil shall be separated from objectionable materials such as combustible material including all timber (except timber to be salvaged or used), all brushwood, stumps, roots, vegetation from clearing, grubbing and stripping topsoil (including the demolition of structures), with the agreement of the S.O.. The Contractor shall arrange for stockpile sites either within or outside the site, at his own expense, and with the agreement of the S.O. or as required by the relevant laws and regulations.

3.4. Disposal

All materials resulting from site clearing, grubbing and stripping topsoil shall be removed and disposed of as approved by the S.O. in accordance with the latest Act and Regulations but not limited to Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 127) and the subsidiary legislation under the Act, Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672), Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management (Scheme for Construction Solid Waste) Regulations 2018 or Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171) and by-laws under the Act.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Timber

4.1. The ownership of timber shall be vested in the Government. Saleable timber shall be trimmed and stacked in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate Government agency, in accessible places within the site as approved or directed by the S.O..

4.2. The Contractor shall obtain the permission to use unsaleable timber (or saleable timber when permission is granted in writing by the appropriate Government agency or authority) for his own purpose in connection with the Contract, always provided that all requirements set by the S.O. are complied with.

5. Demolition of Existing Structures

5.1. Major structures are those which cannot practicably be cleared by bulldozer and/or hydraulic excavator, whose demolition requires pneumatic tools, explosives and/or other specialized equipment. A brief description of each major structure (if any) and depth to which extent it shall be demolished is given in the B.Q.

5.2. All fences, buildings, structures, and encumbrances of any character within the limits of the limits of the Works, except those to be removed by others or designated to remain, shall be demolished and removed by the Contractor.

5.3. Materials designated in the Contract or directed by the S.O. to be salvaged, shall be carefully removed and stored, and shall be the property of the Government.

5.4. The Contractor shall submit an appropriate method statement to the S.O. for approval. The method statement shall include, but not limited to, protective measures to be taken, methods for handling the structure, and procedures to ensure the safety of the construction site.

6. Relocation of Existing Utilities and Services

6.1. The Contractor's attention is specially drawn to his responsibilities under the Clause headed ‘Damage to Property' of the Condition of Contract.

6.2. Before commencing on any excavation, the Contractor or his representative shall accompany the S.O. on a site inspection to identify the presence of underground cables, water or other service pipes at or in the vicinity of such excavation. Thereafter, the Contractor shall carry out the excavation work in a manner and sequence as approved by the S.O..

6.3. If during excavation, the Contractor's workmen uncover any cables, water or other service pipes, work shall be stopped immediately and shall not be again started until the matter has been reported to the S.O. who will notify the appropriate local authority, and subsequently issue whatever directions he deemed appropriate.

7. Earthworks

7.1. Definitions

7.1.1. Formation Level

Formation level means the final earthwork level after cutting or filling.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.1.2. Common Excavation

Common excavation shall mean excavation in any materials which are not hard mass or rock mass as defined in sub-section 7.1.5. and sub-section 7.1.6.

7.1.3. Unsuitable Materials

7.1.3.1. Unsuitable materials shall include:

(i) Running silt, peat, logs, stumps, roots, grass and other vegetable matter, perishable or toxic material, slurry or mud; or

(ii) Organic clay and organic silt; or

(iii) Any material

a) Which is susceptible to spontaneous combustion; or

b) Which is clay having a liquid limit exceeding 80% and/or a plasticity index exceeding 55%; or

c) Which has a loss of weight greater than 2.5% on ignition.

7.1.3.2. Materials that are soft or unstable merely because they are too wet or too dry for effective compaction shall not be classified as unsuitable, unless otherwise classified by the S.O..

7.1.4. Suitable Materials

7.1.4.1. Suitable materials shall mean those materials other than the unsuitable materials defined in sub-section 7.1.3.

7.1.4.2. General fill shall generally comprise of suitable materials made up of either cohesive soil or cohesion less soil or mixture of both. The classification of cohesive and cohesion less soil shall be based on Soil Classification System set out in the latest MS 1056.

7.1.4.3. Special fill shall comprise of material, which would otherwise be classified as general fill, but which contains durable well-graded natural sand and gravel or crushed rock, other than argillaceous rock (e.g. mudstone, shale), or durable clean crushed demolition rubble of similar particle size and free from any contaminants.

7.1.5. Hard Mass

7.1.5.1. This shall mean any cemented sediments, weathered rock mass and highly fractured rock mass which can be excavated using an excavator with minimum weight of 41.4 tonnes and nett horsepower rating of 321 brake horsepower with production rate not exceeding 50m^3/hour. All machineries shall be in good condition and operated by skilled personnel approved by the S.O..

7.1.5.2. Hard mass shall exclude individual masses less than 0.5m^3, which shall be considered as common excavation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.1.6. Rock Mass

7.1.6.1. Rock mass shall mean masses found in ledges or masses which can be excavated using the following machinery with production rate not exceeding 20m^3/hour:

(i) Track-type tractor (D8 dozer)

Machinery with minimum weight of 37 tonnes and nett horsepower rating of 303 brake horsepower or more. The tractor unit is to be in good condition and operated by skilled personnel in the use of ripping equipment; and

(ii) Ripping unit

The ripper to be attached to the above-mentioned tractor shall have a minimum penetration force of 120kN. The ripper shall have a single shank in good working condition with sharpened cutting point.

7.1.6.2. Boulders or detached pieces shall only be regarded as rock if they individually exceed 0.5m^3. For boulders or detached pieces individually measuring less than 0.5m^3, it shall be considered as common excavation. For determination of the volume of individual boulder, diameters of the boulder in three (3) orthogonal directions shall be taken. The average of the three (3) diameters shall be used to calculate the volume of boulder. Records of measurements and photographs shall be taken and kept supporting the calculation of the volume of boulder.

7.2. Confirmation of Hard Mass or Rock Mass Excavation

7.2.1. Confirmation of hard mass excavation or rock mass excavation shall be carried out with direct method and indirect method as specified below. Both criteria shall be fulfilled in order for the material to be classified as hard mass or rock mass.

(i) Direct method by trial excavation

Trial excavation shall be conducted using the whether the excavated material is categorized as hard mass or rock mass excavation based on its hourly production rate. The trial excavation shall, as far as possible, be carried out on a flat platform to ensure the machinery operates at its rated horsepower with maximum efficiency. All machinery shall be in good working condition and operated by skilled personnel approved by the S.O..

In the event that the Contractor is unable to provide the machinery specified in sub-sections 7.1.5. and 7.1.6., the Contractor may propose similar machine for use at the site for trial excavation, subject to the S.O.'s approval. The equivalent production rate of the proposed machine shall be calculated with reference to **TABLE C1** & **C2**.

The ripper unit shall only be used for the excavation of hard mass and rock mass, and shall not be used in common excavation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Indirect method by point load test

The point load test shall be carried out on excavated material for this purpose by using a portable point load test apparatus. A minimum ten (10) rock samples from the excavated material resulted from the direct method by trial excavation (as described in (i)) shall be tested and the results interpretation are shown in **TABLE C3**. Samples to be tested shall have a size not less than 30mm and not more than 85mm, with the preferred dimension about 50mm in accordance with ASTM D5731.

The provision of the point load test apparatus at site for the above-mentioned testing shall be at Contractor's own cost and time. The point load test apparatus shall be calibrated and a valid calibration certificate shall be made available to the S.O. upon request.

7.2.2. Confirmation test shall be conducted again if, in S.O.'s opinion, the materials differ from those excavated during the trial excavation.

7.3. Excavation Works

Wherever applicable, this sub-section shall be read together with SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT, for works involved with removal of unsuitable material and/or soft soil layers, and their replacement with suitable material, as indicated in the Drawings.

7.3.1. Dimensional Tolerances

Slopes in cutting shall be trimmed mechanically to neat and even surfaces which shall have gradients not steeper than that shown on the Drawings. Widths of excavations shall not exceed the dimensions shown on the Drawings by more than 300mm with encumbrance free to complete the Work, unless otherwise approved by the S.O..

7.3.2. Separation and Stockpiling of Suitable Material

Where excavation reveals a combination of suitable and unsuitable materials, the Contractor shall, wherever the S.O. considers it practicable, carry out the excavation in such a manner that the suitable materials are excavated separately for use in the Works without contamination by the unsuitable materials.

7.3.3. Removal of Excavated Material from Site

7.3.3.1 Trial pit shall be carried out prior to removal of material to be excavated to confirm water table and depth of excavation.

7.3.3.2 No excavated material shall be removed from the Site except on the direction or with the approval of the S.O. Should the Contractor be permitted to remove suitable materials from the Site to suit his operational procedure, then he shall make good any consequent deficit of fill material arising there from, at his own expense. Unless designated dump sites have been shown on the Drawings, the Contractor shall dispose of surplus suitable material at his own dump areas outside the Site as approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.3.4. Removal of Unsuitable Material

7.3.4.1. Trial pit/ hand auger shall be carried out prior to removal of material to be excavated to confirm water table and depth of excavation.

7.3.4.2. Unsuitable material shall be excavated to such depth and over such area as shown on the Drawings and/or directed by the S.O. and be transported and disposed of in an approved manner. Unless approval of the S.O. to dump and spread the unsuitable material within the Site is obtained, the Contractor shall be responsible for providing his own dump site for such unsuitable material. Voids created due to removal of unsuitable material shall be backfilled with suitable material compacted to a dry density as specified in sub-section 8.4.3. or that specified for the respective part earthworks or as directed by the S.O..

7.3.5. Replacement of Excavated Material under Standing Water

Where it is decided by the S.O. that replacement of excavated material shall be done under standing water, voids created due to removal of excavated material shall be backfilled with hard clean crushed rock, natural gravel or sand having grading within the respective limits specified in **TABLE C4**.

7.3.6. Sides of Excavation

The Contractor shall ensure that at all times, the sides of the excavation are maintained in a safe and stable condition and shall be responsible for the adequate provision of all shoring and strutting including sheet piling required for this purpose. All temporary works shall comply with the requirements of BS 5975.

7.3.7. Widening Cuts

The S.O. may instruct the Contractor or the Contractor himself may elect to obtain material for the Works by widening cuts. In the latter case, the Contractor shall first request permission in writing from the S.O.. Widening of cuts shall not be permitted beyond the limits of the road reserve.

Any additional costs and time incurred that resulted from widening cuts shall be borne by the Contractor.

7.3.8. Excavation of Rock

7.3.8.1 Rock excavation shall be carried out by methods appropriate to site requirements as approved by the S.O..

7.3.8.2 Where the excavation is too hard to be performed by digging, dozing, scraping, ripping, splitting, breaking, jack picking or other such methods, the Contractor may make a written request to the S.O. for permission to blast. Such permission will be granted only if the S.O. is satisfied that all reasonable measures have been tried to carry out the excavation by methods other than blasting.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.3.8.3 Where explosives are used, the Contractor shall provide a method statement and shall comply fully with requirements of these Specifications, or any direction, order, requirement, or instruction given by the Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) or any other authority competent to do so under any written law. The Contractor shall comply with the safety and hazard requirements as specify in Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and any misconduct and the use of excessive explosive shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

7.3.8.4 Where chemical are used, the Contractor shall provide a method statement and shall comply fully with requirements of these Specifications, or any direction, order, requirement or instruction given by the Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) or any other authority competent to do so under any written law. The Contractor shall comply to the safety and hazard requirements as specify in Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and any misconduct and the use of excessive explosive shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

7.3.8.5 All material from rock excavations shall be used as far as is practicable in the Works.

7.3.8.6 Where the rock is of satisfactory quality, the Contractor may elect to crush and screen it to produce aggregates required for concrete, road base, sub-base, or other purposes with the prior approval of the S.O.. Excavated rock needed for earthwork construction which the Contractor elects so to use for producing aggregate materials shall be replaced at the Contractor's own expense by borrow materials of satisfactory quality from alternative locations approved by the S.O..

7.3.8.7 Otherwise, excavated rock shall be used in the construction of embankment and fill, to the fullest practical extent, in either of the two following ways:

(i) Excavated rock shall be broken down to a maximum particle size of 300mm and used as rock fill as described in sub-section 8.6.

(ii) Excavated rock shall be broken down to a maximum particle size of 150mm, blended with suitable earth fill material in a proportion not exceeding 1 rock to 1 earth, and used as common fill.

7.3.8.8 The Contractor may only waste excavated rock with the approval of the S.O. Excavated rock needed for earthwork construction which the Contractor elects to waste shall be replaced at the Contractor's own expense by borrow materials of satisfactory quality from alternative locations approved by the S.O..

7.3.9. Storage and Handling of Explosives

The storage and handling of explosive shall be adhered to all Authorities' requirement. The prevention of any unauthorised issue or improper use of any explosive brought on the Works shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and only experienced and qualified personnel shall be employed to handle explosives for the purpose of the Works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.3.10. Blasting

7.3.10.1 Explosives shall be used in the quantities and manner recommended by the manufacturers and blasting specialist. Blasting shall be restricted to such periods as the S.O. may prescribe and to comply with all Authorities' requirement. If, in the opinion of the S.O., blasting would be dangerous to persons or properties or to any finished work, or is being carried on in a reckless manner, he may prohibit it, and order the rock to be excavated by other means. Such authorisation shall not in any way relieve the Contractor of his liabilities under the Conditions of Contract.

7.3.10.2 All necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid overbreak As the excavation approaches its final lines face, blasting with pre-splitting technique shall be carried out to reduce blast damage and create reasonably even finished surface.

7.3.11. Safety Measures

7.3.11.1. When blasting is carried out close to properties or roads, safety rules complying with all authorities' requirements shall be strictly adhered to. Where necessary or as directed by the S.O., heavy mesh blasting mats or any other controlled materials shall be used to ensure that no damage is caused to persons or properties on or off Site. Special care shall be taken on highly weathered rock mass and sensitive ground. Plaster shooting will not be permitted within 400m of any building or structure. The Contractor shall keep records of the nearby existing properties and provide sufficient monitoring instrumentation before any blasting commence. Any damage caused by blasting shall be borne by the Contractor.

7.3.11.2. If traffic on any road or railway has to be interrupted for blasting operations, the Contractor shall obtain approval of his schedule for such interruption from the appropriate authorities and shall prove to the S.O. that he has obtained it, prior to the interruption.

7.3.11.3. When blasting is carried out with close proximity to sensitive structures and environmental sensitive areas, thresholds and criteria of vibration, air blast, dust, fly rock and other blasting impact shall be established for monitoring purpose.

7.3.12. Insecure Material

The cut slopes shall be cleared of all rock fragments which move when pried with a crowbar. The Contractor shall excavate any insecure material to an approved depth and build up the resulting spaces with Class C12/15 concrete or masonry using rock similar to the adjoining natural rock so as to ensure a solid face.

8. Filling Works

8.1. Material

8.1.1. Fill materials to form formation level shall be of suitable material obtained from excavation in cuttings. Where the quantity of such materials is inadequate, the Contractor shall obtain suitable materials from the designated borrow pits or from his own borrow pits which have been approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.1.2. The fill material shall be free from roots, grass, other vegetable material, clay lump or material of particles size larger than 150mm.

8.1.3. Unless otherwise directed by the S.O., the following tests shall be carried out for every 1,500m^3 of fill material to be placed at Site:

(i) Atterberg limits, MS 1056: Part 2;

(ii) Gradation analysis, MS 1056: Part 2;

(iii) Compaction Test (4.5 kg rammer method), MS 1056: Part 4.

8.1.4. Sand shall not be used as fill materials at outer edges of the embankment.

8.2. Borrow Pits

8.2.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for locating borrow pits. Designated borrow pits shown on the Drawings only indicate to the Contractor potential areas for borrow. Whether the Contractor obtains materials from the designated or his own borrow pit, it shall be his responsibility to ascertain the suitability of the pit with respect to the quantity and quality of the materials, which shall be subjected to the approval of the S.O..

8.2.2. The Contractor shall keep the borrow pits free from water ponding and the excavation neat and tidy. The contractor shall make sure the sidewall of the borrow pits is stable, protect the slope surface by turfing and shall carry out other necessary erosion and environmental protection measures following the agreed method statement or as instructed by the S.O..

8.3. Placement of Fill Materials

8.3.1. All fill materials shall be deposited in layers and brought up at a uniform rate so that all parts of the Site reach the designed level at the same time. The loose depth for each layer of fill shall be determined from the trial compaction. Each layer shall extend over the full width of the fill area and shall be compacted in accordance with the requirements of sub-section 8.4. Each compacted layer shall be maintained at all times with a sufficiently even surface of longitudinal and cross slope in order to maintain the stability and drain away the surface water.

8.3.2. Where embankment is to be constructed on ground with a cross slope flatter than 1 (vertical) to 10 (horizontal) but steeper than 1 (vertical) to 30 (horizontal), the foundation material, except where this is rock, shall be scarified to a depth of 100mm, blended with embankment fill material and compacted as described in sub-section 8.4.

8.3.3. Where embankment is to be constructed against existing embankment or on ground with a cross-slope steeper than 1 (vertical) to 10 (horizontal), the foundation shall be excavated in all materials (including hard rock) to form benches with horizontal and vertical faces from which construction of the embankment shall proceed. The benches shall be contiguous beneath the full width of the embankment and shall be of a suitable width to accommodate construction equipment such as motor-graders, trucks, rollers, etc.. Scarifying of the horizontal and vertical faces of the benches shall not normally be required, and the material excavated in forming the benches may normally be used as fill in the embankment as approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4. Compaction

8.4.1. General

8.4.1.1. All materials used in embankments and as fill elsewhere shall be compacted as soon as practicable after being placed and spread. Compaction shall be undertaken to the requirements of this section by plant approved by the S.O.. All compaction requirements shall be controlled by means of field density measurement.

8.4.1.2. For compaction of embankment slope, the Contractor may either extend each compacted layer beyond the design slope surface by at least 600mm then trim back to the required slope angle, or he may employ an agreed tow type roller to compact the sloping surface.

8.4.2. Compaction Trials

8.4.2.1. The latest MS 1056: Part 4 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method) shall be used in determining the moisture versus density relation of soil.

8.4.2.2. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his agreement the proposed method of compaction for each main type of material to be used in the embankment. This shall include the type of compaction plant for each type of material and the number of passes in relation to the loose depth of material to achieve desired compaction. The maximum loose thickness for fill shall generally be limited to 400mm unless trial compaction shows compliance with larger loose thickness and with the approval from the S.O.. The Contractor shall carry out field compaction trials, supplemented by any necessary laboratory investigations, as required by the S.O.. This shall be done by using the procedures proposed by the Contractor for earthworks and shall demonstrate to the S.O. that all the specified requirements regarding compaction can be achieved. Compaction trials with the main types of material likely to be encountered shall be completed before the works with the corresponding materials will be allowed to commence. Each trial area shall be not smaller than 8m x 15m.

8.4.2.3. For earthwork compaction of less than 100m^3, trial compaction can be waived with approval from the S.O., but field density testing as per sub-section 8.4.4. is remained necessary as and when instructed by the S.O..

8.4.3. Degree of Compaction

The whole of the fill area shall be compacted in layers until no visible track line and to not less than 90% (for cohesive material) or 95% (for cohesion less material) of the maximum dry density (MDD) determined in the latest MS 1056 Compaction Test (4.5kg-rammer method), unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings.

8.4.4. Field Density Testing

Field density tests on each layer of compacted earth fill shall be carried out using the sand replacement method in accordance with the latest MS 1056 or by using other means of testing of comparable accuracy approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.5. Moisture Control

8.4.5.1. Each layer of earth fill shall be processed as necessary to bring its moisture content to a uniform level throughout the material, suitable for compaction. The optimum moisture content (OMC) as determined by the latest MS 1056 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method) shall be used as a guide in determining the proper range of moisture content, preferably on the wet side, at which each soil type shall be compacted. Water shall be added in fine spray for consistent moisture absorption in the fill, or the material aerated and dried to adjust the soil to the proper range of moisture content to obtain the required density. Dry sand or cement or mixture of sand and cement can be added for the same purpose upon approval by the S.O.. A satisfactory method and sufficient equipment as approved by the S.O. shall be used for the furnishing and handling of water.

8.4.5.2. If the natural water content of suitable material is too high for the proper compaction to be carried out, the Contractor can either bring down the moisture content by aeration or drying or alternatively replace it with suitable materials of compactable moisture range at his own cost.

8.4.6. Air Voids

To reduce potential of collapse compression of unsaturated cohesive fill due to wetting, the moisture content range at fill placement shall be controlled to achieve a compacted fill with allowable air void content not exceeding 5%.

8.5. Frequency of Control Tests

8.5.1. For fill/ imported material, control test shall include a series of test as per Sub-section 8.1.3.

8.5.2. For compacted material, control test shall consist of one field density test which evenly allocated to each compacted layer of the entire compacted fill.

8.5.3. The frequency of control tests shall be in accordance with **TABLE C5**.

8.5.4. The control tests shall be evenly allocated to each compacted layer of the entire compacted fill.

8.5.5. If certain test methods are used for the reasons of speed and economy, calibration between such tests and the master test method as per latest MS 1056 shall be carried out at the interval of every 100 tests subject to the S.O. agreement. The calibration is material specific and shall be performed for each material type. The non-master test method with variation of more than ±5% shall be rejected.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.6. Rock Fill Embankment

8.6.1. Rock used in rock fill embankments shall be of maximum particle size of 300mm so that it can be deposited in horizontal layers, each not exceeding 500mm in compacted depth and extending over the full width of the embankment except for any specified external cover to slopes or new formation level. The materials shall be spread and levelled by a crawler tractor weighing not less than 15 tonnes. Each layer shall consist of reasonably well graded rock and all large voids with averaging dimension of exceeding 150mm shall be filled with broken fragments before the next layer is placed. The top surface and side slopes of embankments so formed shall be thoroughly blinded with approved fine graded material to seal the surface.

8.6.2. There shall be a transition layer between rock fill and earth fill or the top 300mm of subgrade of at least 300mm compacted thickness. This shall consist of uniformly graded crushed rock between 6mm and 150mm as approved by the S.O..

8.6.3. Each layer of rock used as rock fill in embankments shall be systematically compacted by at least 12 passes of a vibrating roller with a static load per 25mm width of roll of at least 45kg or a grid roller with load per 25mm width of roll of at least 200kg or other approved plant.

8.7. Filling on Soft Ground

8.7.1. Foundation Treatment

8.7.1.1. Where soft ground under embankment is to be treated as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O., the foundation soil shall be improved as specified in SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

8.7.1.2. The first layer of fill materials shall be deposited over the full width of the embankment and berms in thicknesses not more than 500mm or as approved by the S.O. to sufficiently support earthwork machineries.

8.7.1.3. If fill materials are required to be placed under standing water, hard clean crushed rock, natural gravel or sand having grading within the respective limits specified in **TABLE C4** shall be used to backfill the embankment not less than 300mm above the standing water to receive compacted suitable fill thereafter.

8.7.2. Surcharge and Staged Construction

Where indicated in the Contract or directed by the S.O., the embankment shall be built to different heights in stages with or without surcharge and with allowance for consolidation time periods in between stages, all in accordance with the Contract. Where surcharge is specified, the work shall be carried as specified in SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT. The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision of surcharge material and the removal and disposal of excess material on completion of consolidation or when directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.7.3. Geotechnical Instrumentations

8.7.3.1. Geotechnical instruments shall be provided and installed by the Contractor in the positions as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. for the purpose of measuring intended reading at specified location(s) during and after the construction period. The details of geotechnical instruments shall be as shown on the Drawings and the Contractor shall be responsible for supplying, installing and maintaining the functionality of the geotechnical instruments as the work proceeds.

8.7.3.2. Geotechnical instrumentation works shall comply with SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

8.7.4. Monitoring Records

8.7.4.1. All monitoring works and records taken shall comply with SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT.

8.7.4.2. Joint recording of geotechnical instruments reading shall be conducted as specified. The monitoring records shall be submitted to the S.O. on an approved printed form by the Contractor. Softcopy of monitoring records shall be submitted together with the hard copy records.

8.7.4.3. For the measurement of the volume that has settled below the original level of the foundation of the embankment, the measured settlement of each settlement gauge shall be used for volume computation following the method shown on the Drawings.

9. Protection and Maintenance for Erosion Control

9.1. The Contractor shall be fully responsible to repair/ remedy any slope erosion, slip or tension cracks (if any and due to whatever causes) at his own cost if the requirements are not fully complied with. The method and procedure of remedy/ stabilization plus necessary stability analysis shall be prepared and endorsed by a Professional Engineer with full design verification and justifications.

9.2. Where turfing is required for earthworks protection, it shall be planted immediately after cutting or filling as specified under SECTION Y: LANDSCAPING AND TURFING.

9.3. Where hydroseeding is required for earthworks protection, it shall be carried out immediately after cutting or filling as specified under SECTION R: SLOPE STABILIZATION AND RETAINING STRUCTURE.

9.3.1. All grass shall be regularly watered until the vegetation is satisfactorily established to the requirements of these Specifications. Any dead grass shall be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

9.4. Creepers

9.4.1. Where creepers are introduced on gunited slopes, rocks or unsuitable materials, species shall be of Malaysian origin such as ficus pumila, centrusemo pubscens, or to the agreement of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9.4.2. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his consideration and approval, at least four (4) weeks in advance of the proposed work, full details of his proposed method of planting the creepers. The information submitted shall include, but not limited to, a full description of the following aspects of the work:

9.4.2.1. The preparation of the areas to be planted with creepers, including the amount of topsoil if appropriate to be used and its method of application;

9.4.2.2. The details and results of investigations to determine which types of creepers are compatible with the soil in the areas to be planted;

9.4.2.3. The types of creepers to be used, and the function, root and growth characteristics of each type;

9.4.2.4. The composition of fertilizer to be used at the time of planting the creepers and its rate of application;

9.4.2.5. The composition of fertilizer to be used after planting, the times of application and the rate of application;

9.4.2.6. The amounts of lime or other chemicals (if any) to be applied to improve the soil before, during and/or after planting;

9.4.2.7. the cultivation and after care of the areas, including rates and frequencies of watering, fertilizing and general maintenance for at least 1 year after planting;

9.4.2.8. the time after planting required for establishing permanent, dense growth of creepers, which will require minimal maintenance;

9.4.2.9. Guarantees the success of the creepers planting work.

9.4.3. All creepers shall be regularly watered until the vegetation is satisfactorily established to the requirements of these Specifications. Any dead creepers shall be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

9.5. Temporary Slope Protection

9.5.1. Should the Contractor be unable to turf/hydroseed the exposed slopes within one (1) week after cutting/filling works, temporary protection measures such as covering with tarpaulin sheet or artificial cover to control erosion shall be taken.

TABLE C1: EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION RATE OF HARD MASS BASED ON TYPES OF EXCAVATORS

Excavator Series	Weight (Tonnes)	Engine Horsepower (HP)	Factor Compared with 41.4 Tonnes (Excavator Series 400)	Equivalent Production Rate for Hard Mass (m^3/hr)
150	15.4	99	0.33	16.5
200	21.2	170	0.58	29.0
250	27	188	0.63	31.5
300	31	242	0.67	33.5
350	36	271	0.75	37.5
400	41.4	321	1.0	50.0

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE C2: EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION RATE OF ROCK MASS BASED ON TYPES OF TRACK-TYPES TRACTORS WITH RIPPING EQUIPMENT (BULLDOZER RIPPER)

Dozer	Flywheel Power (kW)	Operating Weight (Tonnes)	Factor Compared with 37 Tonnes (Bulldozer Ripper)	Equivalent Production Rate for Rock Mass (m^3/hr)
D6, D7	200-240	20-25	0.54	11.0
D8	303	37	1.0	20.0
D9	405	48	1.3	26.0

Note: If the contractor elects to use machinery larger than as specified above, it should be considered equivalent to the specified capacity for the purpose of approval.

TABLE C3: CATEGORY OF EXCAVATION BASED ON CORRECTED POINT LOAD TEST INDEX $I_{S(50)}$

Type of Excavation	Corrected Point Load Test Index $I_{s(50)}$ ≥ 2MPa
Common Excavation	Not applicable (no solid sample can be tested)
Hard Mass	< 80% of the samples
Rock Mass	≥ 80% of the samples

TABLE C4: GRADING LIMITS OF MATERIALS FOR REPLACEMENT OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL

B.S. Sieve Size	% Passing by Weight
Crushed Rock or Gravel	
63.0 mm	100
37.5 mm	85 – 100
20.0 mm	0 – 20
10.0 mm	0 – 5
Sand	
10.0 mm	100
5.0 mm	90 – 100
1.18 mm	45 – 80
300 µm	10 – 30
150 µm	2 - 10

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE C5: FREQUENCY OF CONTROL TEST FOR EARTH EMBANKMENT

Type of Material	Frequency of Test
Fill/ Imported material	1 test per 1500m^3
Compacted material	1 test per 500m^2

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION D : FOUNDATION WORKS AND WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR LEVEL		PAGE
1.	Description	D/1
2.	General Requirements	D/1
3.	Soil Investigation Works	D/2
4.	Shallow Foundations	D/3
5.	Deep Foundations	D/8
6.	Subterranean Termites Treatment	D/60
7.	Damp Proof Membrane (DPM)	D/61
8.	Damp Proof Course (DPC)	D/62
9.	Filling Under Floors, Aprons Etc.	D/62
10.	Hardcore	D/62

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. Description

This work shall consist of the supply, installation/ construction and testing of foundation works in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades and cross-sections shown on the Drawings and as directed by the S.O..

2. General Requirements

2.1. Setting Out

Setting out shall be carried out using the data and reference points as shown on the Drawings. The foundation position shall be marked with suitable identifiable pegs or markers at least 300mm length driven into the ground and the location marked with contrasting material. If raking piles are to be installed then the setting out pins, pegs or markers is located in an offset position at piling platform level taking into account of depth to cut-off level and rake value of the pile. In addition, the alignment of pins, pegs or markers shall indicate the direction of the rake. Immediately before pile installation or casting of foundation, the foundation point shall be checked by the Contractor again.

2.2. Excavation

2.2.1. Foundations shall be excavated to the levels and dimensions as shown on the Drawings, with sides trimmed and bottoms levelled and stepped as required.

2.2.2. All excavations shall be carried down to the required level as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise, the depths of foundation are decided on the site by the S.O.. The Contractor shall, at his own cost and expense, make good any over excavation below the required depth with suitable granular material or concrete as approved by the S.O..

2.3. Method Statement for Construction Operations

2.3.1. Two (2) weeks before the commencement of foundation works, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O., a detailed method statement for the foundation works. The method statement shall contain the followings:

2.3.1.1. A detailed construction sequence;

2.3.1.2. Shop Drawings showing details of all special requirements for the construction activities such as hoisting of piles, reinforcement cages, cast in fixing, etc.;

2.3.1.3. Design calculation of key temporary works endorsed by a Professional Engineer;

2.3.1.4. Materials, plant and labour requirement at each construction stage;

2.3.1.5. Rate of production output based on resources allocated;

2.3.1.6. Other information relevant to the foundation works.

2.3.2. If requested by the S.O., the Contractor shall submit additional information pertaining to the method of construction (including temporary works and the use of the construction plant), calculation of the stresses, strain and deflection that will arise in the permanent works of any part thereof during construction.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.3. The Contractor shall not deviate from the methods which have been approved by the S.O.. Approval by the S.O on the Contractor's proposed methods of construction shall not, in any way, relieve the Contractor of any of his duties or responsibilities under the Contract.

2.4. Unexpected Ground Conditions

The Contractor shall give a written notice immediately to the S.O. of any circumstances which, in the Contractor's opinion, indicate ground conditions that may differ from those expected by the Engineer as shown in the Drawings. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a report which contains all information available to the Contractor that will materially assist the S.O. in verifying the conditions reported, and to modify the design, if necessary.

2.5. Adjacent Structures

2.5.1. The Contractor shall carry out a dilapidation survey of adjacent properties to establish the existing condition of the adjacent structures and facilities prior to commencement of foundation works. Dilapidation surveys shall be conducted by a registered building surveyor and the result of the survey shall be submitted to the S.O. for record.

2.5.2. The Contractor shall pay very careful attention to the construction constraints imposed by adjacent structures. The Contractor shall take adequate measures to ensure his foundation works do not disturb or damage existing adjacent structures and surrounding environment. The Contractor shall provide a proposal for monitoring adjacent structures and surrounding environment for any detrimental effects arising from execution of the foundation works, so that appropriate and timely preventive action can be taken to minimise damage. The Contractor's proposal and monitoring programme shall be certified by a Professional Engineer.

2.5.3. The Contractor shall be responsible and bear the cost incurred including claims for damages arising from his execution of the foundation works.

2.6. Existing Services

The Contractor shall give all required notices to the appropriate utility authorities before commencement of foundation works. The Contractor shall also locate existing services by piloting, protect existing services, rectify any damage or interference to them and provide temporary support while repairs are being carried out if so required.

2.7. Disposal of spoil

Soil removed from the excavation shall be removed and disposed of as approved by the S.O. in accordance with the latest Act and Regulations but not limited to Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Act 127) and the subsidiary legislation under the Act, Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672), Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management (Scheme for Construction Solid Waste) Regulations 2018 or Local Government Act 1976 (Act 171) and by-laws under the Act.

3. Soil Investigation Works

A soil investigation report shall be made available (if any) at the S.O.'s office for the Contractor information. The Contractor shall study the soil investigation report in detail and make his own interpretation of the information provided and make due allowance for the effect of site condition on his construction operation. No responsibility is assumed by the S.O.'s for any opinion or conclusion given in the soil investigation report.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Shallow Foundations

4.1. Definition

Shallow foundation is a foundation constructed in depth of not exceeding 3.0m from formation level. The depth to width ratio of the foundation is D/B≤ 3. Unless otherwise specified, shallow foundations shall conform with MS 1756. On no account shall isolated foundations be founded on made up or filled ground unless detailed engineering analysis has been carried out.

4.2. Type of shallow foundation

4.2.1. Pad Foundation

Pad Foundation is spread or isolated foundation of rectangular or square reinforced concrete pad that supports localized single point loads such as structural columns.

4.2.2. Strip Foundation

Strip Foundation is continuous strip of reinforced concrete that supports continuous loads such as walls.

4.2.3. Raft Foundation

Raft Foundation is a combined strip or pad foundation that may cover the entire area under a structure supporting several columns and walls.

4.3. Materials

4.3.1. Concrete

The materials and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification.

4.3.2. Reinforcement

The steel reinforcement shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification.

4.4. Confirmatory of Allowable Bearing Capacity of Soil

4.4.1. The Contractor shall conduct dynamic probing test to confirm the required allowable bearing capacity for all types of shallow foundation. For pad foundation, the probe test shall be conducted at every column position, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings. The Probe test shall be carried out in accordance with JKR Standard Specification for Road Works “SECTION 17: SITE INVESTIGATION”. The Contractor shall submit the results to the S.O. for approval.

4.4.2. In the case where the allowable bearing capacity required is more than or equals to 150kN/m^2, the Contractor shall carry out the plate bearing test as stated in the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5. Plate Bearing Test

4.5.1. General

4.5.1.1. To verify the allowable bearing capacity, the Contractor shall carry out plate bearing test as shown on the Drawings and/or as instructed by the S.O.. The recommended size of the test plate shall not be less than 500mm in diameter. Selection of bearing plate is such that it shall not warp or deform under the applied load.

4.5.1.2. The design and construction of the load application system shall be satisfactory for the required test. These details shall be made available prior to the commencement of testing.

4.5.2. Preparation at Test Level

4.5.2.1. Notice of Excavation

The Contractor shall give at least 48 hours' prior notice of commencement of excavation of the specified location to be tested.

4.5.2.2. Method of Excavation

(i) Excavation to the test level shall commence as quickly as practicable to minimize the effects of stress relief, particularly when in cohesive soils. Temporary ground support shall be installed as and when necessary. Where the test is to be carried out below the groundwater level in permeable ground, the equipment for lowering the water level shall be installed and water level shall be lowered before the excavation reaches the water table in order to prevent ground disturbance.

(ii) All loose materials and any embedded fragments shall be removed so that the area for the plate is generally level and as undisturbed as possible. For uneven surface, place a layer of sand, nowhere exceeding 100mm in thickness to obtain a level soil surface. The depth of the test area should be the same as the foundation depth of the structure to be built on Site.

4.5.2.3. Supervision

(i) The setting up of plate bearing test equipment shall be carried out under competent supervision and the equipment shall be checked to ensure that the setting-up is satisfactory before the commencement of load test.

(ii) All tests shall be carried out only under the direction of an experienced and competent supervisor conversant with the test equipment and test procedures. All personnel operating the test equipment shall have been trained in its use.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.2.4. Notice of Test

The Contractor shall give at least 24 hours' prior notice of the commencement of the test. No load shall be applied to the test area before the confirmation of the specified test procedure.

4.5.3. Protection of Testing Equipment

4.5.3.1. Protection from Weather

Throughout the test period, all equipment for measuring load and movement, and beams shall be protected from adverse effects of sun, wind and precipitation.

4.5.3.2. Prevention of Disturbance

Construction activities and persons who are not involved in the testing processes shall be kept at a sufficient distance from the test location to avoid disturbance due to any unavoidable activity and its effects.

4.5.4. Method of Loading

4.5.4.1. Test Load

(i) The test load shall be applied in one of the following ways:

a) By means of a jack which obtains its reaction from the load heavier than the required load such as concrete blocks, water in tanks or others;

b) By means of a jack which obtains its reaction from tension piles or other suitable anchors.

(ii) In all cases, the reaction load or its supports shall be placed sufficiently far from the proposed test position to reduce the influence on the results to a tolerable level. Care shall be taken to ensure that the reaction load remains stable throughout the test without the possibility of load tilting or collapsing.

(iii) In addition to the reaction load, it shall be necessary to provide a loading frame, a bearing plate, a loading column and a hydraulic jack or other appropriate type of load measuring device. The loading column shall be of sufficient strength to prevent undue buckling under the maximum load. The total weight of the kentledge or reaction force provided shall be at least 1.2 times the maximum test load.

(iv) In all cases the Contractor shall ensure that when the hydraulic jack and load measuring device are mounted on the loading column, the entire system shall be stable up to the maximum load to be applied. If in the course of carrying out a test, any unforeseen occurrence should take place, further loading shall not be applied until a proper engineering assessment of the prevailing conditions has been made and steps taken to rectify any fault.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(v) Where an inadequacy in any part of the system might constitute a hazard, means shall be provided to enable the test to be controlled from a position clear of the kentledge stack or test frame.

(vi) The hydraulic jack, pump, hoses, pipes, couplings and other apparatus to be operated under hydraulic pressure shall be capable to withstand a pressure of 1.5 times the maximum pressure used in the test without leaking. Test certificate shall be submitted before carrying the test.

(vii) The maximum test load expressed as a reading on the gauge in use shall be displayed and all operators shall be made aware of this limit.

(viii) When method (a) is used, care shall be taken to ensure that the centre of gravity of the kentledge is on the axis of the loading column. The longitudinal axis of the loading column and the centre of the bearing plate shall coincide, and the contact shall be such that any tendency for the plate to tilt is resisted.

(ix) When method (b) is used, all anchor piles shall be at a distance of at least three (3) times the bearing plate diameter from the centre of the plate.

(x) If the anchor piles are to be permanent working piles, their levels shall be observed during application of the test load to ensure no residual uplift occurs.

(xi) Alternatively, the Contractor may propose the use of other types, patented or otherwise, in which case the requirements as below shall be fully complied with.

4.5.4.2. Contractor's Load Test System

The Contractor may propose to use other different types from those specified. The proposal shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 90 days before the date of testing. The suitability or adequacy of any system shall be determined by the S.O.. In the event that the testing system proposed by the Contractor is acceptable, the Contractor shall obtain a Professional Engineer's endorsement on the load settlement results.

4.5.4.3. Deformation Measurement System

The deformation measurement components of the test apparatus shall be made to the required accuracy. Where a dial gauge or other measuring device is used on the plate, a reference beam may serve as the datum. At least four (4) dial gauges or other measuring devices are to be used for measuring the displacement. All settlement devices shall be readable to 0.01 mm. In addition, the levelling equipment shall be readable to 0.1 mm and placed at stable datum when specified. The levelling staff shall have a bubble attached to it so that the verticality of the staff can be checked.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.5. Testing Procedure

4.5.5.1. General

Prior to the performance of any load test, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his approval, Work Drawings showing the method and equipment he proposes to use in the performance of the load test and the measurement of settlements.

4.5.5.2. Maintained Load Test

(i) The Maintained Load Test shall be carried out as follows:

a) The Full Test Load (FTL) on a tested ground shall be three (3) times that of the Allowable Bearing Capacity specified on the Drawings.

b) The test shall be carried out in three (3) cycles with first cycle test up to working load, second cycle test up to twice the Allowable Bearing Capacity and third cycle test up to full test load.

c) The load shall be applied in increments of 20% of the working load, until a maximum test load is reached. Each increment of load shall be applied as smoothly and as expeditiously as possible. Settlement readings and time observations shall be taken before and after each new load increment.

d) Settlement reading shall be taken for every 3 minutes. A time-settlement graph shall be plotted to indicate when the rate of settlement of 0.05mm per minute is reached. A further increment of load shall be applied when this rate of settlement is achieved, or until a minimum time of 15 minutes has elapsed, whichever is later. The process shall be repeated until the maximum test load is reached.

e) The maximum load at each cycle shall then be maintained for a minimum of 2 hours, and time-settlement readings shall be taken at regular intervals, as for the earlier load stages.

f) The test load shall then be decreased in four (4) equal stages, and time-settlement readings shall be as specified a foresaid, until the movement ceases. At least 15 minutes interval shall be allowed between the unloading decrements.

g) During testing, if the result from each dial gauge or other measuring devices differ by more than 20%, the Contractor shall release the load and recheck the arrangement of the load cell and redo the load test.

h) Settlement readings shall be made immediately after and before every load increment is applied or removed.

The procedure of plate bearing test shall be as specified in **TABLE D1**.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.6. Submission of Results

4.5.6.1. Full test data, complete field test records and results from the readout unit shall be jointly signed by the S.O.'s representative and the Contractor's authorised agent and submit to the S.O. immediately upon completion of the load test. The submission shall also consist of the following information:

(i) Stage of loading

(ii) The depth of the test level from ground level

(iii) The plate sizes

(iv) Period for which the load was held

(v) Final load and load increment

(vi) Maximum settlement

4.5.6.2. These are to be plotted as time-settlement graphs.

4.5.7. Interpretation of Test Results

The S.O.'s interpretation and conclusions on the test results shall be final. Unless otherwise specified, the plate bearing test shall be deemed to have failed if the total settlement at any stage of loading exceeds 25mm.

5. Deep Foundations

5.1. Definition

Deep foundation is defined as those where the depth is more than 3m below the formation level. The types of deep foundation covered under this specification are as follows, and not limited to:

(i) Precast reinforced concrete piles

(ii) Prestressed spun concrete piles

(iii) Steel H section piles

(iv) Steel pipe piles

(v) Bored cast in-situ piles

(vi) Micro piles

(vii) Caisson

5.1.1. Trial Pile

A trial pile is a pile installed for ultimate pile load test for which the pile is normally tested to 2.5 to 3.5 times working load, or until failure occurs so that the design parameters can be verified. The location of the trial pile shall be as per Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. The trial pile shall not be used as a working pile.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.1.2. Preliminary Pile

A preliminary pile is a pile installed before the commencement of the main piling works for the purpose of establishing the pile installation criteria for subsequent working piles and for confirming the adequacy of the design, dimensions and working load. This pile can be used as a working pile unless otherwise directed by the S.O..

5.1.3. Working Pile

A working pile is a pile which is installed as part of the permanent foundation work.

5.1.4. Working Load

The Working Load is the Design Load modified to allow for group effect, pile spacing or any other factors changing the efficiency of the total foundation from that of a single isolated pile and is at least equal to the dead plus imposed loads on the pile together with the down drag or uplift loads as appropriate.

5.1.5. Test Load

Test load is load applied to a selected pile to confirm that it is suitable for the load at the settlement specified. The Full Test Load (FTL) on a pile shall be twice the Working Load (WL) noted on the Drawings.

5.2. General Requirement

5.2.1. Position

For a pile cut off at or above ground level the maximum permitted deviation of the pile centre from the centre points shown on the Drawings shall not exceed 75mm in any direction. No pile edge shall be nearer than 150mm from the edge of any pile cap.

5.2.2. Verticality

The maximum permitted deviation of the finished pile from the vertical is 1 in 75 at any level.

5.2.3. Rake

The piling rig shall be set and maintained to attain the required rake. The maximum permitted deviation of the finished pile from the specified rake or the rake shown on the Drawings is 1 in 25.

5.2.4. Forcible Corrections

Forcible corrections to concrete piles shall not be permitted. Forcible corrections may be permitted to specific types of piles if approved by the S.O.. However, no forcible corrections shall be made to piles which have deviated beyond the permissible limits specified in sub-sections 5.2.1., 5.2.2., 5.2.3.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.5. Piles Out of Alignment or Position

The Contractor shall, if instructed by the S.O., extract and reinstall any pile which has deviated out of position or alignment by more than the specified limit, or alternatively the substructure shall be modified and certified by a Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate to the approval of the S.O.. The cost of such extraction and reinstallation or any extra cost in the design and construction of a modified foundation shall be borne by the Contractor if such extra works have been made necessary due to the error and/or negligence of the Contractor.

5.2.6. Welding

5.2.6.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the drawing, all welds shall be full penetration butt welds complying with the requirements of BS EN 16767.

5.2.6.2. Redriving of the piles shall only be allowed after the welded joints have sufficiently air cooled to 100°C or below.

5.2.7. Welders' Qualification

5.2.7.1. All welding works shall be executed by qualified welders with valid certificate issued by approved Authorities such as CIAST.

5.2.7.2. Only welders who are qualified to BS EN ISO 9606-1 or who have attained a similar standard shall be employed on the Works. Proof of welders' proficiency shall be made available on request by the S.O..

5.2.8. Preboring And Jetting of Piles

5.2.8.1. Piles shall not be prebored without the written approval of the S.O.. Preboring of piles may be allowed for the following reasons:

(i) To ease pile drivability by breaking through hard layers;

(ii) To reduce lateral soil displacement where this could cause damage to nearby structure;

(iii) To investigate and possibly deal with obstruction in the ground.

5.2.8.2. The piles shall be in contact with surrounding soil and the completed piles shall comply with the requirements of this Specification. Diameter of preboring shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.7.2.1. of this Specification. If boring is oversize, any gap between the tube and ground shall be filled with compacted sand prior to driving the pile.

5.2.8.3. In some soils, jetting may lift adjacent structure or cause undermining of nearby foundations. Pile shall not be jetted without the written approval of the S.O.. Prior to jetting any pile, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. details of the equipment to be used and the proposed method to be adopted.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.9. Damage to Piles

5.2.9.1. The Contractor shall execute the work in such a manner so as to minimise damage to piles.

5.2.9.2. All piles damaged during handling, transporting, pitching, and driving or at any other time shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense. All piles found damaged shall be taken out from site.

5.2.10. Safety Precautions

The Contractor shall take safety precautions throughout the piling operation in accordance with the requirements of the relevant laws and by-laws.

5.2.11. Records

The Contractor shall keep records of the installation of each pile and shall submit two (2) signed copies of these records to the S.O. not later than the next working day after the pile has been installed. The signed records shall form part of the records for the Works. Any unexpected driving or boring conditions shall be noted in the records.

5.2.12. As-built Locations Plan

The Contractor shall submit an As-built pile location plan certified by a Licensed Surveyor to the S.O. within seven (7) working days of completion of the last pile. Partial as-built plan may be submitted throughout construction of the foundation for verification by the S.O..

5.3. Precast Reinforced Concrete Piles

5.3.1. Material

5.3.1.1. Reinforced Concrete

(i) The materials shall be as specified in **TABLE D2** or as in MS 1314.

(ii) The materials and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification.

5.3.1.2. Pile Shoes

(i) The type of pile shoes to be used shall be as shown on the Drawings and shall comply with MS 1314.

a) "Chilled-hardened" cast iron shoes as used for making grey iron castings to BS EN 1561, Grade 10; or

b) Mild steel to BS EN 10025 or equivalent, Grade 50B; or

c) Cast steel to BS EN 10293, Grade A.

(ii) Mild steel straps cast into the shoes shall be as shown on the Drawings. Rock shoes where required shall consist of wrought iron shoes and mild steel straps cast into "Chilled-hardened" cast iron blocks, as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) The shoes shall be truly coaxial and firmly embedded on to end of the pile.

5.3.2. Supply and Delivery of Piles

The Contractor shall only use precast concrete piles supplied by approved manufacturers. The Contractor shall produce the mill certificate and Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) from CIDB to the S.O. for approval. No piles shall be allowed for transportation before achieving concrete strength of 30N/mm^2.

5.3.3. Handling and Storage

5.3.3.1. The method and sequence of lifting, handling, transporting and storing piles shall be such that piles are not damaged or having crack width greater than 0.1mm. Only the designed lifting and support points shall be used. During transport and storage, piles shall be placed on adequate supports located under the lifting points of the piles. Piles shall be stored and stacked on firm ground not liable to settlement under the weight of piles. The supports shall be vertically above one another. All piles within a stack shall be in groups of the same length. Packings of uniform thicknesses shall be provided between piles at the lifting points.

5.3.3.2. No pile shall be driven before the specified characteristic strength of appropriate grade of concrete has been achieved.

5.3.4. Installation of Precast Reinforced Concrete Piles

5.3.4.1. Pitching of Piles

Piles shall be pitched accurately in the positions as shown on the Drawings. At all stages during driving and until the pile has set or been installed to the required length, all exposed piles shall be adequately supported and restrained by means of leaders, trestles, temporary supports or other guide arrangements to maintain position and alignment and to prevent buckling and damage to the piles.

5.3.4.2. Driving of Piles

(i) Each pile shall be installed continuously until the specified set and/or depth has been reached, unless otherwise approved by the S.O.. The installation equipment used shall be of such type and capacity to the approval of the S.O.. A follower (long dolly) shall not be used unless approved by S.O., subject to the following requirements:

a) The first pile in each pile system and every tenth pile driven thereafter shall be driven full length, without a follower, to verify that adequate pile length is being attained to develop the desired pile capacity.

b) The follower and pile shall be held and maintained in equal and proper alignment during driving;

c) The follower shall be of such material and dimension to permit the piles to be driven to the length determined necessary from the driving of the full-length piles;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

d) The final position and alignment of the first two (2) piles installed with follower in each substructure unit shall be verified to be in accordance with the location tolerances specified in sub-section 5.2.1. before additional piles are installed.

(ii) Follower shall not be used in driving of raked pile.

(iii) A detailed record of the driving resistance over the full length of each pile shall be kept. The log shall record the number of blows for every 0.3m of pile penetration. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. without delay if an unexpected change in driving characteristics is encountered. Where required by the S.O. set shall be taken at approved intervals during the driving to establish the behaviour of the piles.

(iv) A set shall be taken only in the presence of the S.O. unless otherwise approved. The Contractor shall provide all facilities to enable the S.O. to check driving resistances. The final set of a pile other than as friction pile, shall be recorded as the penetration in millimetres per 10 blows. The temporary compression of the pile shall be recorded if required.

(v) When a set is being measured, the following requirements shall be met:

a) The pile shall be in good condition, without damage or distortion;

b) The hammer blow shall be in line with the axis of the pile and the impact surface shall be flat and perpendicular to the hammer axis;

c) The hammer shall be in good condition, delivering the required energy per blow and operating correctly;

d) The rebound shall be measured and recorded accordingly.

(vi) When an acceptable resistance or set appears to have been reached, the driving of pile should be suspended for an interval sufficient to permit the soil to recover from the disturbance of pile driving, and then resumed to determine whether there is any increase or decrease in resistance.

(vii) In soils that dilate when disturbed e.g. silts and some shales, negative pore pressure can be set up temporarily and the driving resistance may fall as these pore pressure returns to normal. In clays disturbance can cause positive pore pressure to develop and the strength of the soil may increase as these dissipate. The necessary time interval before redriving may vary from 1 hour to 2 hours for non-cohesive soils or minimum two (2) days for clays.

(viii) The resistance at the start of redriving is more likely to be representative of the true bearing value of the pile, and each redriving result should be taken into consideration when deciding the pile penetration length.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ix) Piles shall be driven in an approved sequence to minimise the detrimental effects of heave and lateral displacement of the ground. When required, careful levelling from a datum unaffected by the piling shall be made on the pile heads already driven, before and after driving subsequent piles. Piles which have been displaced vertically by more than 3mm as a result of driving adjacent piles shall be redriven to the required resistance.

5.3.4.3. Repair of Damaged Pile Heads

(i) If a pile is to be subjected to further driving, concrete in the damaged pile head shall be cut off square at sound concrete, and all loose particles shall be removed by wire brushing, followed by washing with water. Care shall be exercised to ensure that the reinforcement in the pile head is not in any way damaged. Any damaged reinforcement shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O.. The head shall be replaced with concrete of similar grade or higher.

(ii) The new head shall be cast truly in line with the remainder of the pile and be properly cured and allowed to harden sufficiently to develop the strength necessary for further driving. If a pile has been driven to the required set or depth but the level of sound concrete of the pile is below cut-off level, the pile shall be made good to the cut-off level as described above so that the completed foundation will safely withstand the specified ultimate load.

5.3.4.4. Lengthening of Piles

(i) Where piles have to be lengthened, other than by means of welding of steel plates as detailed on the Drawings, the reinforcement shall be stripped of all surrounding concrete for a distance equal to forty (40) times the diameter of the main reinforcement measured from the pile head for spliced joints and 300mm for butt welded joints and all lateral reinforcement shall be removed.

(ii) The new concrete shall be of the same grade or higher as the original concrete on pile and shall be adequately compacted.

(iii) The lengthening bars shall butt on the exposed bars in true alignment and shall be butt welded as specified or shall be spliced with bars of the same diameter as the main pile bars, 60 diameters in length and lapping the main bars for a distance of 40 diameters above and below the joint and shall be securely bound with 1.63mm soft annealed iron wire.

(iv) New binders of similar size shall be provided and spaced at half the centres of the binders in the main body of the pile and shall be securely bound with 1.63mm soft annealed iron wire and the pile extended by concreting in properly constructed mounds to the length required.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(v) Care shall be taken to form the joint between the old and new concrete as specified hereinbefore. The old concrete shall be adequately roughened, and all loose particles shall be removed by wire brushing, followed by washing with clean water. The extension shall be truly in line at all stages of handling and driving with the remainder of the pile and be properly cured and allowed to harden sufficiently to develop the strength necessary for further driving.

5.3.4.5. Pile Joint

The bending strength test of pile joint shall be done for laterally loaded pile only to determine the bending capacity at each respective joint. The test shall be done as in sub-section 5.3.4.6. provided that the joint is positioned at the centre of the span. The bending capacity at the pile joint shall be greater than the bending capacity of the pile body by 10%. The result shall be submitted to S.O. for approval prior to driving of any pile.

5.3.4.6. Pile Bending Strength Test

Pile bending strength test shall be performed in accordance with **APPENDIX D1** of this Specification.

5.3.4.7. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

(i) Piles shall be driven in an approved sequence to minimise the detrimental effects of heave and lateral displacement of the ground. When required, careful levelling from a datum unaffected by the piling shall be made on the pile heads already driven, before and after driving subsequent piles. Piles which have been displaced vertically by more than 3mm as a result of driving adjacent piles shall be redriven to the required resistance.

(ii) When a pile has been driven to the required set or depth, the head of the pile shall be cut off to the level specified or shown on the Drawings. This shall be done carefully to avoid shattering or otherwise damaging the rest of the pile. Any cracked or defective concrete shall be cut away and made good with new concrete properly bonded to the old. The length of reinforcing bars projecting above this level shall be as shown or specified on the Drawings. If the length of reinforcing bars left projecting is insufficient, then they shall be extended by either of the following methods:

a) Butt Welding

The extension bars shall butt on the projecting bars in true alignment and shall be butt welded in accordance with sub-section 5.6.3. of this Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) Splicing

The projecting bars shall be stripped of all surrounding concrete as necessary to allow splices of length 60 diameters with extension bars. The extension bars shall be securely bound to the projecting bars with 1.63mm soft annealed iron wire. The concrete of the pile shall be made good either before or together with the casting of the pile cap, all to the satisfaction of the S.O.. Care shall be taken to avoid cracking or otherwise damaging the rest of the pile. Any cracked or defective concrete shall be cut away and made good with new concrete properly bonded to the old.

5.4. Prestressed Spun Concrete Piles

5.4.1. Material

5.4.1.1. Concrete

(i) The materials shall be as specified in **TABLE D2** or as in MS 1314.

(ii) The materials and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification.

5.4.1.2. Reinforcement

(i) The prestressing tendons and the non-prestressing reinforcement of the piles including workmanship shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification and as per manufacturer details and shall comply with MS 1314.

(ii) Prestressing steel shall comply with JIS G3137 or BS 4486: or BS 5896 or ASTM A416 or equivalent.

(iii) A Certificate of Conformance is required for every delivery of reinforcement.

5.4.1.3. End Plates

Details of end plates of each length of pile shall be as per manufacturer details and shall comply with *MS 1314*. Each end plate shall be machine-finished and provided with a chamfer to accommodate the welding when 2 lengths of pile are jointed.

5.4.1.4. Pile Shoes

If specified, the type of pile shoes to be used shall be as per manufacturer details and shall comply with MS 1314.

5.4.1.5. Pile Plug

If not specified in the drawing, the dimension of pile plug to be used shall be as per manufacturer details.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.4.2. Supply and Delivery of Piles

The contractor shall only use Prestressed Spun Concrete piles supplied by approved manufacturers. The Contractor shall produce the mill certificate and Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) from CIDB to the S.O. for approval. No piles shall be allowed for transportation before achieving concrete strength of minimum 2/3 of required design strength in accordance with SECTION E: CONCRETING.

5.4.3. Handling and Storage

Handling, storing and transporting prestressed concrete pile shall be done in such a manner as to avoid excessive bending stresses, cracking, spalling or injurious result. Piles that are damaged during handling and transporting shall be replaced by Contractor at his own expenses. All damaged and rejected piles shall be removed from the site.

5.4.4. Installation of Prestressed Spun Concrete Piles

5.4.4.1. Pitching and Installation of Piles

Pitching and installation of piles shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.3.4.1. and 5.3.4.2. Piles shall not be installed until the concrete has achieved the specified characteristic strength.

If repair of damaged pile head is required, refer sub-section 5.3.4.3.

5.4.4.2. Lengthening of Piles

Where lengthening of piles is required, the details of the joint shall be as shown on the Drawings and in accordance with sub-section 5.6.3. When 2 lengths of pile are jointed, the end plates shall bear over their complete areas. Shims for packing shall not be accepted. For laterally loaded pile, the pile joint shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.3.4.5.

5.4.4.3. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

When a pile has been driven to the required set or depth, the head of the pile shall be cut off to the level specified or shown on the Drawings using a diamond cutter. Pile heads shall be constructed to details as per manufacturer details and shall comply with MS 1314.

5.5. Steel H-Section Piles

5.5.1. Material

All steel H- section piles including the cast steel shoe shall comply with the requirement of BS EN 10025 and/ or BS EN 10029, BS EN 10210, BS EN 10113, BS EN 10293, BS 7668 or JIS A5526. The profile and grade to be used are as specified or as shown on the Drawings. The Contractor shall provide mill certificate of the manufactured H-section pile as may be requested by S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.5.2. Manufacture and Storage of Steel H-Section Piles

5.5.2.1. Manufacturing Tolerances

(i) All piles shall be of the type and cross-sectional dimensions as designed. For standard rolled sections the dimensional tolerances and weight shall comply with the relevant established standard. Length tolerance of H-section steel bearing piles shall be ±50mm in accordance with BS EN 10034.

(ii) The rolling or proprietary tolerances for H-section steel bearing piles shall be such that the actual weight of the section does not differ from the theoretical weight by more than ±2.5%.

5.5.2.2. Straightness of Sections

(i) All piles shall be of the type and cross-sectional dimensions as designed. For standard rolled sections the dimensional tolerances and weight shall comply with the relevant established standard. Length tolerance of H-section steel bearing piles shall be ±50mm in accordance with BS EN 10034.

(ii) For standard rolled sections the deviation from straightness shall be within the compliance provisions of BS EN 10034. When two (2) or more rolled sections are joined by butt-jointing, the deviation from straightness shall not exceed 1/600 of the overall length of the pile.

(iii) For proprietary sections made up from rolled sections and for tubular piles the deviation from straightness on any longitudinal face shall not exceed 1/600 of the length of the pile nor 5mm in any 3m length.

(iv) Based on the results of pile driving resistance and/or load tests carried out on piles driven on the Site, the S.O. may, from time to time, instruct the lengths of piles to be modified.

5.5.2.3. Strengthening of Piles

Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., the strengthening of the toe of the pile in lieu of a shoe, or the strengthening of the head of a pile, shall be made from material of the same grade or strength class as the pile and to the details as shown on the Drawings.

5.5.2.4. Marking of Piles

Each pile shall be clearly marked with white undeletable marking at the flanged head showing its reference number and overall length. In addition, each pile shall be marked at intervals of 500mm along its length before being driven. The length of piles to be supplied shall be as shown on the Drawings subject to revision by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.5.2.5. Handling and Storage

(i) All piles shall be of the type and cross-sectional dimensions as designed. For standard rolled sections the dimensional tolerances and weight shall comply with the relevant established standard. Length tolerance of H-section steel bearing piles shall be ±50mm in accordance with BS EN 10034.

(ii) All operations such as handling and transporting of piles shall be carried out in such a manner that damage to piles and their coatings is minimized. Piles that are damaged during handling and transporting shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense. All damaged and rejected piles shall be removed from the Site forthwith.

(iii) Piles within a stack shall be in groups of the same length and on approved supports.

5.5.3. Installation of Steel H-Section Piles

5.5.3.1. Pitching and Driving of Piles

Pitching and driving of piles shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.3.4.1. and 5.3.4.2

5.5.3.2. Lengthening of Piles

(i) Where lengthening of piles is required, the piles shall be joined by butt welding. Butt welded joints shall be stiffened with plates fillet welded on all four (4) sides as detailed in the Drawings. All welding shall be continuous and complying with BS 638, BS EN 1011-1 and BS EN 1011-2 and BS EN 1993 for arc welding and BS EN ISO 4577 for resistance welding as appropriate. All welding procedures shall comply to BS EN ISO 15607, BS EN ISO 15609-1, BS EN ISO 15613 and BS EN ISO 15614-1. The type and size of weld shall be as detailed in the Drawings. The Contractor shall make available full details of the welding procedure and electrodes with Drawings and schedule as requested by S.O..

(ii) Weld tests shall be performed by radiographic or ultrasonic methods as specified. Provided that satisfactory results are being obtained, one (1) test of a length of 300mm shall be made for 10% or more of the number of welded splices.

5.5.3.3. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

(i) When a pile has been driven to the required set or depth and before encasing in concrete, the piles shall be cut to within 20mm tolerance of the levels shown on the Drawings. Pile heads shall be constructed to the details as shown on the Drawings.

(ii) The remaining section which can be reused for lengthening of piles shall be stored and protected as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.5.3.4. Protective Coatings

Protective coatings of pile shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.6.4.

5.6. Steel Pipe Piles

5.6.1. Materials

All steel pipes shall comply with BS EN 10296, BS EN 10297 and BS EN 10305 with regard to sectional dimensions and the steel shall comply with the requirements of BS EN 10113 or BS EN 10025. Mill certificates shall be provided to the S.O. prior to pile installation.

5.6.2. Manufacture and Storage of Steel Pipe Piles

5.6.2.1. Fabrication of Piles

(i) Pile lengths shall be set up so that the differences in dimensions are matched as evenly as possible. The length of piles to be supplied shall be as shown on the Drawings and subject to revision by the S.O..

(ii) Based on the results of pile driving resistance and/or load tests carried out on piles driven on the Site, the S.O. may, from time to time, order the lengths of piles to be modified.

(iii) For tubular piles where the load will be carried by the wall of the pile, and if the pile will be subjected to loads that induce reversal of stress during or after construction, the external diameter at any section as measured by using a steel tape on the circumference shall not differ from the theoretical diameter by more than ±1%.

(iv) The ends of all tubular piles as manufactured shall be within a tolerance on ovality of ±1% as measured by a ring gauge for a distance of 100mm at each end of the pile length.

(v) The root edges or root faces of lengths of piles that are to be shop butt-welded shall not differ by more than 25% of the thickness of pile walls not exceeding 12mm thick or by more than 3mm for piles where the wall is thicker than 12mm. When piles of unequal wall thickness are to be butt-welded, the thickness of the thinner material shall be the criterion.

5.6.2.2. Matching of Pile Lengths

Longitudinal seam welds and spiral seam welds of lengths of pipe piles forming a completed pile shall, whenever possible, be evenly staggered. However, if in order to obtain a satisfactory match of the ends of piles or the specified straightness, where the longitudinal seams or spiral seams are brought closely to one (1) alignment at the joint, then they shall be staggered by at least 100mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.6.2.3. Straightness of Piles

The deviation of pile from straightness shall be within the compliance provisions of BS EN 10034 and in accordance with sub-section 5.5.2.2.

5.6.2.4. Fabrication of Piles on Site

When pile lengths are to be made up on Site, all test procedures and dimensional tolerances shall conform to the Specification for the supply of pipe materials. Adequate facilities shall be provided for supporting and aligning the lengths of pile.

5.6.2.5. Handling and Storage

All piles within a stack shall be in groups of the same length and on approved supports. All operations such as handling, transporting and pitching of piles shall be carried out in a manner such that no damage occurs to piles and their coatings. Piles that are damaged during handling and transporting shall be replaced by the Contractor at his own expense. All damaged and rejected piles shall be removed from the Site forthwith.

5.6.2.6. Marking of Piles

Each pile shall be clearly marked with white undeletable marking near the pile head showing its reference number and overall length. In addition, for pile installation monitoring purposes, each pile shall be marked at intervals of 300mm along its length before being driven.

5.6.3. Workmanship

5.6.3.1. Welding Procedures

(i) The Contractor shall submit for approval, full details of the welding procedures and electrodes with Drawings and schedules as may be necessary. Tests shall be undertaken as may be required by the S.O. and shall be in accordance with the requirements of BS EN 15614.

(ii) All welding procedures shall have been qualified to BS EN ISO 15607, BS EN ISO 15609-1, BS EN ISO 15613 and BS EN ISO 15614-1 and the Contractor shall make available full details of the welding procedures and electrodes, with Drawings and schedules as may be necessary. Tests shall be undertaken as may be required by the S.O..

5.6.3.2. Weld Tests

(i) During production of welded tube piles, at least one (1) radiograph or ultrasonic test approximately 300mm long shall be required on each end of a length as a spot check on weld quality. This shall be taken on a circumferential or longitudinal weld and its position shall be as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) For spirally welded piles, one (1) of the following tests shall be carried out:

a) For tubes of wall thickness 12mm or less, three (3) spot check radiographs, one (1) at each end of each length of the tube as manufactured and one (1) at a position to be chosen at the time of testing by the S.O. and spot check radiographs as required by the S.O. on the weld joints between strip lengths;

b) For tubes of any wall thickness, continuous ultra-sonic examination over the whole weld, supplemented where necessary by radiographs to investigate defects revealed by the ultrasonic examination.

Weld tests shall be performed by radiographic or ultrasonic methods as specified. Provided that satisfactory results are being obtained, one (1) test of a length of 300mm shall be made for 10% or more of the number of welded splices in the case where the load will be carried by the wall or section of the pile will not normally exceed 10%. Results shall be made available to the S.O. within ten (10) days of completion of the tests.

5.6.3.3. Standards for Welds

(i) Longitudinal Welds in Tubular Piles

For piles of longitudinal or spiral weld manufactured where the load will be carried by the wall of the pile, and if the pile will be subject to loads which induce reversal of stress during or after construction other than driving stresses, the standard for interpretation of non-destructive testing shall be the American Petroleum Institute Specification 5L: Specification for Line Pipe. The maximum permissible height of weld reinforcement shall not exceed 3.2mm for wall thicknesses not exceeding 12.7mm and 4.8mm for wall thicknesses greater than 12.7mm.

(ii) Circumferential Welds

a) For circumferential welds in tubular piles the same maximum height of weld reinforcement as specified above for longitudinal welds in tubular piles shall apply, the standard for interpretation of non-destructive testing shall be the American Petroleum Institute Specification 5L.

b) If the results of any weld test do not conform to the specified requirements, two (2) additional specimens from the same length of pile shall be tested. In the case of failure of one (1) or both of these additional tests, the length of pile covered by the test shall be rejected.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.6.4. Protective Coatings

The term 'coating' shall include the primer and the coats specified. If protective coatings are specified, the preparation of surfaces and the application of the coatings shall be carried out by skilled labour having experience in the preparation of the coatings specified.

Corrosion protection of permanent steel structure in accordance with environment classified as C4 according to BS EN ISO 12944-2 shall require durability resistance of 25 years.

The protective coating system shall comply with BS EN ISO 12944-5 and shall comprise of at least:

5.6.4.1. First Coating or Prime Coat Zinc Epoxy 0.08mm thick

5.6.4.2. Two (2) layers of Intermediate coating 0.08mm thick epoxy for each layer

5.6.4.3. Top coating of Polyurethane 0.08mm thick

5.6.4.4. Surface Preparation

(i) All surfaces to be coated shall be clean and dry

(ii) Surface preparation to cleanliness SA 2 ½ in accordance with BS EN ISO 12944-4 and BS EN ISO 8501-1.

(iii) Blast-cleaning shall be done after fabrication. Unless an instantaneous-recovery blasting machine is used, the cleaned steel surface shall be air-blasted with clean dry air and vacuum-cleaned or otherwise freed from abrasive residues and dust immediately after cleaning.

5.6.4.5. Application and Type of Primer

(i) Immediately after surface preparation, the surface shall be coated with an approved primer or the specified coating to avoid recontamination. No primer coat shall be applied to a metal surface which is not thoroughly dry. Within 4 hours after surface preparation, before visible deterioration takes place, the surface shall be coated with an appropriate primer or the specified coating.

(ii) The primer shall be compatible with the specified coating and shall be such that if subsequent welding or cutting is to be carried out it shall not emit noxious fumes or be detrimental to the welding.

5.6.4.6. Control of Humidity during Coating

(i) No coating shall be applied when the surface metal temperature is less than 3°C above the dew point temperature or when the humidity could have an adverse effect on the coat.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) When heating or ventilation is used to secure suitable conditions to allow coating to proceed, care shall be taken to ensure the heating or ventilation of a local surface does not have an adverse effect on adjacent surfaces or work already done.

5.6.4.7. Part to Be Welded

The coating within 200mm of a weld shall be applied after welding. The method of application shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.6.4.8. Thickness, Number and Colour of Coats

(i) The minimum dry film thickness of the finished coating, including the minimum dry film thickness of each coat and the minimum number of coats that are to be applied, shall be as specified and shown on the Drawings. Coatings shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(ii) The nominal thickness of the finished coating and each coat shall be as specified. The average coat or finished coating thickness shall be equal to or greater than the specified nominal thickness. In no case shall any coat or finished coating be less than 75% of the nominal thickness. Each coat shall be applied only after an interval that ensures the proper hardening or curing of the previous coat.

(iii) Where more than one (1) coat is applied to a surface, each coat shall be different colour from the previous coat. The colour sequence and final coating colour shall be established prior to application of coatings.

5.6.4.9. Inspection of Coatings and Acceptability

(i) The finished coating shall be generally smooth, of a dense and uniform texture and free from sharp protuberances or pin holes.

(ii) Any coat damaged by subsequent processes or which has deteriorated to an extent such that proper adhesion of the coating may not be obtained or maintained, shall be recleaned to the original standard and recoated with the specified sequence of coats.

(iii) The completed coating shall be checked for thickness and continuity by an approved magnetic gauge or detector. Areas where the thickness is less than that specified shall receive approved additional treatment.

(iv) When specified, the completed coating shall be checked for adhesion by means of an adhesion test to BS EN ISO 2409, BS 3900-E6, carried out on 10% of the piles. The adhesion of any completed coating shall not be worse than Classification 2. If adhesion tests on the initial batch are satisfactory, then on further batches only 1% of the piles shall be tested. Adhesion tests shall not be carried out until seven (7) days after coating.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.6.5. Installation of Steel Pipe Piles

5.6.5.1. Pitching and Driving of Piles

Pitching and driving of piles shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.3.4.1. and 5.3.4.2.

5.6.5.2. Lengthening of Piles

Unless otherwise approved, where lengthening of piles is required, the piles shall be joined by butt welding along the entire periphery as detailed on the Drawings. All procedures shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.5.3.2.

5.6.5.3. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

When a pile has been driven to the required set or depth and before encasing in concrete, the pile shall be cut to within 20mm of the levels shown on the Drawings and protective coatings shall be removed from the surfaces of the pile head 100mm above the soffit of the concrete. Pile heads shall be constructed to details as shown on the Drawings. If a steel structure is to be welded to piles, the piles shall be cut square and to within ±5mm.

5.6.5.4. Concreting of Pile Shaft

(i) If concreting is specified or shown on the Drawings after the pile has been cut off to the specified level, the shaft shall be filled with concrete in a continuous operation. The method of placing shall be approved by the S.O..

(ii) The reinforcement cage in the pile shall be made sufficiently rigid and kept in its correct position during concreting.

(iii) The length of the reinforcing bars projecting above the pile cut-off level shall be as shown on the Drawings.

(iv) Mixing and placing concrete infill shall be done in accordance with sub-section 5.7.4.

5.7. Bored Cast-In-Situ Piles

5.7.1. Materials

5.7.1.1. Concrete

The materials and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification. The grade of the concrete shall be as shown on the Drawings.

5.7.1.2. Reinforcement

The steel reinforcement shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification. The details of the steel reinforcement shall be as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.2. Boring Operations

5.7.2.1. Diameter of Piles

(i) The diameter of piles shall not be less than the specified designed diameter at any level throughout its length.

(ii) The auger width shall be checked as necessary and recorded for each pile to ensure the specified diameter is achieved. A tolerance of 0% to +5% on the auger width is permissible.

(iii) Where bored piles are constructed in ground which is likely to deteriorate with time and it is not possible to finish the bored pile by the end of the working day, a depth equivalent to at least twice the shaft diameter, but not less than 1.5 m shall be bored the following working day immediately before concrete placement in accordance with BS EN 1536.

5.7.2.2. Boring

(i) Boring shall be carried down to the depth as required and directed by the S.O.. When deemed necessary by the S.O., the Contractor shall take soil samples while the pile is being bored. The samples shall be taken to an approved Laboratory for testing, if necessary or as directed by the S.O..

(ii) Sampling and all subsequent handling and testing shall be carried out in accordance with BS EN ISO 1997, BS EN ISO 14688, BS EN ISO 14689, BS EN ISO 22475 and BS EN ISO 22476.

(iii) Piles shall not be bored at a distance less than three (3) times diameter close to other piles which have been cast less than 24 hours or contain unset concrete.

5.7.2.3. Coring in Rock

(i) The Contactor shall submit a method statement when coring in rock. Chiselling of rock may cause micro cracks in surrounding rock and is not allowed. Rock coring shall mean coring of sound bedrock using a coring bucket or any other approved method. Confirmatory test to verify sound rock shall be carried out by the Contractor.

(ii) Definition of coring in rock shall fulfil all two (2) criteria below:

a) Change of tools to rock coring tools, and

b) The rock materials shall be verified by carrying out point load test on at least five (5) rock samples to achieve minimum corrected point load strength index Is(50) of 2.0 MPa on samples not less than 30mm and not more than 85mm with the preferred dimension about 50mm based on ASTM D5731. The Minimum five (5) samples shall be taken for every 1m depth of rock coring.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

c) Any coring/boring in other materials that do not fulfil the definition of rock coring mentioned above shall be considered as boring in soils.

d) The provision of point load test equipment at site for the above-mentioned testing shall be by Contractor's own cost and time. The point load test equipment shall be calibrated, and a valid calibration certificate shall be made available to the S.O. upon requested.

5.7.2.4. Socketing in rock to fulfil design criteria

The socketed length shall be as specified in the Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. The starting of the socketing length may not be the same as the coring depth of rock. Rock socket length shall be measured from the flattened horizontal bedrock surface. This flat horizontal surface shall be proved using Kelly bar or steel bar at a minimum of five positions over the borehole.

5.7.2.5. Permanent Casing

Permanent casings which form part of the designed pile shall be as specified on the Drawings.

5.7.2.6. Temporary Casing

(i) Temporary casings of approved quality or an approved alternative method shall be used to maintain the stability of pile excavations which might otherwise collapse.

(ii) Temporary casings shall be free from significant distortion. They shall be of uniform cross-section throughout each continuous length. During concreting they shall be free from internal projections and encrusted concrete which might prevent the proper formation of the piles being cast.

(iii) If a temporary casing is required to stabilise the borehole, it shall be extended beyond the unstable strata for 1 metre or more to prevent the inflow of soil and the formation of cavities in the surrounding ground.

5.7.2.7. Stability of Piling Excavations Using Support Fluid

(i) Where the use of support fluid or a column of water is approved for maintaining the stability of boring, the level of fluid or column of water in the excavation shall be maintained such that the fluid pressure always exceeds the pressure exerted by the soil and external ground water. The fluid water level shall be maintained at a level not less than 1m above the level of the external ground water.

(ii) An adequate temporary casing shall be used in conjunction with the method to ensure the stability of the strata near ground level until concrete has been placed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) In the event of a rapid loss of bentonite suspension, polymeric fluids or water from the piling excavation, the excavation shall be backfilled with lean concrete or well compacted sand as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification without delay and the instructions of the S.O. shall be obtained prior to resuming boring at that location.

5.7.2.8. Support Fluid

(i) Support fluid material, bentonite, shall comply with the manufacturer's certificate and mix proportion. A certificate shall be obtained by the Contractor from the manufacturer of the bentonite powder, showing the properties of each consignment delivered to the site. This certificate shall be made available to the S.O.. Test should be carried out at regular interval to ensure consistency of the batching process.

(ii) Polymer can be used as an alternative to bentonite to maintain stability of the bores with the approval of the S.O..

(iii) Bentonite or polymer shall be mixed thoroughly with water complying with MS 28 to make a suspension which will maintain the stability of the pile excavation for the period necessary to place concrete and complete construction. Preparation of the suspension shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

(iv) Where saline or chemically contaminated ground water occurs, special precautions shall be taken to modify the bentonite suspension or pre-hydrate the bentonite in fresh water to render it suitable in all aspects for the construction of piles.

(v) Minimum frequency of testing are as follows:

a) Fresh drilling fluid

b) Drilling fluid shall be tested before concreting

c) Recycle drilling fluid taken from desanding machine

d) Drilling fluid left in the bored hole for more than 12 hours

(vi) The frequency of testing drilling fluid and the method and procedure of sampling shall be proposed by the Contractor and agreed by the S.O. before the commencement of the work. The frequency may subsequently be varied with the approval of the S.O.. Control tests for density shall be carried out daily on the drilling fluid using suitable apparatus. The measuring device shall be calibrated to read within 0.01g/ml. The results shall be within the ranges stated in **TABLE D6** for bentonite and **TABLE D7** for polymer drilling fluids.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(vii) All reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the spillage of drilling fluid on the Site. Discarded drilling fluid shall be removed from the site without delay and such removal shall comply with the regulations of the relevant Authorities.

(viii) If sand content is more than 5%, the Contractor shall carry out desanding to screen out sand from drilling fluid before concreting.

5.7.2.9. Spillage and Disposal

(i) All reasonable steps shall be taken to prevent the spillage of bentonite suspension or water on the site in areas outside the immediate vicinity of the boring operations. Discarded bentonite water shall be removed from the site without delay. The disposal of bentonite water shall comply with the regulations of the Local Authorities and other related Government Agencies.

(ii) Entrained solids shall be removed from the polymeric fluid by use of flocculants before disposal of the remaining fluid to the approved designated disposal sites by the Authorities.

5.7.2.10. Pumping of Boreholes

Pumping from the borehole shall not be permitted unless casings have been placed into the stable stratum to prevent the further ingress of water in significant quantities from other strata into the borehole, or, unless it can be shown that pumping will not have a detrimental effect on the surrounding soil or its properties.

5.7.2.11. Continuity of Construction

(i) A pile constructed in the stable soil, without the use of temporary casings or other support, shall be bored and concreted without delay to ensure that the soil characteristics are not significantly altered. The time interval between completion of boring and placing of concrete should preferably be within 6 hours. Where prolonged delay in construction arises, the bore may have to be backfilled with lean concrete as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification or well compacted sand to minimise deterioration of the shaft.

(ii) If the bored pile installation is carried out using permanent or temporary casing, the time period between completion of boring operation and completion of concreting is recommended not to exceed 24 hours.

5.7.2.12. Enlarged Pile Bases

The enlarged pile base shall not be smaller than the dimensions specified and shall be concentric with the pile shaft to within 10% of the shaft diameter. A sloping surface of the frustum forming the enlargement shall make an angle to the horizontal of not less than 55º. At the specified diameter of the under ream at the perimeter of the base there shall be a minimum height of 150mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.2.13. Cleanliness of Pile Bases

On completion of boring, loose, disturbed or remoulded soil or fragments of rock shall be removed from the base of the pile.

5.7.2.14. Inspection

For dry boreholes, each hole shall be inspected prior to the placing of concrete in it. The inspection shall be carried out from the ground surface in the case where the borehole diameter is less than 1500mm. Where the borehole diameter exceeds 1500mm, adequate equipment shall be provided to enable the Contractor and the S.O. to descend into the borehole for the purpose of inspection. All works shall conform to the requirement of BS 5573:. For wet boreholes, i.e. holes filled with drilling fluid or water, a suitable probe shall be provided to ascertain the evenness and cleanliness of the pile base.

5.7.3. Placing of Reinforcement

5.7.3.1. Joints in Longitudinal Bars

Reinforcement shall be such that the full strength of the bar is effective across the joint and the joint shall be made so that there is no relative displacement of the reinforcement during the construction of the pile and the spacing of the reinforcing bars shall be maintained in such a way that proper concreting shall not be impeded.

5.7.3.2. Positions of Reinforcement

Adequate spacer blocks, guide tubes, and lifting wires shall be provided so as to maintain the reinforcing steel in the positions as specified.

Where temporary casings are employed, the longitudinal reinforcement shall extend at least 1m below the bottom of the casing so that movement of the reinforcement during extraction of the casing is minimised.

5.7.4. Concreting Operations

5.7.4.1. Placing Concrete

The method of placing and the workability of concrete shall be such that a continuous monolithic concrete shaft of the full cross-section is formed.

5.7.4.2. Workability of Concrete

The workability of the concrete shall be determined by the slump test as described in MS EN 206.

The suggested slump details for typical concreting situations shall be as specified in **TABLE D3** of this Specification. The slump shall be measured at the time of discharge into the borehole.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.4.3. Compaction

Internal vibrators shall not be used to compact concrete unless it can be satisfied that they will not cause segregation or arching of the concrete.

5.7.4.4. Placing Concrete in Dry Borings

(i) Approved measures shall be taken to avoid segregation and bleeding and to ensure that the concrete at the bottom of the pile is not deficient in grout.

(ii) Where piles are vertical, concrete may be poured through a tremie so that the flow is directed and does not hit reinforcement bars or the side of the hole. Chutes extending to near the base shall be employed for raking piles of large diameter.

5.7.4.5. Placing Concrete under Water or Support Fluid

(i) Concrete to be placed under water or support fluid shall be placed by tremie unless otherwise approved and shall not be discharged freely into the water or support fluid. Before placing concrete, measures shall be taken to ensure that there is no accumulation of silt or other material at the base of the boring.

(ii) The hopper and pipe of the tremie shall be clean and watertight throughout. The pipe shall extend to the base of the boring and a sliding plug or barrier shall be placed in the pipe to prevent direct contact between the first charge of concrete in the pipe of the tremie and the water or support fluid. The tremie pipe outlet shall be kept at least 1.5 metres below the surface of the concrete at all stages in the pour. The Contractor shall develop a system of level checks for the concrete and pipe outlet to ensure that this requirement is met. The tremie pipe shall be withdrawn upward gently below the concrete level and shall not be subject to any shock or violent movement either in dislodging the concrete within the pipe or for any other reason.

(iii) At all times, a sufficient quantity of concrete shall be maintained within the tremie pipe to ensure that the pressure from it exceeds that from the water or support fluid. The internal diameter of the tremie pipe shall not be less than 150mm for concrete made with 20mm aggregate and not less than 200mm for concrete made with 40mm aggregate.

(iv) The tremie pipe shall be so designed that external projections are minimised, allowing the tremie pipe to pass through the reinforcing cage without causing damage or uplifting. The internal face of the tremie pipe shall be free from projections.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.5. Extraction of Casing

5.7.5.1. Workability of Concrete

Temporary casings shall be extracted while the concrete within them remains sufficiently workable to ensure that the concrete is not lifted together with the casing.

5.7.5.2. Concrete Level

(i) When the casing is being extracted, a sufficient quantity of concrete shall be maintained within it to ensure that the pressure from external water, drilling fluid or soil is exceeded and that the pile is neither reduced in section nor contaminated.

(ii) No concrete shall be placed in the bore once the bottom of the casing has been lifted above the top of the concrete. It shall be placed continuously as the casing is extracted until the desired head of concrete is obtained.

(iii) The top of concrete level shall be brought to at least 1000mm or more as specified on the Drawings above the cut-off level of the pile or the concrete be allowed to be flushed out from the bore to permit all laitance and weak concrete to be removed and thus ensure that it can be properly keyed into the pile cap.

(iv) Adequate precautions shall be taken in all cases where excess heads of water or drilling fluid could be a cause for concern as the casing is withdrawn because of the displacement of water or fluid by the concrete as it flows into its final position against the wall of the pile shaft. Where double casings are used in the boring, the proposed method of working shall be with the approval of the S.O..

5.7.5.3. Vibrating Extractors

(i) The use of vibrating extractors shall be permitted subject to S.O.'s approval. The work shall be carried out in such a manner and times to ensure the quality of concrete in the bore, minimise nuisance and disturbance to the surrounding.

(ii) The extraction shall be carried out while concrete is still of the required consistency.

(iii) During the continued extraction a sufficient quantity and head of concrete shall be maintained inside the casing to balance the external pressure so that the annular space vacated by the removal of the casing is filled with concrete.

(iv) The speed of extraction of the casing shall be such that no inflow of soil or water occurs into the freshly placed concrete, even if a sudden drop of concrete level should occur when a cavity outside the casing is uncovered.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.6. Construction of Pile Heads

5.7.6.1. Water Levels

In the event of the ground water level being higher than the required pile head casting level shown on the Drawings, the Contractor shall submit his proposals for approval prior to placing concrete. The pile head shall not be left below the ground water level unless approved precautions are taken.

5.7.6.2. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

Pile head shall be cut using handheld cutting equipment or hydraulic splitters. Pile heads after cutting shall consist of sound concrete and free from debris. Pile heads shall be constructed to the details shown on the Drawings.

5.7.6.3. Temporary Backfilling Above Pile Casting Level

After each pile has been cast, any empty bore remaining shall be protected and shall be carefully backfilled as soon as possible with well compacted sand.

5.7.6.4. Piling Records

(i) Complete piling records shall be kept by the Contractor during pile installation. The Contractor shall submit in duplicate the following information to the S.O.:

a) Signed records of all piles as the work proceeds. Individual pile record shall be submitted not later than noon of the next working day after the pile was installed. The signed records shall form record of the work. Any unexpected installation condition shall be noted in the record.

b) Upon completion, compile a record of the work as carried out and provide As-built Drawings. The Drawings shall be prepared and endorsed by the Licensed Surveyor.

(ii) The format of the record shall be approved by the S.O. and shall contain, but not be limited to the following information where applicable:

a) Date and time of boring, speed of boring for every meter

b) Type of boring machine

c) Date and time of concreting

d) Depth of borehole, detail of soil/rock strata penetrated, soil/rock samples taken, and in-situ tests carried out

e) Concrete mix

f) Type of stabilizing fluids

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

g) Method of concreting

h) Standing ground water level

i) Length of temporary/permanent casing

j) Length and details of reinforcement.

k) Estimated and actual volume of concrete required to form the pile shaft.

(iii) All record shall bear the names of person who records and person who checks.

5.7.7. Pressure Grouting of Piles

5.7.7.1. Grouting of piles shall be done if encounter any unstable shaft or base disturbance to ensure compatible performance of piles. Method of grouting shall be carefully controlled to prevent pile uplift and avoid other potential problems with prior approval of the S.O..

5.7.7.2. Pressure grouting shall not be used to compensate for poor pile construction practice.

5.8. Micropiles

5.8.1. Materials

5.8.1.1. Reinforcement

The type of reinforcement to be used, the diameter and/or thickness, grade, yield strength and working stress shall be as specified or as shown on the Drawings.

5.8.1.2. Grout

(i) Unless otherwise specified, the grout shall be non-shrink cement grout. The grout mix design such as the water-cement ratio, the minimum cement and grout strength at 7 and 28 days shall be as specified and shown on the Drawings.

(ii) If admixtures are used, details of admixtures shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before commencement of works. The use of the admixture shall fully comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.8.2. Drilling Operation

5.8.2.1. Diameter of Piles

The diameter of piles shall not be less than the specified/designed diameter at any level throughout its length and shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.7.2.1.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.8.2.2. Drilling

The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. details of drilling equipment and drilling procedure for approval before commencement of works. Drilling operations shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of sub-section 5.7.2.

5.8.3. Grouting Operations

5.8.3.1. Mixing and Placing Grout

(i) The Contractor shall provide details of the method and equipment used in grout mixing. Further information such as grouting pressure, grouting procedure, grouting equipment and techniques employed in grouting underwater shall also be furnished for approval.

(ii) Grout shall be mixed on Site and shall be free from segregation, slumping and bleeding. Grout shall be pumped into its final position in one continuous operation as soon as possible and in no case more than half an hour after mixing.

(iii) Micropile shall be grouted in one continuous process. If there is significant loss of grout, the Contractor may choose to carry out pre-grouting in stages as necessary to prevent further loss of grout for the construction of micropile. Method statement of pre-grouting including details of equipment, materials and procedures have to be reviewed and approved by the S.O.. If after the process of pre-grouting and re-drilling of the hole is required, the Contractor has to bear the cost and the time of the pre-grouting and re-drilling.

5.8.3.2. Testing Grout

(i) Grout shall be tested in accordance with BS EN 445 and ASTM C939.

(ii) If the grout cube as tested fails to satisfy the criteria as prescribed in the Specification and Drawings, the pile constructed using this batch of grout shall be rejected. The Contractor shall undertake all necessary additional and consequential remedial works to the approval of the S.O..

5.8.4. Construction of Pile Heads

5.8.4.1. Lengthening of Piles

Where lengthening is required, the pile reinforcement unit shall be connected on Site to the details as shown on the Drawings. Other means of jointing reinforcement shall be to the approval of the S.O..

5.8.4.2. Cutting and Preparation of Pile Heads

Pile heads shall be constructed to the details as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.8.5. Casing

Where permanent casing or temporary casing is specified or required upon approval of S.O., the requirements shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.7.5.

5.9. Caisson

5.9.1. Materials

5.9.1.1. Concrete

The material and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification. The grade of the concrete shall be as shown on the Drawings.

5.9.1.2. Reinforcement

The steel reinforcement shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification. The details of steel reinforcement shall be as shown in the Drawings.

5.9.1.3. Permanent Liner

Lining shall be constructed sufficiently quickly after excavation and in sufficiently short section to prevent inflow of soil or excessive inflow of water. In-situ concrete tapered rings used as permanent liners shall be at least 100mm thick and shall not exceed 1m deep. The ring shall be constructed with well compacted concrete. The concrete shall be cast tight up against the side of excavation. The material and workmanship for concrete shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification. The grade of the concrete shall be as shown on the Drawings.

5.9.2. Excavation operations

5.9.2.1. Diameter of piles

The effective diameters of the caisson shaft and bell out shall not be less than those shown on the Drawings nor exceed the specified dimension by more than 50mm at any level of the whole shaft.

5.9.2.2. Depth of excavation

The anticipated depth of all caissons is as indicated in the Drawings. All caissons shall be taken to a depth pre-determined by the Drawings into the required bearing stratum over the full area of the caisson base. The caisson base shall be levelled. Where bell-outs are required they shall be formed entirely within the bearing stratum

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.9.2.3. Method statement

The Contractor shall adopt a method of construction that will not cause settlement or disturbance of any kind to adjacent structures, pavement, public or private services. The Contractor shall establish an approved monitoring system and take regular readings and prepare and submit reports to the S.O. in the format and quantity as requested. The Contractor shall modify the method of construction if the effects of ground movement are detected in any such structures, pavements and services.

5.9.2.4. Minimum clear working space

The minimum clear working space inside a caisson (i.e. excluding the lining) shall not less than 1.8m. Caissons with enlarge base shall not be used unless otherwise specified.

5.9.2.5. Method of excavation

Excavation for caissons shall be carried out using manual methods or power tools. Blasting shall not be used unless agreed by the S.O.. If blasting is adopted, the following have to be adhered to;

(i) Obtain approval from relevant Authorities and comply with the requirement of statutory Authorities,

(ii) The position of blast holes and the size of charges shall be such that shattering of rock beyond the caisson is minimized,

(iii) The rock face shall not be shattered within the toe-in or bell-out zone at the bottom of the caissons, and

(iv) The caisson opening shall be covered to prevent the projection of fragments of material.

5.9.2.6. Rock Proving

(i) Rock proving load test machine shall be provided at site for testing of recovered rock sample for shaft and base selected by S.O.

(ii) In addition, the rock below each shall be proved before concreting by sinking minimum ‘N’ size drill holes, as specified in MS1056 to a minimum of 5m below the proposed caisson base or 3 times the bell out diameter of the caisson whichever is the greater.

(iii) Socket length shall be measured from the flattened horizontal bedrock surface.

5.9.2.7. Inspection and record of caisson shaft and base

(i) Each caisson base shall be inspected, logged and photographed by qualified Engineer from the Contractor before inspection and checking by the S.O. CV of the Engineer from the Contractor shall be submitted for review and approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) The shaft of every caisson shall be properly logged, especially one encountering rock surface during excavation.

(iii) Prior to any concreting works, the shaft and base (for rock only) for the caisson shall be properly cleaned by using water jet or other approved method so that no debris or soil stains the shaft surface or base. The base of each completed excavation shall be carefully trimmed and levelled to the minimum required toe level. Approval of the base of any caisson by the S.O. shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibilities and obligations under the terms of the Contract.

(iv) Photographs at 4 sides of the shaft, i.e. 0o, 90o, 180o and 360o and rock base shall be taken by the Contractor after the cleaning works and attached together with the inspection forms for the S.O..

(v) The shaft and base of each caisson must be approved by S.O. before any reinforcement and concreting works are carried out.

5.9.2.8. Stability of the excavation

(i) The shaft and base of each caisson must be approved by S.O. before any reinforcement and concreting works are carried out.

(ii) The stability of excavations for caissons shall be maintained where necessary by linings.

(iii) Shaft lining shall be placed as soon as practicable and not more than 24 hours after each increment of excavation is complete.

(iv) Voids between the lining and face of excavation shall be filled with concrete of the same grade as the lining or with others material as agreed by the S.O..

(v) Any unstable layers of subsoil encountered shall be stabilized by grouting or similar methods. No further excavation will be permitted to proceed until the stabilization works are completed.

5.9.2.9. Dewatering

(i) The shaft and base of each caisson must be approved by S.O. before any reinforcement and concreting works are carried out.

(ii) A comprehensive Method Statement on dewatering for caisson construction shall be submitted by the Contractor for approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) As a minimum measure, individual caissons shall be kept dry during excavation and inspection by pumping from a sump or pilot hole within each caisson as necessary. Submersible pumps shall be used and placed in a sump not more than 0.6m deep and approximately 0.5m diameter sunk in advance of the main excavation. Pump operation shall be continuous until the caisson is concreted.

(iv) The Contractor shall at all times use, to a minimum degree, of dewatering that is required for the works to proceed. It will be the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that draw down outside the site does not exceed the limits as specified by the S.O.. The Contractor's method statement shall include details of measures proposed to meet this requirement. All such measures shall be subject to approval by the S.O..

5.9.2.10. Water pumped from caissons

(i) The Contractor shall at all times use, to a minimum degree, of dewatering that is required for the works to proceed. It will be the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that draw down outside the site does not exceed the limits as specified by the S.O.. The Contractor's method statement shall include details of measures proposed to meet this requirement. All such measures shall be subject to approval by the S.O..

(ii) Water sample pumped from caissons shall be screened through sedimentation or settling tank and quantities of sediment shall be monitored to ensure that excessive fines are not removed from the soil. Should excessive fines be observed from any caisson, pumping from that caisson shall cease and the S.O. notified immediately.

(iii) When required by the S.O., the Contractor shall record the rate of pumping from the individual caissons and shall submit two copies of the records on the following day. The Contractor shall report immediately to the S.O. any marked change in the rate of flow of water from any caisson.

(iv) Water pumped from caissons or the ground shall not be discharged directly onto the ground surface without suitable and adequate provisions for drainage being made.

(v) The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permissions from statutory authorities for discharging water into the public drainage system.

5.9.2.11. Cessation of excavation

(i) If the excavation and pumping from caissons results in settlement outside the site of more than 25mm, or as otherwise specified by the S.O., caisson construction and dewatering at the appropriate locations shall immediately cease and the S.O. notified.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) The Contractor shall not recommence caisson construction or dewatering until the construction sequence has been reviewed and measures taken to prevent further settlement occurring. In all cases, work shall not be recommended to proceed without the approval of the S.O..

(iii) The Contractor shall be responsible for any damage, and any claims arising from such damage, which may result from settlement caused by caisson construction. The Contractor shall make good the damage as quickly as possible.

5.9.2.12. Emergencies

(i) The Contractor shall submit Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for review and approval by the S.O..

(ii) If the sides of a caisson start to collapse or an emergency arises which could lead to instability of the excavation, the Contractor shall immediately inform the S.O. and implement measures to preserve the stability of the caisson and of neighbouring structures and services.

5.9.2.13. Disposal of spoil

Soil removed from the excavation shall be removed from the Site and disposed of in accordance with sub-sections 2.7.

5.9.2.14. Sealing and Scaling of caissons

(i) The Contractor shall submit Emergency Response Plan (ERP) for review and approval by the S.O..

(ii) Leakage of groundwater through liners or into unlined shafts of hand-dug caissons shall be stopped by a method agreed upon by the S.O..

(iii) Loose rock on the face of unlined shaft shall be scaled off and removed before concreting.

(iv) On completion of excavation, spoils shall be removed from the base of caisson before concreting.

5.9.2.15. Inspection of excavations

(i) Each hole shall be inspected prior to the placing of concrete in it. Adequate equipment shall be provided to enable the Contractor and the S.O. to descend into the hole for the purpose of inspection. All works shall conform to the requirement of BS 5573: Safety Precautions in the Construction of Large Diameter Boreholes for Piling and Other Purposes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Prior to any concreting works, the shaft and base (for rock only) for the caisson shall be properly cleaned by using water jet or other approved methods so that no debris or soil stains the shaft surface or base. The base of each completed excavation shall be carefully trimmed and levelled to the minimum required toe level and approved by the S.O..

5.9.3. Placing of reinforcement

5.9.3.1. Joints in longitudinal bars

Reinforcement shall be such that the full strength of the bar is effective across the joint and the joint shall be made so that there is no relative displacement of reinforcement during construction of the pile and the spacing of the reinforcing bars shall be maintained in such a way that proper concreting shall not be impeded.

5.9.3.2. Positions of reinforcement

Adequate spacer blocks, guides tubes and lifting wires shall be provided so as to maintain the reinforcing steel in the position as specified.

5.9.4. Concreting operations

5.9.4.1. Placing concrete

(i) All subsoil and debris shall be removed from the caisson to the satisfaction of S.O.. No concrete shall be placed without approval of the S.O..

(ii) The method of placing and the workability of concrete shall be such that a continuous monolithic concrete shaft of the full section is formed.

5.9.4.2. Workability of concrete

(i) The workability of the concrete shall be determined by the slump test as described in MS EN 206.

(ii) The suggested slump details for typical concreting situations shall be as specified in **TABLE D3** of this Specification. The slump shall be measured at the time of discharge into the borehole.

5.9.4.3. Compaction

Internal vibrators shall not be used to compact concrete unless it can be proven that they will not cause segregation or arching of the concrete.

5.9.4.4. Placing concrete in dry borings

(i) Approved measures shall be taken to avoid segregation and bleeding and to ensure that the concrete at the bottom of the pile is not deficient in grout.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Concrete may be poured through a funnel with a length of tube so that the flow is directed and does not hit reinforcement bars or the side of the hole.

5.9.5. Construction of pile heads

5.9.5.1. Water levels

Water levels shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.7.6.1.

5.9.5.2. Cutting and preparation of pile heads

Cutting and preparation of pile heads shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.7.6.2.

5.9.5.3. Temporary backfilling above pile casting level

Temporary backfilling above pile casting level shall be in accordance with sub-sections 5.7.6.3.

5.9.6. Piling records

5.9.6.1. Complete piling records shall be kept by the Contractor during pile installation. The Contractor shall submit in duplicate the following information to the S.O.:

(i) Signed records of all piles as the work proceeds. Individual pile record shall be submitted not later than noon of the next working day after the pile is installed. The signed records shall form documented record of the work. Any unexpected installation condition shall be noted in the record.

(ii) Upon completion, compile a record of the work as carried out and provide As-built Drawings. The Drawings shall be prepared and endorsed by the Licensed Surveyor.

5.9.6.2. The format of the record shall be approved by the S.O. and shall contain, but not limited to the following information where applicable:

(i) Caisson number.

(ii) Level of top of concreted caisson shaft referred to Principal Datum.

(iii) Level of top concrete lining referred to Principal Datum.

(iv) Depth to base of caisson from top of concreted shaft.

(v) Date(s) and time(s) of starts and finishes of excavations and concreting.

(vi) Minimum internal diameter of caisson lining.

(vii) Full details of any bell-out and minimum diameter of caisson base.

(viii) Thickness and details of concrete lining.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ix) Description of ground excavated, and methods employed.

(x) Length and details of reinforcement.

(xi) Estimated and actual volume of concrete required to form the pile shaft

(xii) Details of all obstructions, delays and other interruptions.

(xiii) Complete record of bedrock proving test.

(xiv) Final log and photographic record of caisson base.

(xv) Results of core test.

(xvi) All tests made on materials used in the works.

5.9.6.3. All records shall bear the names of person who records and person who checks.

5.9.7. Safety precaution

5.9.7.1. General

The Contractor shall at all times comply with the Government regulations for safety on work sites. The working facilities provided and the manner in which the works are conducted shall conform to the requirements of BS 5573.

5.9.7.2. Electrical Equipment

All electrical equipment shall be wired in accordance with 'Low-Voltage Electrical Installations', Latest Edition, published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

5.9.7.3. Caisson Shafts

(i) The Contractor shall ensure that construction of the concrete caisson lining follows the excavation sufficiently closely to ensure the stability of the works.

(ii) The Contractor shall ensure that the concrete caisson lining extends a minimum of 0.25m above and adjacent surrounding ground at all times.

(iii) The Contractor shall keep all caissons not being worked covered at all times by a stout safety cover capable of supporting a uniformly distributed load of 1.5kN/m2 and preventing entry of water into the caisson. The cover shall be attached rigidly to the top of the concrete lining to fully cover the caisson.

(iv) If an access platform is provided at the top of the caisson the hole through which access to the caisson is gained shall be equipped with a stout 150mm high kicker board around the full perimeter. The area adjacent to the kicker board shall be kept clear at all times of all loose rubble, tools or other objects which may be knocked into the caisson.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(v) The Contractor shall at all times ensure that there is a hessian rope of minimum diameter 20mm securely fixed at ground level and passing over a block on the frame above the caisson and reaching the bottom of the caisson.

5.9.7.4. Ventilation

(i) The Contractor shall provide sufficient compressors, air pumps, etc. including an adequate number of standby spares, in order to ensure complete ventilation of all shafts whilst work is in progress and prevent the build-up of noxious gases or de-oxygenation.

(ii) Exhaust pipes from boring machines, winches and other equipment shall be so positioned that no exhaust gas enters the caisson or the intake of the air compressors supplying the fresh air to the base of the caisson.

5.9.7.5. Lighting

The Contractor shall maintain adequate artificial lighting at all times in all caisson shafts being worked.

5.9.7.6. Water in Caisson Shafts

The Contractor shall provide suitable methods approved by the S.O. to ensure the safety of the works.

5.9.7.7. Access and Communications

The Contractor shall provide access to all levels of shafts at all times whilst work is in progress and a means of communication with workmen in the shafts of a type that gives immediate notice to and from the surface of hazards which directly affects safety in the shaft.

5.9.7.8. Removal of Persons from Caisson Shafts

The Contractor shall provide a means whereby persons, including those semi-conscious or unconscious, may be removed rapidly and safely from caissons.

5.9.7.9. Oxygen

The Contractor shall provide at all times equipment and spares to enable oxygen to be administered to persons in an asphyxiated condition. The Contractor shall ensure the permanent presence on site during hours of work of an operator fully trained in the use of this equipment.

5.10. Static Pile Load Testing

5.10.1. General

5.10.1.1. To verify the working load, the Contractor shall carry out pile load test as shown on the Drawings and / or as instructed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.1.2. The design and construction of the load application system shall be satisfactory for the required test. These details shall be made available prior to the commencement of testing.

5.10.2. Construction of Pile to Be Tested

5.10.2.1. Notice of Construction

The Contractor shall give at least 48 hours' notice of commencement of construction of any preliminary pile which is to be tested.

5.10.2.2. Method of Construction

Each preliminary test pile shall be constructed in a manner similar to that to be used for the construction of the working piles and by the use of similar equipment and material. Extra reinforcement and concrete of increased strength will be permitted in the shafts of preliminary piles where necessary and agreed by the S.O. for carrying out the testing.

5.10.2.3. Boring or Driving Record

For each preliminary pile which is to be tested, a detailed record of the conditions experienced during boring or of the progress during driving, shall be made available daily, not later than noon on the next working day. Where soil samples are required to be taken or in-situ tests to be made, the Contractor shall present the results without delay.

5.10.2.4. Concrete Test Cube

Three (3) test cubes shall be made from the concrete used in the preliminary test pile and from the concrete used for building up the working pile. If the concrete pile is extended or capped for the purpose of testing, a further three (3) cubes shall be made from the corresponding batch of concrete. The cube shall be made and tested in accordance with SECTION E: CONCRETING of this Specification.

5.10.2.5. Cut-Off Level

(i) The cut-off level for the preliminary test pile/working piles shall be as specified in the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

(ii) Where the cut-off level of working piles is below the ground level at the time of pile installation and where it is required to carry out a load test from that installation level, either allowance shall be made in the determination of the twice working load for friction which may be developed between the cut-off level and the existing ground level, or the piling may be sleeved appropriately or otherwise protected to eliminate friction which can develop over the extended length.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.2.6. Preparation for Pile Head for Testing

(i) For a pile that is tested in compression, the pile head or cap shall be formed to give the plane surface which is normal to the axis of the pile, sufficiently large area to accommodate the loading and settlement measuring equipment and adequately reinforced or protected to prevent damage from the concentrated application of load from the loading equipment.

(ii) For a pile that is tested in tension, means it shall be provided for transmitting the test load axially without inducing moments in the pile. The connection between the pile and the loading equipment shall be constructed in such a manner as to provide strength equal to the maximum load which is to be applied to the pile during the test with an appropriate factor of safety on the structural design.

5.10.2.7. Supervision

(i) The setting up of pile testing equipment shall be carried out under competent supervision and the equipment shall be checked to ensure that the setting-up is satisfactory before the commencement of load test.

(ii) All tests shall be carried out only under the direction of an experienced and competent supervisor conversant with the test equipment and test procedures. All personnel operating the test equipment shall have been trained in its use. The Curriculum Vitae (CV) of Tester(s) shall be submitted 48 hours prior to testing works being carried out.

5.10.2.8. Notice of Test

(i) The Contractor shall give at least 24 hours' notice of the commencement of the test. No load shall be applied to the test pile before the commencement of the specified test procedure.

(ii) If not specified in drawings, the pile shall be tested after 28 days of installation subject to S.O. approval.

5.10.3. Protection of Testing Equipment

5.10.3.1. Protection from Weather

Throughout the test period, all equipment for measuring load and movement and beams shall be protected from adverse effects of sun, wind and precipitation. Temperature readings shall be taken at the start, end and at the maximum load of each loading cycle.

5.10.3.2. Prevention of Disturbance

Construction activities and persons who are not involved in the testing processes shall be kept at a sufficient distance from the test location to avoid disturbance.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.4. Method of Loading

5.10.4.1. Test Load

(i) The test load shall be applied in one of the following ways:

a) By means of a jack which obtains its reaction from kentledge heavier than the required load.

b) By means of a jack which obtains its reaction from tension piles or other suitable anchors.

c) By means of a jack which obtains its reaction through bi-directional axial load from the top and bottom section of the tested pile.

(ii) In all cases, the reaction load or its supports shall be placed sufficiently far from the proposed test position to reduce the influence on the results to a tolerable level. Care shall be taken to ensure that the reaction load remains stable throughout the test without the possibility of load tilting or collapsing.

(iii) In addition to the reaction load, it shall be necessary to provide a loading frame, a bearing plate, a loading column and a hydraulic jack or other appropriate type of load measuring device. The loading column shall be of sufficient strength to prevent undue buckling under the maximum load. The total weight of the kentledge or reaction force provided shall be at least 1.2 times the maximum test load.

(iv) In all cases the Contractor shall ensure that when the hydraulic jack and load measuring device are mounted on the pile head, the entire system shall be stable up to the maximum load to be applied.

(v) If in the course of carrying out a test, any unforeseen occurrence should take place, further loading shall not be applied until a proper engineering assessment of the prevailing conditions has been made and steps taken to rectify any fault.

(vi) Where an inadequacy in any part of the system might constitute a hazard, means shall be provided to enable the test to be controlled from a position clear of the kentledge stack or test frame.

(vii) Where method (a) or (b) is used; The hydraulic jack, pump, hoses, pipes, couplings and other apparatus (jack assembly) to be operated under hydraulic pressure shall be capable to withstand a pressure of 1.5 times the maximum pressure used in the test without leaking. For method (c), the rated nominal capacity of jack assembly shall exceed the maximum anticipated jack load by at least 10%. Test certificate shall be submitted before carrying the test.

(viii) The maximum test load expressed as a reading on the gauge in use shall be displayed and all operators shall be made aware of this limit.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ix) When method (a) is used, care shall be taken to ensure that the centre of gravity of the kentledge is on the axis of the pile. The nearest edge of the crib supporting the kentledge stack shall not be closer than 1500mm to the surface of the test pile. Kentledge shall not be used for testing raked piles Refer **FIGURE D1** for typical set up requirement.

(x) When method (b) is used, all anchor piles shall be at a distance of at least three (3) pile shaft diameters from the test pile, centre to centre, and in no case, shall they be less than 2000mm from the test pile.

(xi) If the anchor piles are to be permanent working piles, their levels shall be observed during application of the test load to ensure no residual uplift occurs.

(xii) When method (c) is used,

a) Bi-directional axial compression test shall be carried out in compliance with ASTM D8169-18: unless otherwise approved by S.O..

b) The test shall be carried out only under the direction of an experienced and competent supervisor conversant with the test equipment and test procedures. All personnel operating the test equipment shall have been trained in its use. The Curriculum Vitae (CV) of Tester(s) shall be submitted 48 hours prior testing works.

c) The method consists of bi-directional pile load test; the jack load unit is installed within the pile body and bi-directional base load test; the jack load unit is installed at the pile base.

d) The jack load unit shall be placed in plane surface which is normal to the axis of the pile. The elevation of the load unit shall be located at the approved calculated equilibrium geotechnical capacity of upper and lower segments of the test pile as verified by a Professional Engineer.

e) The steel bearing plates, stiffeners or equivalent as needed to distribute the jack load evenly over the pile cross-section.

f) The upper displacement tell-tale shall be fixed in sufficient distance at the top section of the tested pile.

g) The lower displacement tell-tale for bi-directional pile load test shall be fixed in sufficient distance at the bottom section of the tested pile. Whereas the lower displacement tell-tale for bi-directional base load test shall be fixed at the bottom of the pile base plate.

h) The connection in between the top and bottom section of the tested pile to the jack load unit shall be allowed for opening mechanism at the split zone for the purpose of testing.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

i) Tell-tale or any other tests to the pile such as sonic logging, the instrumentation pipes or cabling which is located at the jack load unit shall be in such extendable during the split zone gap opening during pressurizations.

j) The protection measures such as funnel rebar or other methods as approved by the S.O. shall be fixed to the main rebar cage to protect the jack load unit from damages during concreting.

k) The jack load unit shall be fully welded together with the upper steel rebar cage. The bearing plates shall be spot-welded with the load unit. The plate shall be made to receive uniform load distribution prior to testing.

l) Minimum two (2) grouting pipes shall be installed together with the jack load unit. The pipes shall be pre-cut at the split zone of the load unit to enable the pipes to split and allow the cement grout to flow and grouting takes place. The sonic logging pipes may also be treated as grouting pipes.

m) Post grouting shall be done to fill up the gap at the split zone. Clean water shall be initially pumped to remove the debris left at the split zone after testing. Grouting shall start when the water returned to the nearby grouting pipe becomes clean. Grouting operation shall be terminated when the returned cement grout is most likely similar to previous grout applied.

n) The test result shall be plotted as load versus displacement curves for the upward and downward displacement independently. The two (2) component curves shall be utilized to construct an equivalent pile-top load versus displacement curve.

o) To simulate compressive load, established correction factor for shaft resistance and reduction of pile weight shall be considered at the pile top section which is formally subjected to tension load behaviour during bi-directional testing. In addition, established correction factor and elastic shortening shall be considered at the pile top section for settlement computation due to the load.

p) The test report shall be endorsed by a Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate prior to submission to the S.O..

(xiii) Alternatively, the Contractor may propose the use of other types, patented or otherwise, in which case the requirements as below shall be fully complied with.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.4.2. Contractor's Load Test System

The Contractor may propose to use other different types from those specified. The proposal shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 90 days before the date of testing. The suitability or adequacy of any system shall be determined by the S.O.. In the event that the testing system proposed by the Contractor is acceptable, the Contractor shall obtain a Professional Engineer's endorsement on load settlement results.

5.10.4.3. Measurement of Load

(i) The test load shall be measured by calibrated load cell(s) or proving ring calibrated in divisions not exceeding 1% of the maximum load to be applied. If an electronic transducer is used, each reading shall be immediately saved so that in case of power failure the readings are not lost.

(ii) The load cell or proving ring to be accepted for use shall be calibrated within the test load range without extrapolation and certificate of calibration within a validity of 6 months shall be made available before the load test commences.

(iii) All increments of load shall be maintained to within 1% of the specified load.

(iv) A spherical seating or pivot bearing of appropriate size shall be used to avoid eccentric loading. Care shall be taken to avoid any risk of buckling of the load application and measuring system. Load measuring and application devices shall be in short axial length in order to secure stability. The Contractor shall ensure that axial loading is maintained.

(v) The loading equipment shall enable the load to be increased or decreased smoothly or to be held constant at any required value.

5.10.4.4. Measurement of Settlement

(i) The Contractor shall provide apparatus for measuring settlement consisting of a primary system, at least one (1) auxiliary system for pile head and reference frame scale. Minimum one (1) independent temporary benchmark at least 15m (unless otherwise approved by the S.O. that nearer undisturbed and stable temporary benchmark can be established) from the test site to monitor the settlement reference point, shall be established. If desired, the auxiliary system may also be referenced to these benchmarks.

(ii) All measuring devices, scales and reference points with numbers or letters to ensure accurate data recording shall be clearly identified.

(iii) Settlements shall be measured by use of a reference beam supported independently of the load test pile, reaction pile or piles supporting reaction loads. Settlements shall be measured to the nearest 0.1mm accuracy. The reference beams shall be protected from the effects of temperature changes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.4.5. Primary System

Reference Beams and Displacement Measuring Devices

(i) At least four (4) Linear Voltage Displacement Transducers (LVDT) and a Readout Unit are to be used for measuring the displacement. DC/DC–type displacement transducer having at least 75mm of travel and a linearity of 0.5% or less shall be used. A Readout Unit having a minimum display of three (3) digits, capable of monitoring output from DC/DC – Type LVDT shall be provided.

(ii) The measurement devices parallel to the longitudinal axis of the test pile and the axis of load application shall be aligned.

(iii) An independent reference beam or beams shall be set up to enable measurement of the movement of the pile to be made to the required accuracy and shall not be interfered by the load application system. The reference beam shall have adequate strength, stiffness and cross bracing to support the test instrumentation and minimize vibrations that may degrade the measurement of the pile movement.

(iv) Reference beams and wirelines shall be supported independent of the loading system, with supports firmly embedded in the ground at a clear distance from the test pile of at least five times the diameter of the test pile (s) but not less than 2.5m, and at a clear distance from any anchor piles of at least five times the diameter of the anchor pile(s) but not less than 2.5m. Reference supports shall also be located as far as practicable from any cribbing supports but not less than a clear distance of 2.5m.

(v) A clear distance of 150mm to 300mm from the test pile to the reference beam or any projection used to support LVDT shall be maintained. The beam and projections should be at about the same elevation as the attachments to the pile on which the measuring devices will bear.

(vi) The LVDT supports to reference beam shall be attached so as to allow the stem of each device to rest on an attachment to the pile sides.

(vii) Hardware and pile attachment for LVDT devices shall be mounted using materials such as brass, aluminium or 303 series stainless steel, to avoid magnetic interference with the instruments. The pile attachments are angles, about 75mm x 100mm with the 100mm dimension projecting from the pile. For round pile, these attachments shall be placed on the perimeter of the pile at 90 degrees and an equal radial distance. For pile of other cross section, the attachments shall be placed at a convenient location as approved by the S.O..

(viii) Surfaces on which the gauge stems bear should have a smooth finish, such as glass or sheet acrylic, attached by an epoxy or other suitable material approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ix) Observation of any movements of the reference beam or beams shall be made and checking of the movement of the pile head relative to a remote reference datum shall be made and stopped at maximum load for each loading.

Refer **FIGURE D1** for typical set up requirement.

5.10.4.6. Auxiliary Systems

This measuring system shall consist of one (1) or more of the following: wire, mirror and scale; surveyor's level and target road; or, as alternatives, electrical or optical levels.

(i) Wire, Mirror and Scale

Pile movement shall be determined by means of a single strand of wire drawn in front of graduated scale mounted on a mirror. This scale, at least 150mm long and machine-divided in graduations of 250μm, is mounted on a 75mm x 150mm mirror with metal and glass bonding adhesive or electrical tape. The mirror shall be attached directly to the pile oriented so that the mirror face is parallel to the reference beam. The mirror shall be mounted to the wire between the ends of the reference beam, with one (1) end fixed and the other is placed over a pulley with a weight in order to maintain tension. The wire shall be located so that it is level and within 20mm of the mirror face.

(ii) Surveyor's Level and Target Rod

Use a level and levelling rod with a Vernier target that can be read to 0.5mm. Determine deflections by readings on the two fixed independent benchmarks, and on an established scale or fixed point on the pile top.

(iii) Alternative Systems

Any other type of electrical or optical gauge yielding a precision equivalent to the primary system is acceptable as an alternative, provided prior written approval is obtained from the S.O..

5.10.4.7. Tell-tale Strain Measurements

(i) When specify, strain measurements on the pile to determine elastic shortening of the pile shall be obtained by tell-tale strain measuring devices.

(ii) Tell-tales extensometer or vibrating strain gauges or other suitable measuring system shall be installed according to the drawing shown or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.5. Testing Procedure

5.10.5.1. General

Prior to the performance of any load test, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his approval, working Drawings showing the method and equipment he proposes to use in the performance of the load test and the measurement of settlements. Such submission shall include design calculations of lateral supports or other methods to be used in ensuring against buckling. Horizontal supports to ensure bucking stability shall be provided to the pile to be loaded whenever the ratio of the unsupported height to the least cross-sectional dimension is 20 or more. Horizontal supports shall provide full support without restraining the vertical movement of the pile in any way.

5.10.5.2. Maintained Load Test

The Maintained Load Test shall be carried out as follows:

(i) The Full Test Load (FTL) on a pile shall be twice the Working Load (WL) noted on the Drawings unless otherwise stated, or directed by S.O..

(ii) The test shall be carried out in two (2) cycles, with first cycle test up to working load and second cycle test up to full test load as specified in **TABLE D4** of this Specification.

(iii) The load shall be applied in increment of 25% of the working load. Each increment of load shall be applied as smoothly and as expeditiously as possible. Settlement readings and time observations shall be taken before and after each new load increment.

(iv) The minimum period for maintaining a load at each increment before reaching the working load or test load is 30 minutes. A further increment of load shall be applied when rate of settlement is less than 0.05mm in 15 minutes.

(v) Time-settlement readings shall be taken at 2, 8, 15 and 30 minutes, and at 15 minutes interval thereafter. A time-settlement graph shall be plotted to indicate when the rate of settlement of 0.05mm in 15 minutes is reached before load increment is applied.

(vi) The working load shall be decreased in two (2) equal stages, and time-settlement readings shall be as specified a foresaid, until the rate of settlement is less than 0.05mm in 15 minutes. At least 30 minutes interval shall be allowed between the unloading decrements while minimum 1 hour shall be allowed when unloading to zero load.

(vii) The maximum working load in first cycle shall be maintained for a minimum of 6 hours and time-settlement readings shall be taken at regular intervals of every 15 minutes for the first 2 hours and every hour thereafter.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(viii) The maximum test load shall then be maintained for a minimum of 24 hours, and time-settlement readings shall be taken at regular intervals for every 15 minutes for the first 2 hours and every hour thereafter.

(ix) The maximum test load shall be decreased in four (4) equal stages, and time-settlement readings shall be as specified a foresaid, until the rate of settlement is less than 0.05mm in 15 minutes. At least 30 minutes interval shall be allowed between the unloading decrements while minimum one (1) hour shall be allowed when unloading to zero load.

(x) If large discrepancies occur between different measurement system in sub-section 5.10.4.5. and 5.10.4.6. the test shall be halted and the cause for the discrepancy corrected. The test shall be restarted from the beginning in this instance.

(xi) Settlement readings shall be taken immediately after and before every load increment is applied or removed.

Refer **TABLE D4** for Load Increments and Minimum Holding Time.

5.10.6. Submission of Results

Full test data, complete field test records and results from the readout unit shall be jointly signed by the S.O.'s representative and the Contractor's authorised agent and submit to the S.O. immediately upon completion of the load test. The submission shall also consist of the following:

(i) Stage of Loading

(ii) Period for which the load was held

(iii) Final load and load increment

(iv) Maximum settlement

These are to be plotted as load versus settlement and load - settlement versus time graphs.

5.10.6.2. Interpretation of Test Results

The S.O.'s interpretation and conclusions on the test results shall be final. Unless otherwise specified, the pile so tested shall be deemed to have failed if:

(i) The total settlement under the Working Load exceeds 12.50mm; or

(ii) The total settlement under twice the Working Load exceeds 38.0mm, or 10% of pile diameter / width whichever is the lower value, or

(iii) The residual settlement after removal of the test load at working load exceeds [(diameter of pile or diagonal width for non-circular pile / 120) + 4]mm or 12.50mm whichever is the lower value; or

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) For pile longer than 30m, the limit for maximum allowable settlement (i) and (ii) above can be increased by 2.2% for every meter length of pile beyond 30m.

5.10.7. Completion of a Test

5.10.7.1. Removal of Test Equipment

(i) On completion of a test, all measuring equipment and load application devices shall be dismantled and checked. All other test equipment, including kentledge, beams and supporting structures shall be removed from the test pile location. Measuring and other demountable equipment shall be stored in a safe manner so that it is available for further tests, if required, or removed from Site.

(ii) Temporary tension piles and ground anchorages shall be cut off below ground level and all cut-off materials removed from the site. The ground shall be made good to the original commencing surface level.

5.10.7.2. Preliminary Test Pile Head

Unless otherwise specified, the head of each preliminary test pile shall be cut off below ground level, and all cut-off materials removed from the site. The ground shall be made good to the original commencing surface level.

5.11. High Strain Dynamic Pile Testing

5.11.1. General

5.11.1.1. The Dynamic pile testing using Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA) equipment is a high strain non-destructive load test method which can be performed during initial pile driving and during pile restrike to provide dynamic analyses using Case Pile Wave Analysis Program (CAPWAP) or equivalent and Wave Equation analyses programs approved by S.O.. The analyses programs shall be performed for the purposes of obtaining ultimate pile bearing capacity, pile stresses, pile integrity, and pile driving system performance. PDA testing is undertaken in conformance with latest ASTM D4945.

5.11.1.2. The Contractor shall supply all material, equipment, and labour to perform the dynamic monitoring. The Contractor shall obtain the dynamic measurements with the PDA of monitor piles and furnish the necessary dynamic data to the S.O..

5.11.2. Construction of Pile Head to be Tested

5.11.2.1. Driven Concrete piles

For a concrete pile subjected to PDA testing, the original pile head is to be used. For a damaged pile head, it shall be cut off square at sound concrete, and all loose particles shall be removed by wire brushing, followed by washing with water. Care shall be exercised to ensure that the reinforcement in the pile head is not in any way damaged. Any damaged reinforcement shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O.. The head shall be replaced with concrete of similar grade or higher.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.11.2.2. Cast In-Situ Piles

(i) For cast in-situ piles, a spiral welded steel casing of at least 6mm thickness, same diameter as the cast in-situ pile and one diameter in depth is used to prepare the pile head for testing. Concrete of the same quality or better is used to build up the pile head with the finished level just above the steel casing (with the steel casing forming part of the pile head). Care should be taken so that there is no cold joint between the build up pile head and the pile.

(ii) The completed pile surface shall be flat and perpendicular to the applied force.

5.11.2.3. Steel pile

The pile top shall be flat.

5.11.3. Method of Testing

5.11.3.1. Equipment and Personnel Qualification

(i) The dynamic monitoring shall be performed using a Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA) system or equivalent approved by S.O.. All equipment necessary for the dynamic monitoring such as sensors, cables or wireless transmitters, etc., shall be furnished by Contractor and well calibrated at the time of testing. The equipment shall conform to the requirements of the latest ASTM D4945.

(ii) Dynamic testing shall be performed by an independent specialist firm approved by S.O..

5.11.3.2. Preconstruction Wave Equation Analysis

(i) Wave Equation Analysis shall be carried out to access the ability of the proposed driving system to install the pile to the required capacity and desired penetration depth within the allowable driving stresses.

(ii) Ten working days prior to testing, the Contractor shall submit the Wave Equation Summary Report and the report shall be endorsed by Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate and submitted to the S.O. for review and approval.

(iii) The output shall be:

a) In the form of a relationship between pile capacity and driving behaviour

b) An estimate of final set (mm/blow)

c) Relationship between driving stresses in the pile and penetration resistance.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Approval of the proposed driving system by the S.O. shall be based upon the wave equation analyses indicating that the proposed driving system can develop a pile capacity of twice the pile design load at driving resistance. The hammer should also be sized or adjustable such that the penetration per 10 blows at the required ultimate capacity does not exceed 25mm.

(v) A new pile driving system, modifications to existing system, or new pile installation procedures shall be proposed by the Contractor if the pile installation stresses calculated by Wave Equation Analysis or derived from the PDA measurements exceed the maximum values specified by the S.O. or shown in **TABLE D5**.

5.11.3.3. Apparatus for Applying Impact Force

(i) The driving apparatus shall be positioned so that the impact is applied axially to the head of the pile and concentric with the pile. The device used to apply the impact force should provide sufficient energy to cause pile penetration during the impact event adequate to mobilize the desired capacity.

(ii) Conventional pile driving hammer, drop weight, or similar impact device based on predictive dynamic analysis, experience, or both shall be approved by S.O.. The impact shall not result in dynamic stresses that will damage the pile. The S.O may require cushions, variable control of the impact energy (drop height, stroke, fuel settings, hydraulic pressure, etc.), or both, to prevent excessive stress in the pile during all phases of pile testing.

5.11.3.4. Gauges for Obtaining Dynamic Measurement

(i) Dynamic measurement shall be carried out by attaching at least two strain transducers and two accelerometers for pile sizes less than 1000mm and at least four strain transducers and four accelerometers for pile larger than 1000mm diameter.

(ii) Care shall be taken to ensure that the gauges are securely attached at least 1.5 pile diameter from the pile head for pile diameter less than 1000mm and at least 1 pile diameter for pile exceeding 1000mm. The gauges shall be attached above the existing ground level and at opposite sides for a pair of gauges and at every quarter of pile circumference for two (2) pairs of gauges.

(iii) The gauges shall be calibrated to an accuracy of 2% throughout the applicable measurement range. The frequency of calibration is as per stated in the latest ASTM D4945. If damage is suspected during use, the gauges shall be replaced.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.11.3.5. Apparatus for Recording, Processing and Displaying Data

(i) The Contractor shall provide apparatus for measuring the acceleration and strain of the pile head and the energy transferred to the pile. The signals from the transducers during the impact event, shall be transmitted to the PDA to allow determination of the force and velocity versus time.

(ii) A cable or wireless transmission which connects the sensors near the pile head with the PDA shall be located at safe distance from the pile, but not more than 100m from the pile.

(iii) The PDA shall include a screen for displaying the force and velocity, a hard disk for obtaining a record for future analysis, and a means to process the data.

(iv) The apparatus shall have the capability of making an internal calibration check of force, velocity and time scales. No error shall exceed 2% of the maximum signal expected.

5.11.4. Testing Procedures

5.11.4.1. General

(i) Dynamic Test shall be conducted on test piles as selected by the S.O.. The test shall be carried out in accordance with sub-section 5.11.4.2.

(ii) Prior to the performance of any dynamic test, the Contractor shall submit the specialist testing firm company profile and working drawings showing the method statement and equipment proposed to be used in the performance of conducting the test together with all relevant calibration certificates to the S.O. for approval. The S.O. may request additional piles to be dynamically tested if the hammer and/or driving system is replaced or modified, the pile type or installation procedures are modified, the pile capacity requirements are changed, unusual blow counts or penetrations are observed, or any other piling behaviour differing from normal installation. The Contractor shall bear the cost and time for all necessary additional test.

5.11.4.2. Dynamic Load Test

The Dynamic Load Test shall be carried out as follows:

(i) Driven Piles

a) Continuous pile monitoring as indicated in the Drawing or as requested by the S.O..

b) Dynamic pile test shall be conducted on piled foundations at the end of driving or at restrike for selected piles.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

c) The pile shall to be at least 3 diameters or 100mm above the ground level. The Contractor shall drill and prepare holes for sensor attachment near the pile top after the pile has been driven to the penetration depths as specified in Drawing.

d) The Contractor shall supply and operate the piling hammer to induce a driving force on to the pile. Dynamic measurement of force and velocity shall be processed by the PDA to give immediate visual and permanent record on-site.

(ii) Cast In-Situ Piles

a) Dynamic pile test shall be conducted on cast in-situ piles at 28 days after pile concreting. Piles which are to be tested prior the 28 days shall be proven that it has achieved the required concrete compressive strength and subjected to approval by the S.O. However, no testing shall be allowed for piles less than 14 days after concreting.

b) The pile shall be casted so as to leave a height of at least 1 diameter above the ground or excavated level.

c) Contractor shall supply and operate the drop hammer to induce a driving force on to the pile. Dynamic measurement of force and velocity shall be processed by the PDA to give immediate visual and permanent record on-site. The proposed hammer weight shall be at least 1% to 2% of the maximum test load.

5.11.5. Submission of Results

5.11.5.1. Full test data, complete field test records and results from the readout unit shall be jointly signed by the S.O.'s representative and the Contractor's authorised agent and submit to the S.O. immediately upon completion of the Dynamic Test.

5.11.5.2. The Contractor shall submit preliminary results within three (3) days after completion of the test to the S.O..

5.11.5.3. The Contractor shall also submit the raw data file (W01) or equivalent, upon completion of the test at the site.

5.11.5.4. For all testing, CAPWAP analysis or equivalent shall be carried out. The S.O.'s acceptance of the interpretation and conclusion based on the results submitted shall be final.

5.11.6. CAPWAP Computer Analysis Programme and Final Report

5.11.6.1. The final analysis and report shall consist of matches of forces and velocities, resistance distribution, static simulation and complete tables of numeric values. The Final Report shall be submitted to the S.O. within at least 7 working days upon completion of field testing. The specialist Contractor shall complete and provide the following:

(i) Static Capacity of pile including the toe resistance and shaft friction

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Hammer Efficiency

(iii) Integrity of Pile

(iv) Case Damping Factor

(v) Predicted Load Vs Settlement Plots

(vi) Match Quality

(vii) Slack Value, efficiency & location (if used)

(viii) Force Wave Traces of measured and computed

(ix) Shaft Resistance Distribution

5.11.6.2. A PDA plot indicating all the gauges used for the testing and all the output of the field results and the subsequent signal matching on the same blow for all the piles are to be included in the Test Report. These reports should only be prepared by an engineer who has achieved Advanced Level or higher.

5.11.6.3. The report shall contain complete analysis, results and their interpretation with Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate's endorsement.

5.11.7. Completion of a Test

5.11.7.1. On completion of a test, all measuring equipment and load application devices shall be dismantled and removed from the test pile.

5.11.7.2. Unless otherwise specified, the head of each test pile shall be cut off below ground level, and cut-off materials removed from the site. The ground shall be made good to the original commencing surface level.

6. Subterranean Termites Treatment

6.1. The Contractor shall only appoint termite management company (TMC) that has adequate equipment, competency and skilled workers to perform expeditiously. The Contractor shall also ensure that the TMC engage workers who are licensed to apply the termiticide by the relevant authorities.

6.2. All methods of application and chemicals to be used for the treatment of subterranean termite infestation shall be in accordance to *MS 1849.*

6.3. The Contractor shall submit a termite management programme and provide the following in writing:

6.3.1. A termite infestation report;

6.3.2. Details of methods proposed and termiticides to be used.

6.4. The Contractor's termite management company shall submit the above proposal with the Material Safety Data Sheet, product label and brochure indicating the termiticide to be used to the S.O.'s for approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.5. Termiticide chemicals shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and label instructions prior to the pouring of concrete to construct the ground slab or for binding. Notwithstanding the manufacturer's recommendation, the minimum surface application rate shall be five (5) litres/m^2 on all ground floor built-up areas including apron areas, and also on all areas extending 1m beyond the perimeter drain all around the building. In addition, termiticide chemical shall be sprayed on interfaces between the concrete ground beam and the hardcore at a minimum rate of one (1) litre/m.

6.6. Treatment shall not be performed just before or after heavy rain, unless the area to be treated can be physically protected to avoid leaching and runoff before the termiticide chemical has bound to the soil.

6.7. Immediately after spraying the chemical, all surfaces exposed to direct sunlight or rain shall be covered with an impervious black PVC sheet of minimum thickness of 0.08 mm to reduce the loss of chemical by UV light, alkaline wet concrete, leaching and runoff caused by rain on exposed treated soil. In the case of areas receiving blinding, the coverings shall be removed immediately prior to the placement of the blinding concrete.

6.8. As soon as practicable after the completion of anti-termite treatment and prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Practical Completion, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O., the anti-termite treatment specialist's Guarantee against any termite attack to the Works which may arise during a period of 2 years from the date of Practical Completion of Works due to any defect, fault or ineffective anti-termite treatment. The terms of the Guarantee shall be such as shall be approved by the S.O..

6.9. The Contractor shall verify the ground-water table before soil treatment. For this purpose, the Contractor shall excavate trial holes of not less than 0.5 metre deep measured from the level below the level of the soil to be treated. The restriction to soil treatment by virtue of this requirement shall not in any way affect or diminish the Contractor from any indemnity against termite attacks.

7. Damp Proof Membrane (DPM)

7.1. DPM shall be installed below the ground concrete floor level or as shown on the Drawings to prevent the rise of moisture or damp through the structure flooring.

7.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the DPM shall be extruded polythene film with a nominal thickness of 0.5mm and the tensile strength shall be not less than 15MPa as approved by the S.O..

7.3. Unless the application surface is smooth it shall be blinded with compacted soft sand to guarantee a soft bed, free from any objects that may puncture the membrane during the installation or when concrete is applied.

7.4. When laying two (2) sheets of DPM, a minimum of 150mm overlap shall be provided between each of the sheets and sealed with 100mm wide jointing tape.

7.5. Any punctures in the membrane shall be patched with sheets of identical thickness lapped at least 150mm away from the perforation edge and sealed with double sided pressure sensitive tape.

7.6. The DPM shall be covered with a protective layer or screed as soon as possible after the membrane has been installed. Care shall be taken when applying concrete or screed on top the DPM to avoid stretching or the DPM being displaced.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Damp Proof Course (DPC)

DPC shall comply with BS 8215: Code of Practice for design and installation of damp proof course in masonry construction and as specified in SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM.

9. Filling Under Floors, Aprons Etc.

Filling shall be provided and laid under floors, aprons, etc. where required. Filling shall be of suitable material as specified hereinbefore, deposited in layers not exceeding 155mm loose thickness, and each layer well watered where necessary, rammed and compacted. No clay shall be used for filling under floors and aprons.

10. Hardcore

Where shown and required, approved hardcore consisting of good, sound broken bricks or stones shall be provided and laid to the thickness shown on the Drawings, well rammed, compacted and blinded with sand. All hardcore shall be well watered immediately prior to the depositing of concrete thereon.

TABLE D1: PLATE BEARING TEST – LOAD INCREMENTS AND MINIMUM HOLDING TIME

No.	Load (% of working load)	Time Interval (minute)
1.	20	15
2.	40	15
3.	60	15
4.	80	15
5.	100	120
6.	80	15
7.	60	15
8.	40	15
9.	20	15
10.	0	15
11.	20	15
12.	40	15
13.	60	15
14.	80	15
15.	100	15
16.	120	15
17.	140	15
18.	160	15
19.	180	15

No.	Load (% of working load)	Time Interval (minute)
20.	200	120
21.	160	15
22.	120	15
23.	80	15
24.	40	15
25.	0	15
26.	40	15
27.	80	15
28.	120	15
29.	160	15
30.	180	15
31.	240	15
32.	280	15
33.	300	120
34.	240	15
35.	160	15
36.	80	15
37.	0	15

Note: The rate of settlement for each load increment should be based on the preliminary test

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE D2: SPECIFICATION OF PRECAST CONCRETE PILES (AFTER MS1314)

Piles		Minimum Concrete Strength (N/mm^2)	Minimum Longitudinal Reinforcement	Minimum Cement Content (kg/m^3)	Method of Installation
Type	Class				
RC	M	45	1.2 % of cross sectional area	400	Hammer driven
	J	45	1.0 % of cross sectional area	400	Hammer driven
Spun pile	A	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 4 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
	B	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 5 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
	C	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 7 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
PC	X	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 5 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
	Y	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 7 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
PCS	1	60	Minimum effective prestressed of 3.5 N/mm^2	420	Hammer driven
	2	55	Minimum effective prestressed of 3.5 N/mm^2	420	Jacked-in
RCS	1	45	1.0 % of cross sectional area	400	Hammer driven
	2	45	0.8 % of cross sectional area	400	Jacked-in

NOTES:
Concrete strength means *characteristic compressive strength* at 28 days.
The nominal sizes and length for each class of piles are specified in Parts 3, 4, 5 or 6 of Malaysian Standard, whichever relevant.

Definitions:
Precast reinforced concrete square pile (RC pile)
A pile made of concrete cast in a uniform four-sided cross section before driving into the ground. It shall be suitably reinforced mainly with steel bars.
Precast prestressed concrete square pile (PC pile)
A pile described in definition No. 1 but suitably reinforced mainly with prestressing steel.
Precast pretensioned spun concrete pile (Spun pile)
A hollow cylindrical pile made of concrete cast by centrifugal spinning before driving into the ground. It shall be suitably reinforced mainly with pretensioned prestressing steel.
Small prestressed concrete square pile (PCS pile)
A small PC pile for sizes 200 mm and less.
Small reinforced concrete square pile (RCS pile)
A small RC pile for sizes less than 200 mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE D3: SLUMP RANGE FOR TYPICAL CONCRETING SITUATIONS

Typical Conditions of Use	Slump Range (mm)
Placed into water-free unlined bore. Widely spaced reinforcement leaving room for free movement between bars.	75 to 125
Where reinforcement is not spaced widely enough to give free movement between bars. Where casting level of concrete is within the casing. Where pile diameter is less than 600 mm.	100 to 175
Where concrete is to be placed by tremie under water or drilling fluid.	150 to collapse

TABLE D4: STATIC LOAD TEST – LOAD INCREMENTS AND MINIMUM HOLDING TIME

LOAD INCREMENTS AND MINIMUM PERIODS OF OBSERVATION		
Load Cycles	Load Increment (% WL)	Minimum Holding Time
1st cycle	0	
	25	30 minutes
	50	30 minutes
	75	30 minutes
	100	6 Hours
	50	30 minutes
	0	60 minutes
2nd cycle	25	30 minutes
	50	30 minutes
	75	30 minutes
	100	30 minutes
	125	30 minutes
	150	30 minutes
	175	30 minutes
	200	24 Hours
	150	30 minutes
	100	30 minutes
	50	30 minutes
	0	60 minutes

NOTES
*–Time-settlement readings shall be taken at 2, 8, 15 and 30 minutes, and at 15 minutes interval thereafter.
**Time-settlement readings shall be taken at regular intervals of every 15 minutes for the first 2 hours and every hour thereafter during load holding time.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE D5: TYPICAL ALLOWABLE DRIVING STRESSES

Pile Material	Compression Stress	Tension Stress (psi)	Tension Stress (MPa)
Steel	0.9 F_y	0.9 F_y	0.9 F_y
Prestressed Concrete	0.85 f'_c - f_{pe}	3 $(f'_c)^{1/2}$ + f_{pe}	0.25 $(f'_c)^{1/2}$ + f_{pe}
Precast Concrete*	0.85 f'_c	0.70 f_y (A_s / A_c)	0.70 f_y (A_s / A_c)
Timber	3 σ_a	3 σ_a	3 σ_a

*Allows for tension cracks; for uncracked section allow prestressed concrete tension stress with f_{pe} = 0.

F_y = Steel Yield Strength
f'_c = Concrete Compressive Strength (MPa or psi)
f_{pe} = Effective Prestress (after losses) (MPa or psi)
A_s = Reinforcement Steel Cross Sectional Area
A_c = Concrete Cross Sectional Area
f_y = Reinforcement Steel Yield Strength
σ_a = Allowable Timber Design Stress

TABLE D6: TESTS FOR BENTONITE DRILLING FLUIDS

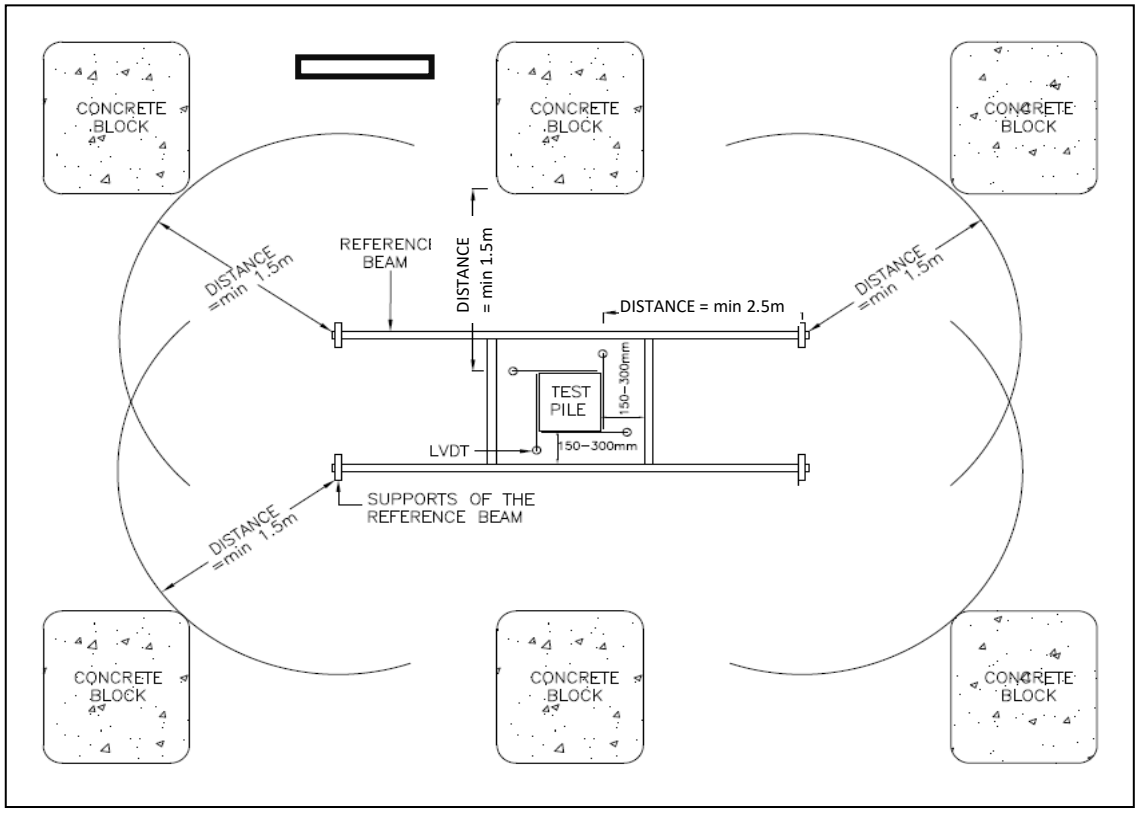
Property	Units	Stages			Test Equipment
		Fresh	Ready for re-use	Before concreting	
Density	g/ml	< 1.10	< 1.25	< 1.15	Mud balance
Marsh viscosity (946 ml)	sec	32 to 50	32 to 60	32 to 50	Marsh funnel
Fluid loss (30 min)	ml	< 30	< 50	NA	Filter press
pH		7 to 11	7 to 12	NA	pH meter
Sand content	%	NA	NA	< 4	Sand content set
Filter Cake	mm	<3	<6	NA	Filter Press

TABLE D7: TESTS FOR POLYMER DRILLING FLUIDS

Property	Units	Stages	Test Equipment
		Before concreting	
Density	g/ml	≤ 1.1	Mud balance
Marsh viscosity (946 ml)	sec	32 to 140	Marsh funnel
pH		7 to 12	pH meter
Sand content	%	≤ 1	Sand content set

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE D1: PLAN VIEW OF TYPICAL PILE LOAD TEST SET UP



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX D1

Bending Strength for Precast Concrete Piles

Pile Body Strength Test

General

Bending strength test on the pile body shall be done to determine the ability of the pile to withstand the cracking bending moment (M_c) and the ultimate bending strength (M_u). The bending strength test of pile body shall be made by the application of vertical load P to the centre of the span, on the pile laid on two (2) supports which has a span equal to 3/5 of its length.

The applied bending moment shall be calculated from the following equation: -

Where,
$$M = \frac{1}{40}WL + \frac{P}{4}\left(\frac{3L}{5} - 1\right)$$

M is the applied bending moment (kNm);
W is the weight of pile (kN);
L is the length of pile (m); and
P is the applied load (kN)

The cracking bending moment (M_c)

The pile shall be designed to withstand the cracking bending moment calculated based on the maximum allowable crack width as shown in **TABLE D8**. The pile is considered to have passed the requirement to withstand the cracking bending moment if when subjected to a test load equal to the cracking load (P_c) corresponding to the appropriate M_c, no crack exceeding the values in **TABLE D8** occurs. The calculated values of M_c are given in **TABLE D9**, **TABLE D10** and **TABLE D11**.

TABLE D8: MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CRACK WIDTH

Types of pile	Maximum crack width (mm)
1 RC pile	0.20
2 Spun pile	0.05
3 PC and PCS pile	0.10
4 RCS pile	0.20

The ultimate bending moment (M_u)

The pile shall be tested to the largest applied load (P_{max}) until the pile failure occurs or until the applied load slightly exceeds the minimum ultimate load (P_{min-u}) which corresponds to the minimum ultimate bending strength, whichever comes first.

The minimum ultimate bending strength (P_{min-u}) is obtained by multiplying the cracking bending moment (M_c) by the factor *'f'* as given in.

The pile is considered to have passed the bend test if the pile does not fail when subjected to P_{min-u} load.

Testing for Static Pile Load Test (Kentledge)

Apparatus setup

The pile manufacturer shall design and fabricate a suitable set-up for carrying out the bend test. The test shall be carried out using any suitable equipment of sufficient capacity and capable of applying the loads continuously and vertically.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

The loading arrangement and the device for applying the loads shall consist of two supporting rollers and two load-applying rollers as in **FIGURE D2**.

All rollers shall be manufactured from steel and shall have a circular cross-section with a diameter of 20mm to 120mm; the rollers shall be at least 20mm longer than the width of the test specimen. All rollers except one shall be capable of rotating around their axes and of being inclined in a plane normal to the longitudinal axis of the test specimen. All rollers shall be adjusted in their correct positions with all distances having an accuracy of ±5mm. Suitable safety precaution should be taken to ensure that the rollers do not fall off while adjustment is made and during the testing.

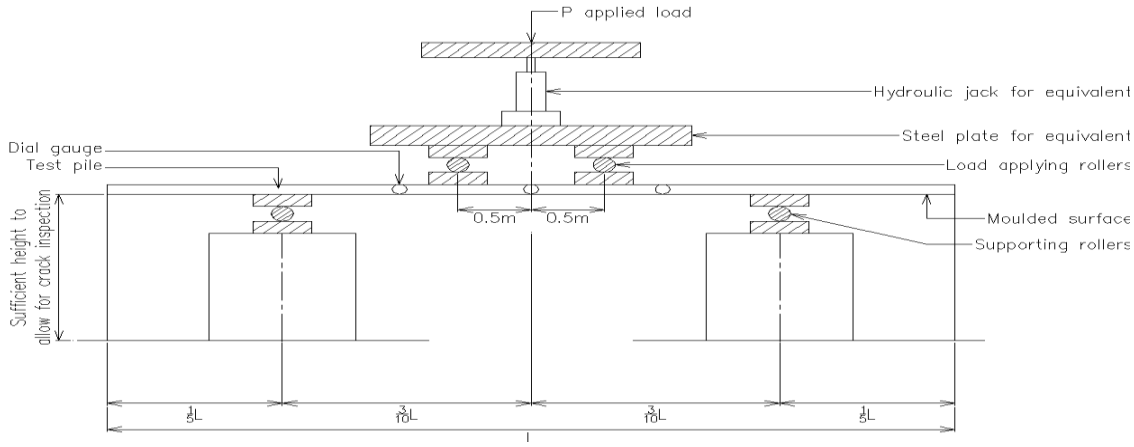


FIGURE D2: LOADING METHOD

Rate of loading

The load shall be applied at the rate of (0.06 ± 0.04) N/mm^{2}s using suitable equipment which shall be capable of applying the load uniformly without shock using manual or automatic control.

Load pacers

If the equipment is not equipped with a device to maintain, automatically, the specified rate of increase of load on the specimen, a load pacer shall be fitted or alternatively the control shall be done by manual method to ensure the rate of loading as described in the paragraph above is complied. If the pacer has a scale, this scale shall be basically linear such that 1mm represents not more than 100 N/s. Over the operating range of the scale the accuracy shall be within ±5 %.

NOTE: The pacer may incorporate a scale with an indicator or alternatively, it may be, for example, a marked disc or pointer, which rotates at the rate at which, the load pointer should move on the load scale being used. If the pacer is fitted with a variable speed control or has preset speeds, then once the variable speed control has been set, or preset speed has been chosen, the pacer speed shall remain within ±5 % of the specified speed over the operating range. Alternatively if the rate of loading is controlled manually then the manufacturer shall prepare the table of loading application against time.

Load scale indicators or digital displays

The equipment shall be provided with either: -

a) Easily read dials or scales; or

b) Electrical load indicators, which shall include a visual display.

These load scale indicators or digital displays shall be calibrated by an accredited laboratory.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Test specimens

Test specimens shall be selected randomly from piles casted and results shall be properly documented for inspection. The number of piles to be sampled is to be decided in accordance with the agreement between the parties concerned.

Procedure

1. Prior to testing, select a suitable load and time increment for a selected loading rate for particular hydraulic equipment such that it will facilitate inspection of the pile at the calculated crack load and at the required minimum ultimate load.

2. Check the specimens thoroughly for initial crack before testing. Wipe clean the bearing surfaces of the supporting and loading rollers.

3. Place the test specimen on the support rollers, correctly centred with the longitudinal axis of the specimen at right angles to the rollers. The trowelled surface direction shall be normal to the direction of loading and the moulded surface is in tension (see **FIGURE D2**). The moulded surface may not therefore be orientated with its position in the structure. For Spun piles, the test specimen can be placed at any surface position. Do not use packing between the specimen and the rollers.

4. Place the loading equipment and the load applying rollers correctly in the testing setup. Do not begin to apply the load until all loading and supporting rollers are in even contact with the test specimen.

5. Apply the load steadily and without shock at a rate of (0.06 ± 0.04) N/mm^{2}s. Choose the lower loading rates for low strength concrete and the higher loading rates for high strength concrete (i.e. for RC Piles, f_{cu} more than 45 N/mm^2).

6. Once the loading rate has been adjusted, maintain the rate of loading without change until the applied crack load (P_c) corresponding to crack moment (M_c) from the respective **TABLES D9**, **TABLES D10** and **TABLES D11** as shown below is reached. Then hold the load for a sufficient time to inspect the pile for possible cracking. If crack is present, it shall be checked by means of the test crack measuring gauge and crack width and the location shall be recorded.

7. After step 5.6, continue the loading at the same uniform rate until failure occurs or when the applied load is slightly greater than the minimum ultimate load ($P_{min\text{-}u}$), whichever comes first. The minimum ultimate load ($P_{min\text{-}u}$) is a value corresponding to the value of M_c multiplied by the factor f from the respective **TABLES D9**, **TABLES D10** and **TABLES D11** as shown below.

8. If pile failure comes first, the test specimen is considered fail. Record the maximum load (P_{max}) applied. P_{max} is the maximum applied load (kN), if and when pile failure occurs during the bend test.

9. If the pile does not fail, and when the applied load is slightly greater than $P_{min\text{-}u}$ is reached, then hold the load for sufficient time to allow for inspection of pile body for cracking. If crack is present, it shall be checked by means of the test crack-measuring gauge and crack width and location shall be recorded.

10. For record purposes, record all the deflection of test specimen shown by dial gauge during loading and unloading.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE D9: CRACKING BENDING MOMENT (M_C) AND FACTOR *'F'* FOR PRECAST REINFORCED CONCRETE SQUARE PILES (RC PILES)

Nominal Pile Size (mm x mm)	Cracking Bending Moment, M_c (kNm)		*'f'*	
	Class M	Class J	Class M	Class J
200 x 200	8.3	7.3	1.5	
225 x 225	-	-		
250 x 250	13.1	11.6	1.8	
275 x 275	-	-		
300 x 300	22.1	19.6	2.0	
325 x 325	-	-		
350 x 350	33.7	29.8		
375 x 375	-	-		
400 x 400	47.9	42.5		
450 x 450	65.0	57.8		

TABLE D10: CRACKING BENDING MOMENT (M_C) AND FACTOR *'F'* FOR PRECAST PRETENSIONED SPUN CONCRETE PILES (SPUN PILES)

Nominal Diameter (mm)	Class	Minimum Concrete Strength (N/mm^2)	Cracking Bending Moment (M_c) (kNm)	Factor *'f'*	Effective Prestress (N/mm^2)
250	B	60	12	1.5	5.0
300	A	60	17	1.5	4.0
	B	60	20	1.5	5.0
350	A	60	26	1.5	4.0
	B	60	30	1.5	5.0
400	A	60	38	1.5	4.0
	B	60	43	1.5	5.0
	C	60	54	1.8	7.0
450	A	60	53	1.5	4.0
	B	60	60	1.5	5.0
	C	60	76	1.8	7.0
500	A	60	74	1.5	4.0
	B	60	84	1.5	5.0
	C	60	106	1.8	7.0
600	A	60	123	1.5	4.0
	B	60	141	1.5	5.0
	C	60	177	1.8	7.0
700	A	60	191	1.5	4.0
	B	60	218	1.5	5.0
	C	60	273	1.8	7.0
800	A	60	278	1.5	4.0
	B	60	318	1.5	5.0
	C	60	399	1.8	7.0
900	A	60	390	1.5	4.0
	B	60	445	1.5	5.0
	C	60	558	1.8	7.0
1000	A	60	527	1.5	4.0
	B	60	601	1.5	5.0
	C	60	755	1.8	7.0
1200	A	60	853	1.5	4.0
	B	60	973	1.5	5.0
	C	60	1217	1.8	7.0

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE D11: CRACKING BENDING MOMENT (M_C) AND FACTOR *'F'* FOR PRECAST PRESTRESSED CONCRETE SQUARE PILES –CLASS PC-X, CLASS PC-Y, SMALL PILES

Size (mm)	Class of Pile	Minimum Concrete Strength (N/mm^2)	Minimum Effective Prestress (N/mm^2)	Cracking Bending Moment, M_c (kNm)	Factor *'f'*
125	PCS-1	60	3.5	2.9	1.5
	PCS-2	55	3.5	2.9	1.5
150	PCS-1	60	3.5	4.9	1.5
	PCS-2	55	3.5	1.5	1.5
175	PCS-1	60	3.5	7.8	1.5
	PCS-2	55	3.5	7.8	1.5
200	PCS-2	55	3.5	11.7	1.5
	PC-X	60	5.0	13.7	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	16.4	1.7
250	PC-X	60	5.0	26.5	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	31.7	1.7
300	PC-X	60	5.0	45.2	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	54.2	1.7
350	PC-X	60	5.0	70.9	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	85.2	1.7
400	PC-X	60	5.0	104.5	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	125.9	1.7
450	PC-X	60	5.0	147.0	1.5
	PC-Y	60	7.0	177.4	1.7

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION E: CONCRETING		PAGE
1.	General	E/1
2.	Material	E/4
3.	Concrete Conformity and Identity Testing	E/7
4.	Handling of Concrete	E/14
5.	Construction with Concrete	E/20
6.	Steel Reinforcement	E/24
7.	Formwork and Surface Finish for Structure	E/28
8.	Building Accuracy	E/34
9.	Apparatus	E/35
10.	Precast Concrete Works	E/35
11.	Other Concrete Works	E/38

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

This section shall apply to the construction of all structures or parts of structures to be composed of concrete with or without steel reinforcement. The work shall be carried out all in accordance with this specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections shown on the Drawings and as required by the S.O..

1.1. Classification of Concrete Mixes

Concrete mixes are classified into designed concrete and proprietary concrete.

1.1.1. Designed Concrete

1.1.1.1. Designed concrete shall comply with MS EN 206, MS 523-2, MS 523-3 and the Drawings. The exposure classes, durability recommendations, minimum cement content and maximum free water to cement ratio to be used shall be as shown on **TABLE D5, TABLE D6, TABLE D7** and **TABLE D8.**

1.1.1.2. Any types of cement as specified in TABLE D1 can be used for designed concrete.

1.1.1.3. Designed concrete shall be produced at a certified concrete plant or a non-certified concrete plant.

(i) A certified concrete plant; the plant that is certified by agency that is accredited by Jabatan Standard Malaysia (JSM) or any certification body complying with MS ISO/ IEC 17065; and has certificate of Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) by CIDB.

(ii) A non-certified concrete plant; the plant that is temporarily set up based on the nature of the site, conforming to sub-section 1.1.1.4.

1.1.1.4. For sites located in remote areas where there are logistical difficulties in obtaining concrete supply, on-site concrete batching is allowed to be used. Prior approval from the S.O. is required and concrete mix shall conform to sub-section 3.2.3.2.

1.1.1.5. The Contractor shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Notify the S.O. the name of the supplier, location of the plant, journey time to transport the concrete to the site and production capacity of the plant.

(ii) Submit designed concrete report covering all concrete mixes to the S.O. for approval. The designed concrete shall comply with the requirements specified in **TABLE D5, TABLE D6, TABLE D7** and **TABLE D8** as stated in the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) The Contractor shall ensure that the S.O. be permitted to visit or station his representatives at the plant at any stage of the concrete production.

1.1.1. Proprietary Concrete

1.1.1.6. Proprietary concrete shall conform to MS EN 206, MS 523-2 and MS 523-3.

1.1.1.7. Where proprietary concrete is specified, the constituent material and requirement of concrete shall comply with sub-section 2.

1.1.1.8. The Contractor shall provide the information of the proprietary concrete to the approval of the S.O. but not limited to the following documents:

(i) Name of the supplier;

(ii) The type and standard compressive strength class;

(iii) Product warranty;

(iv) Testing result of product; and

(v) Any other identification deemed necessary.

1.1.1.9. The specification for proprietary concrete shall contain the following requirements:

(i) Verification of product conformity by an agency that is accredited by the Jabatan Standard Malaysia or any certification body complying with MS ISO/IEC 17065, to confirm that the proprietary concrete satisfies the limiting value specified or declared based on project requirement.

(ii) The proprietary concrete plant shall be certified by an agency that is accredited by the Jabatan Standard Malaysia.

1.2. Production of Concrete

1.2.1. General

1.2.1.1. All concrete shall be subjected to production control under the responsibility of the Contractor.

1.2.1.2. Production control shall comprise all measures necessary to maintain the properties of concrete in conformity to the specified requirements. It includes:

(i) Selection of materials;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Concrete design;

(iii) Concrete production;

(iv) Inspection, sampling and testing;

(v) The use of the results of tests on constituent materials, fresh and hardened concrete and equipment;

(vi) Inspection of equipment used in transporting for fresh concrete.

1.2.2. Production Control System

Production Control System shall contain adequate documented procedures and instructions. These procedures and instructions shall, where relevant, be established in respect of the control requirement as given in the **TABLE D18, TABLE D19** and **TABLE D26**.

1.2.3. Designed Concrete

1.2.3.1. Designed concrete shall comply with the requirements as stated in the Drawings, MS EN 206, MS 523-2 and MS 523-3.

1.2.3.2. Designed concrete shall be batched, either dry or wet. In wet batching, the primary mixing of the concrete shall be performed in a plant mixer and the secondary mixing shall be done in the truck mixer before discharging the concrete from the truck mixer. Whereas in dry batching, the primary mixing and secondary mixing of the concrete shall be performed in a truck mixer before discharging the concrete from the truck mixer. No extra water or admixtures shall be added after the concrete leave the plant.

1.2.3.3. Designed concrete delivered to the Site shall be accompanied by delivery ticket and manufacturer's batching record stating the details of mix proportions by weight, the grade of concrete, type and size of aggregate, date and time of loading at plant, type and dosage of chemical admixtures and other relevant production details such as, but not limited to, details listed in **TABLE D26** in suitable format. If the Contractor fails to provide this information, the S.O. or his representative shall immediately reject the total load of the concrete. The S.O. or his representative and the Contractor shall ensure the information provided in the delivery tickets and the manufacturer's batching record complies with the requirement as stated in sub-section 1.1.1 before discharging the concrete.

1.2.3.4. Rejected concrete shall be removed from the Site. The delivery ticket shall be marked 'REJECTED'.

1.2.4. Proprietary Concrete

1.2.4.1. Proprietary concrete shall be batched, either dry or wet, at a ready-mixed plant and transported in purpose-made agitators operating continuously or truck mixers to the Site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.2.4.2. Proprietary concrete shall comply with the requirements as stated in the Drawings, MS EN 206, MS 523-2 and MS 523-3. All concrete materials, including water and admixtures shall be mixed in the plant and delivered to Site in purpose made truck mixers.

1.2.4.3. Proprietary concrete delivered to the Site shall be accompanied by delivery ticket and manufacturer's batching record stating the details of the grade of concrete, name of proprietary concrete, date and time of loading at plant, and other relevant production details. If the Contractor fails to provide the information, the S.O., or his representative shall immediately reject the total load of the concrete. The S.O., or his representative, and the Contractor shall ensure the information provided in the delivery tickets and the manufacturer's batching record complies with the requirement as stated in sub-section 1.1.2 before discharging the concrete.

2. Material

2.1. Cement

2.1.1. The cement to be used throughout the Work shall be obtained from the manufacturer that is certified from SIRIM or any certification body that is accredited by Jabatan Standard Malaysia and has certificate of *Perakuan Pematuhan Standard* (PPS) by CIDB. The cement shall be described and complied with MS EN 197-1 as shown in **TABLE D1** and **TABLE D2**.

2.1.2. Certificates of Test

2.1.2.1. Manufacturers' certificates of test shall in general be accepted as proof of soundness. Additional tests shall be carried out on any cement which appears to have deteriorated through age, damaged containers, improper storage, or any other reason. The test shall be carried out at any approved laboratory in accordance with MS EN 196 at the expense of the Contractor. Any batch of cement that has been sampled and tested and found not to have complied with the requirements shall be rejected and removed from the Site.

2.1.2.2. The S.O. may, without tests being made, order that any bag of cement, a portion of the contents of which has hardened, or which appears to be defective in any other way, be removed from the Site.

2.1.3. Transportation and Storage

The cement shall be transported to the Site in covered vehicles adequately protected against water. It shall be stored in a weatherproof cement store to the approval of the S.O.. Cement stored in bags shall not be laid directly on the ground. It shall be taken for use in the Work in the order of its delivery into the store. Cement delivered in bulk shall be stored in purposely built silos of an approved design.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2. Aggregates

2.2.1. Aggregates shall be naturally occurring sand or granite crushed or uncrushed, except otherwise specified, and shall comply with MS EN 12620. They shall be obtained from a source approved by the S.O.. Marine aggregates shall not be used.

2.2.2. Coarse Aggregates

Coarse aggregates shall comply with MS EN 12620 and tests shall be carried out according to MS EN 933, BS EN 1744 and MS EN 1097 as specified in **TABLE D3**. For work below ground level, only crushed granite shall be used unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. The maximum nominal size of aggregate shall be as specified in the Drawings.

2.2.3. Fine Aggregates

Fine aggregates shall comply with MS EN 12620. In the context of MS EN 12620, the term sand refers to 'fine aggregate'. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, tests shall be carried out in accordance with MS EN 933, BS EN 1744 and MS EN 1097 as specified in **TABLE D3**.

2.2.4. Grading

2.2.4.1. Coarse Aggregates

The grading of coarse aggregates shall be analysed as described in MS EN 12620 and shall be within the limits specified in **TABLE D4**.

2.2.4.2. Fine Aggregates

The grading of fine aggregates shall be analysed as described in MS EN 12620 and shall be within the limits specified in **TABLE D4**.

2.2.5. Sampling and Testing of Aggregates

Where site mixing is performed, samples of fine and coarse aggregates approved by the S.O. shall be kept on Site. These samples shall give a fair indication of the general quality of the aggregates for comparison with the aggregates delivered during the course of executing the Work. Tests shall be carried out on samples of the latter, taken at intervals as required by the S.O., or whenever there is a change of source. The appropriate method of sampling and testing shall be in accordance with the standards as specified in **TABLE D3**. Any batch of aggregate rejected by the S.O. shall be removed from the Site.

2.2.6. Storage of Aggregates

2.2.6.1. Separate storage facilities with adequate provision for drainage shall be provided for each different size of aggregate used.

2.2.6.2. Aggregate shall be handled and stored to minimize segregation and contamination.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3. Water

Water shall comply with the requirements of MS EN 1008. It shall be clean and free from materials deleterious to concrete in the plastic and hardened state and shall be from a source approved by the S.O.. The S.O. may instruct the Contractor to carry out chemical tests at any approved laboratory at the expense of the Contractor. The Contractor shall make adequate arrangement to supply and store sufficient water at the Site for use in mixing and curing of concrete.

2.4. Admixtures

2.4.1. The admixtures, the sampling and testing of the admixtures and the information to be provided with the admixture supplied shall comply with MS EN 934.

2.4.2. All admixtures shall be used strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

2.4.3. For admixture to be used in design concrete, the Contractor shall carry out initial test to verify the concrete mix as required in sub-section 3.1.2.

2.5. Requirements for Concrete

2.5.1. Concrete Grade

The Grade of concrete to be used in the Works shall be as stated in the Drawings. Normal concrete shall be designated as C X/Y; light weight concrete shall be designated as LC X/Y, where X is minimum characteristic cylinder strength (N/mm^2) and Y is minimum characteristic cube strength in (N/mm^2).

2.5.2. Cement Content

2.5.2.1. Cement content in this specification shall refer to the total quantities of cement as approved in sub-section 2.1, or the total quantities of cementitious materials comprising CEM I and other constituents complying to MS EN 197-1.

2.5.2.2. Minimum Cement Content

The minimum cement content shall be in accordance with **TABLE D5, TABLE D6** and **TABLE D7**, unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

2.5.3. Consistence

2.5.3.1. The consistency of the fresh concrete shall comply to MS EN 206 and suitability for the condition of handling and placing so that after compaction, it surrounds all reinforcement, tendons and ducts and completely fills the formwork. Consistency of the concrete shall be within one of the following limits:

(i) Slump classes (Refer **TABLE D9**)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Compacting classes (Refer **TABLE D10**)

(iii) Flow classes (Refer **TABLE D11**)

(iv) Slump Flow Classes (Refer **TABLE D12**)

2.5.3.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, consistency values expressed as slump and flow classes appropriate to different uses of concrete shall be as given in **TABLE D13**.

2.5.4. Total Chloride Content

The Total Chloride Content of the concrete mix arising from the aggregate or any other source shall not in any circumstances exceed the limits in **TABLE D14** expressed as a percentage relationship between chloride ions and weight of cement in the mix. The tests shall be carried out in accordance with **TABLE D15** for each grade of concrete, to demonstrate that these limits are not exceeded.

2.5.5. Sulphate Content

The sulphate content for aggregate and water shall not exceed the value given in BS EN 12620 and MS EN 1008 respectively. Tests shall be carried out in accordance with BS EN 1744-1 and MS EN 196-2 to demonstrate that this limit is not exceeded.

3. Concrete Conformity and Identity Testing

3.1. Evaluation of Conformity

3.1.1. General

3.1.1.1. The Contractor is only responsible for the conformity evaluation of specified requirements of non-certified concrete. For this purpose, the Contractor shall refer to MS EN 206 to carry out the following task:

(i) Initial test

(ii) Production control including conformity control

3.1.1.2. All tests shall refer to the respective concrete compressive strength test (cube or cylinder).

3.1.1.3. The designed concrete testing flow chart can be referred to **FIGURE D1A** and **FIGURE D1B**.

3.1.2. Initial Test

3.1.2.1. Initial test is required, and the Contractor shall be responsible for the test.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.2.2. In the event of new concrete composition is used, initial test shall be performed to provide a concrete that achieves the specified properties or intended performance with a margin of 1.64 x standard deviation.

3.1.2.3. The concrete composition shall be reviewed periodically to provide assurance that all concrete designs are still in accordance with the actual requirements.

3.1.2.4. Initial test shall be repeated if there has been a significant change either in the constituent materials, admixtures or in the specified requirements on which the previous test was based on.

3.1.2.5. Test Conditions

(i) In general, initial test shall be carried out on fresh concrete with a temperature 27±3 ºC.

(ii) For the initial test of single concrete composition, at least three (3) specimens from each of three (3) batches, totaling nine (9) specimens shall be tested at 28 days.

(iii) The compressive strength of a concrete composition shall be taken to be the average of the nine (9) specimens.

3.1.2.6. Criteria for Adoption of Initial Tests

(i) The compressive strength of concrete with the composition to be adopted for the actual case shall exceed the values fck as specified in **TABLE D16** or **TABLE D17**. The margin should be at least 6 N/mm2 to 12 N/mm2 depending on the production facilities, material and the available background information about the variation. If there are insufficient data, the margin for the initial mix design shall be taken as 12 N/mm2.

(ii) The consistency of the concrete shall be within the limits of the consistency class as in **TABLE D13**, at the time at which the concrete likely to be placed or delivered.

(iii) For assessing the properties of fresh concrete, the differences between the type of mixer and mixing procedure applied during the initial test and those applied during actual production shall be taken into account.

(iv) For other properties that are specified, the concrete shall meet the specified values with an appropriate margin.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.3. Conformity Control for Designed Concrete

3.1.3.1. General

(i) For normal-weight and heavy-weight concrete of strength classes from C8/10 to C55/67 or light-weight concrete from LC8/9 to LC55/60, sampling and testing shall be performed on concrete compositions.

(ii) In the sampling and testing plan, the conformity criteria of concrete shall be distinct in compositions between initial production and continuous production, where:

a) Initial production covers the production until at least 35 test results are available.

b) Continuous production is achieved when at least 35 test results are obtained over a period not exceeding twelve (12) months.

(iii) If the production of a concrete composition has been suspended for more than twelve (12) months, the criteria, sampling and testing plan given for initial production shall be adopted.

(iv) If the strength is specified for a different age, the conformity is assessed on specimens tested at the specified age.

(v) During continuous production, the sampling and testing plan and the criteria for initial production may be adopted if approved by the S.O..

(vi) Identity testing shall be carried out in accordance with sub-section 3.2 in order to verify that a defined volume comes from a conforming population.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.3.2. Sampling and Testing

(i) Samples of concrete shall be randomly selected in accordance with BS EN 12350. The minimum rate of sampling and testing of concrete shall be in accordance with TABLE D18 at the rate that gives the highest number of samples for initial or continuous production.

(ii) The samples shall be taken after adding any water or admixtures to the concrete, but sampling before adding plasticizer to adjust the consistence is permitted where there is proof by initial testing that the plasticizer or super plasticizer in quality to be used has no negative effect on the strength of the concrete.

(iii) The test result shall be obtained from an individual specimen or the average of the results when two or more specimens made from one sample are tested at the same age.

(iv) Where two or more specimens are made from one sample and the range of the test values is more than 15% of the mean, the result shall be disregarded.

3.1.3.3. Conformity Criteria for Compressive Strength

(i) Conformity assessment shall be made on test results over a period not exceeding the period given by one of the following options depending on the rate of testing:

a) Plants with lower testing rates

Number of test results for designed concrete (less than 35 per three months), the assessment period shall comprise at least 15 results and not more than 35 consecutive results taken over a period not exceeding 6 months.

b) Plants with higher testing rates

Number of test results for designed concrete (35 or more per three months), the assessment period shall comprise at least 15 consecutive results and does not exceeding 3 months.

(ii) Conformity of concrete compressive strength is assessed on specimens tested at 28-days in accordance with:

a) Groups of n overlapping consecutive test results f_{cm} (Criterion 1)

b) Each individual test result f_{cl} (Criterion 2)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) Conformity is confirmed if both the criteria given in **TABLE D19** for either initial or continuous production are satisfied.

(iv) At the end of initial production, the standard deviation (σ) of the population shall be estimated from at least 35 consecutive test results taken over a period exceeding three months. When continuous production commences, this value of standard deviation shall be used to check the conformity over the first assessment period. At the end of the first and subsequent assessment periods, the standard deviation is checked to determine whether it has changed significantly using the limits given in **TABLE D20**. If it has not changed significantly, the current estimate of the standard deviation applies to the following assessment period. When there is a significant change in standard deviation, a new standard deviation is calculated from the most recent 35 consecutive results and applied to the following assessment period.

3.1.4. Permeability Requirement

For marine structures, Chloride Diffusion Test shall be carried out in accordance with BS EN 12390-11 to assess the potential chloride resistance to chloride ingress for a concrete mix. The precision estimates for calculated chloride content, C_s and non-steady state chloride diffusion coefficient, D_{nss} are given in **TABLE D21**.

3.2. Identity Test

3.2.1. General

3.2.1.1. Identity testing indicates whether the defined volume of concrete under review belongs to the same population verified as conforming to the characteristic strength via conformity assessment.

3.2.1.2. Identity testing is conducted at the Site upon delivery of concrete.

3.2.2. Sampling and Testing

3.2.2.1. Designed Concrete

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(i) The sampling rate for identity testing specified in TABLE D22.

(ii) A sample is made up of three (3) specimens.

(iii) Samples shall be taken from different batches in accordance with BS EN 12350. Test specimens shall be prepared and cured in accordance with MS EN 12390-2. The compressive strength of the specimens shall be determined in accordance with MS EN 12390-3.

(iv) One (1) specimen from the sample shall be tested for the 7-days compressive strength. The compressive strength shall not fall below two-third (2/3) of the 28-days compressive strength as given in **TABLE D16** and **TABLE D17**.

(v) The remaining two (2) specimens shall be tested at 28-days. The compressive strength of the specimens shall be obtained from the average of the results of the two specimens.

(vi) For 28-days compressive strength test, if the difference between the two (2) test result divided by their mean exceeds 15%, the test result, shall be deemed invalid.

3.2.3. Conformance identity criteria for compressive strength

3.2.3.1. Concrete under production control certification

(i) Identity of concrete is assessed for each individual strength test result and the average overlapping discrete results as identified in TABLE D23.

(ii) Concrete is deemed to come from a conforming population if both the criteria in **TABLE D23** are satisfied for n results derived from strength tests on samples taken from the defined volume of concrete.

3.2.3.2. Concrete not under production control certification

(i) At least three (3) samples shall be taken for testing from the defined volume of concrete.

(ii) Concrete is deemed to come from a conforming population if both the criteria in **TABLE D24** are satisfied for n results derived from strength tests on samples taken from the defined volume of concrete.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2.4. Identity Testing for Slump and Flow

3.2.4.1. Sampling and Testing

(i) Sampling of fresh concrete using spot sample shall be obtained from the initial discharge, if concrete is delivered in a truck mixer or agitating equipment. The spot sample shall be taken after a discharge of approximately 0.3 m^3 by taking six increments from the moving stream of the concrete. Take at least 1.5 times the quantity required for the tests in accordance with BS EN 12350.

(ii) The sample shall be remixed on a non-absorbent surface before carrying out the test.

(iii) For slump test, the test is only valid if it yields a true slump. The slump value (h) is measured in accordance with BS EN 12350 and shown in FIGURE D2.

(iv) For flow test, the maximum dimension of the concrete spread shall be measured in the two directions as shown in FIGURE D3. The flow value (f) is the average dimension of the two directions in accordance with BS EN 12350.

3.2.5. Conformance Identity Criteria for The Slump and Flow of an Individual Batch

3.2.5.1. If the measured slump meets the requirements specified in TABLE D25, the identity test shall confirm that the batch conforms to MS EN 523-2 with respect to its consistency.

3.2.5.2. If the measured flow meets the requirements specified in TABLE D11, the identity test shall confirm that the batch conforms to MS EN 523-2 with respect to its consistency.

3.3. Action to be Taken for Non-Conformity of the Product

3.3.1. The following actions shall be taken by the Contractor in the event of non-conformity:

3.3.1.1. Check test results and if invalid, take action to eliminate errors.

3.3.1.2. If non-conformity is confirmed e.g., by retesting, take corrective actions including a management review of relevant production control procedures.

3.3.1.3. Where there is confirmed non-conformity with the specification unidentified/ unnoticed at delivery, notice shall be given to the S.O. in order to avoid any consequential damage.

3.3.1.4. Record actions on the sub-sections above.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3.2. In the event that the compressive strength results of the test do not meet the specified requirements mentioned in sub-section 3.2, the S.O. shall determine the action to be taken:

3.3.2.1. If the 7-days concrete strength is less than the specified strength requirements (2/3 of characteristic strength), no more concrete shall be placed on the suspect concrete and no removal of propping on the affected area shall be allowed until the 28-days strength result compliance is available, or unless otherwise approved by the S.O. in writing.

3.3.2.2. For non-compliance of 28- days compressive strength, the S.O. may direct other measures to be taken to rectify the situation to make the work secure.

3.3.2.3. The S.O. may instruct additional tests to be carried out on the hardened concrete to determine the quality of the suspected concrete. The test may include non-destructive and destructive tests. All methods of testing shall conform to MS EN 12504 and results shall be assessed according to MS EN 13791 and MS 1242.

3.3.2.4. If the results from the additional test did not meet the requirements, the S.O. may instruct the Contractor the following actions:

(i) The section which fails the test shall be removed; or

(ii) The Contractor shall submit recommendations for remedial work to the suspected concrete. All the recommendations shall be certified by a Professional Engineer.

3.3.3. All works instructed under this sub-section shall be at the Contractor's expense and no extension of time shall be granted for such works.

4. Handling of Concrete

4.1. Supervision

The Contractor shall ensure the required standard of control over materials and workmanship. The S.O. shall be afforded all reasonable opportunities and facilities to inspect the constituent materials and the production of concrete and to take samples for testing.

4.2. Transporting

Concrete shall be transported from the mixer to the formwork as rapidly as practicable by methods, which will prevent segregation or loss of any constituents or ingress of foreign matter or water while maintaining the required workability. It shall be deposited as near as practicable in its final position to avoid rehandling or moving the concrete horizontally by vibration. The concrete shall be conveyed by chutes or concrete pumps only with permission from the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3. Placement

4.3.1. Placement of Concrete in Dry Condition

4.3.1.1. For all concrete whether mixed on or off the site of the Work, each batch shall be placed and compacted within two (2) hours after the time of loading were transported in truck mixers or agitators or within one (1) hour after the time of loading where non-agitating equipment is used, unless a shorter time is specified or a longer time permitted by the S.O.. Concrete shall not be placed in any part of the structure until the approval of the S.O. has been obtained. If concreting is not started within 24 hours of approval given, approval shall again be obtained from the S.O..

4.3.1.2. All formwork and reinforcement bar shall be clean and free from standing water immediately before placing of concrete. Concreting shall be carried out continuously between and up to predetermined construction joints in one sequence of operation. It shall be thoroughly compacted by either hand tamping or mechanical vibration or both and shall be thoroughly worked into the corners. After tamping into place, the concrete shall not be subjected to disturbance other than such as incidental to compaction by vibration. In the event of unavoidable stoppage in positions not predetermined, the concreting shall be terminated on a horizontal plane and against vertical surfaces using stop boards. The location for termination shall be subjected to the approval of the S.O..

4.3.1.3. Fresh concrete shall not be placed against in-situ concrete which has been in position for more than 45 minutes unless a construction joint is formed in accordance with sub-section 5.1. When in-situ concrete has been in place for 4 hours, no further concrete shall be placed against it for a further 20 hours. Where retarding admixture has been used, the S.O. may approve variation to this limit.

4.3.1.4. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., concrete shall be deposited in horizontal layers to a compacted depth not exceeding 450mm when internal vibrators are used or 300mm in all other cases. The surface of the concrete shall be maintained reasonably levelled during placing.

4.3.1.5. Concrete shall not be poured into place from a height exceeding 1.5m. However, higher pouring may be allowed provided the mix has been well designed and proportioned. When trunking or chutes are used, they shall be kept clean and used in such a manner as to avoid segregation.

4.3.1.6. The Contractor shall maintain an experienced steel fixer at the Site of reinforced concrete works during the placing of concrete to reposition any reinforcement which may be displaced.

4.3.1.7. Where concrete is placed directly against ground, the fresh concrete shall be protected against intermixing with the substrate by a 50mm blinding layer.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.2. Placement of Concrete Under Water

4.3.2.1. No concrete shall be placed in flowing water. Underwater concrete if deemed unavoidable, shall be placed in position by Tremie pipes from the mixer. During and after concreting under water, pumping or dewatering operations in the immediate vicinity shall be suspended until the S.O. permits them to continue. Where the concrete is placed by a Tremie pipe, the following requirements shall be applicable:

(i) The hopper and Tremie pipe shall be a closed system. The bottom of the Tremie pipe shall be kept as far as practicable beneath the surface of the placed concrete.

(ii) The Tremie pipe shall be large enough with due regard to the size of aggregate. For 20mm aggregates, the Tremie pipe shall be of a diameter not less than 150mm and for larger aggregates, a bigger diameter Tremie pipe approved by the S.O. shall be used.

(iii) Unless otherwise agreed by the S.O., the first charge of concrete shall be placed with a sliding plug pushed down the Tremie pipe ahead of it to prevent mixing of concrete and water.

(iv) The Tremie pipe shall always penetrate well into the concrete with an adequate margin of safety against accidental withdrawal if the pipe is surged to discharge the concrete.

(v) The concrete shall be deposited wholly by Tremie pipe and the method of deposition shall not be changed part way up to prevent the laitance from being entrapped within the structure.

(vi) All Tremie pipes shall be properly cleaned after use.

4.4. Placement Temperature

4.4.1. Placement temperature shall comply with MS 523-3 to prevent premature setting and loss of water during placing of concrete in the formwork.

4.4.2. At the time of placing, no part of the fresh concrete shall have a temperature exceeding 36°C.

4.4.3. After placement of the concrete, the temperature of the concrete shall not be more than 70°C.

4.4.4. The procedure used to measure the temperature of the fresh concrete shall be as follows:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4.4.1. Within 2 min of taking the sample at delivery, insert a Type A 100 mm immersion thermometer having a range of -5°C to +110°C, graduated in intervals of 1°C and conforming to BS 1704, in the sample to a depth of not less than 100 mm. When steady conditions have been maintained for 1 min, record the temperature to the nearest 1°C; and

4.4.4.2. Use an alternative form of temperature measurement device with a precision at least that of a thermometer conforming to BS 1704, to record the steady-state temperature to the nearest 1°C.

4.4.5. Freshly placed concrete shall be protected from direct sunlight and from loss of moisture by covering, shading or other means.

4.4.6. The Contractor shall provide the method statement for temperature control in the case of large volume and/ or continuously concrete pour exceeding 100m^3 or as deemed necessary by the S.O. for approval before commencement of Works.

4.5. Compaction

4.5.1. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., concrete shall be thoroughly compacted by vibration and thoroughly worked around the reinforcement, tendons or duct formers, around embedded fixtures and into corners of the formwork to form a dense, homogenous mass, free from voids and which will have the required surface finish when the formwork is removed. Vibration shall be applied continuously during the placing of each batch of concrete until the expulsion of air has practically ceased and in a manner, which does not promote segregation of the ingredients.

4.5.2. The concrete maintained between the two walls of formwork shall be compacted by internal or external vibrators. Concrete in slabs with no formwork on its upper surface shall be compacted either by vibrators of the pan type or by a vibrating screen.

4.5.3. The internal vibrators shall be inserted and withdrawn slowly and at a uniform pace of approximately 100mm per second. Compaction shall be deemed to be completed when cement mortar appears in an annulus around the vibrator. Over vibration leading to segregation of the mix must be avoided. The internal vibrators shall be inserted at points judged by the area of mortar showing after compaction, with a certain allowance made for overlapping and they shall not be allowed to come into contact with the formwork or the reinforcement and shall be inserted at a distance of not less than 75mm from the formwork.

4.5.4. The pan vibrator shall be placed on the surface of the concrete, which shall have previously been tamped and levelled leaving an allowance in height for compaction until the cement mortar appears under the pan. The vibrator shall then be lifted and placed on the adjoining surface and this operation shall be repeated until the whole surface has been compacted. Alternatively, a vibrating screen spanning the full width of the surface may also be used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.5. Whenever vibration has to be applied externally, the design of formwork and disposition of vibration shall receive special consideration to ensure efficient compaction and to avoid surface blemishes. The vibration shall be such that there will be no excess water on the top surface on completion of compaction.

4.5.6. External vibrators shall be firmly secured to the formwork which must be sufficiently rigid to transmit the vibration and strong enough not to be damaged by it. Internal vibrators shall be capable of operating at not less than 10,000 cycles per minute and external vibrators at not less than 3,000 cycles per minute. Sufficient vibrators in serviceable condition shall be on Site so that spare equipment is always available in the event of breakdowns. Vibrators shall be operated by workmen skilled in their use.

4.5.7. Concrete shall not be subjected to any disturbance within 24 hours after compaction. No standing or flowing water shall be allowed to come into contact with exposed concrete surfaces during the first two (2) hours after placing and compaction of the concrete.

4.5.8. In the event where inadequate or improper compaction is suspected, the S.O. has the right to inspect and to carry out further tests. The tests may include non-destructive and destructive methods. All expenses incurred in carrying out such sampling, testing and remedial works shall be borne by the Contractor irrespective of whether the tests prove the structure to be sound or otherwise.

4.6. Curing and Protection

4.6.1. All concrete work shall be cured for the full period of curing which shall not be less than seven (7) days for F1, F2, F3 and F4 surfaces, but not less than five (5) days for F11, F12, F13, F14 and F15 surfaces. Duration of curing for unformed finishes shall not be less than seven (7) days.

4.6.2. Curing and protection shall start immediately after compaction of the concrete to protect it from:

4.6.2.1. Impact damage such as shock, overloading or falling earth which may disrupt the concrete and interface with its bond to reinforcements.

4.6.2.2. Premature drying out from direct sunlight and wind to minimise plastic shrinkage.

4.6.2.3. Leaching out by rain and flowing water.

4.6.2.4. High internal thermal gradients.

4.6.2.5. Harmful contact against aggressive agents e.g., chloride.

4.6.2.6. Harmful weather conditions

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6.3. Normal Curing and Protection

4.6.3.1. Concrete, after it is placed and until the expiration of the curing duration, shall not be allowed to dry out. Provision shall be made for adequate protection against direct sunlight and wind to allow the process of curing to complete within the specified period.

4.6.3.2. The following methods are suitable for curing used separately or in sequence after concrete is placed without delay:

(i) keeping the formwork in place;

(ii) covering the concrete surface with vapour-proof sheets which are secured at the edges and joints to prevent draughts;

(iii) placing of wet coverings on the surface and protection of these coverings against drying out;

(iv) keeping the concrete surface visibly wet with suitable water;

(v) application of a curing compound of established suitability;

(vi) Other curing methods of equal effectiveness may be used.

4.6.3.3. The use of other methods of curing may be deemed necessary when the concrete is subjected to high internal thermal gradient, or with large, exposed surface area. The Contractor shall submit method statement to the S.O. for approval.

4.6.3.4. In the event where the Contractor does not do proper curing, the S.O. has the right to inspect and to carry out further tests which may include destructive methods. All expenses incurred in carrying out such sampling, testing and remedial works shall be borne by the Contractor irrespective of whether the tests proved the structure to be sound or otherwise.

4.6.4. Accelerated Curing

4.6.4.1. Steam curing may be used for precast concrete element at the factory.

4.6.4.2. After the completion of the placing of concrete, 4 hours shall elapse before its temperature is raised, unless the Contractor is able to prove that curing can start earlier by furnishing all the relevant supporting data to the S.O.. The rise in temperature within any period of 30 minutes shall not exceed 10°C and maximum temperature attained shall not exceed 70°C unless it can be proven that any deviation from this provision shall not result in any detrimental effect to the concrete work. The rate of subsequent cooling shall not exceed the rate of heating.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6.4.3. The use of accelerated curing methods for concrete containing other types of cement or any admixture or any additional materials shall be to the approval of the S.O..

5. Construction with Concrete

5.1. Construction Joints

5.1.1. Construction joints shall be made at the location as shown on the drawing and concreting work shall be carried out continuously up to the construction joints. If the position and detail of any construction joints is not described in the drawings, the Contractor shall propose and obtain the approval of the S.O. prior to commencement of concreting. The construction joints shall be made as few as possible with reasonable precautions against shrinkage. The joints shall be at right angles to the general direction of the member and shall take due account of shear and other stresses.

5.1.2. Concrete shall not be allowed to run to a feather edge and vertical joints shall be formed against a stop end. The top surface of a layer of concrete shall be level and flat unless design considerations make this undesirable. Joint lines shall be so arranged that they coincide with features of the finished work, wherever possible.

5.1.3. At horizontal construction joints, gauge strips about 25mm width shall be placed inside the forms along all exposed surfaces to ensure a straight joint on those surfaces. Where a kicker (that is a starter stub) is used for the construction of walls and columns, it shall be at least 75mm high, to be constructed monolithically with the base concrete.

.

5.1.4. Where vertical construction joints are necessary in mass concrete structures, reinforcing bars shall be placed across the joints to make the structure monolithic, all to the approval of the S.O..

5.1.5. Prior to recommencement of concreting on a joint, the surface of the concrete against which new concrete will be cast shall be free from laitance and shall be roughened to the extent that the coarse aggregate is exposed but not disturbed. Care shall be taken to avoid damaging the lines of the joint. Care shall also be taken that the joint surface is clean and damp but not wet and the exposed adjoining surfaces shall be of consistent colour. Immediately before the fresh concrete is placed against the joint, fresh rich cement mortar (1:2) shall be applied to the exposed surface.

5.1.6. Where the S.O. considers that special preparation is necessary, e.g., for an in-situ structural connection, preparation shall be carried out, preferably when the concrete has set but not hardened, by spraying with a fine spray of air and water or brushing with a stiff brush sufficiently to remove the outer mortar skin and expose the larger aggregates without disturbing them. Where this treatment is impracticable, sand blasting or a needle gun shall be used to remove the surface skin and laitance. Hardened surfaces shall be chipped manually or mechanically to be free from laitance and properly roughened to the extent that the coarse aggregates are being exposed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2. Fixing Blocks, Brackets, Built in Bolts, Holes, Chases, Etc.

5.2.1. All fixing blocks, brackets, built in bolts, holes, chases, etc. shall be accurately set out and formed and carefully sealed prior to the concrete being placed. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to obtain all such information for these sub-sections of work and to obtain the approval of the S.O. before incorporating such work prior to the concrete being placed.

5.2.2. Bolts and other inserts to be cast into the concrete shall be securely fixed to the formwork in such a way that they are not displaced during the concreting operations and that there is no loss of materials from the wet concrete through holes in the formwork.

5.2.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings or instructed by the S.O., reinforcement shall be locally moved so that the minimum specified cover is maintained at the locations of inserts, holes, chases, etc.. In the event where the minimum cover cannot be maintained, the Contractor shall take the necessary precautions to protect the reinforcements against corrosion by applying an approved coating material to the reinforcements and the concrete cover.

5.2.4. Temporary plugs shall be removed and the threads of built-in bolts shall be cleaned and greased before handing over any part of the Work.

5.3. Movement Joints.

5.3.1. Movement Joints, Expansion joints, contraction joints or other permanent structure joints shall be provided in the positions and constructed and sealed with waterproofing materials as detailed in the Drawings.

5.3.2. When forming movement joints, joint filler shall be fixed firmly to the first-placed concrete. If more than one strip is used within a joint, it is essential to butt the ends tightly or tape them together to prevent grout leakage restricting the closure of the joint.

5.3.3. It is essential that the concrete on both sides of the joint, when placed, is thoroughly compacted to form a dense uniform mass. Where stop ends comprise more than one element, particular care is necessary to ensure that joints between elements are sufficiently tight to allow no grout loss through them during compaction of the concrete.

5.3.4. Where flexible water stops are used, they shall be fixed to ensure that they are not displaced from their intended position during compaction of the concrete and that the concrete surrounding them is fully compacted. The design of the water stop should be practical and take account of the problems often associated with integral water stop construction in difficult placing conditions.

5.3.5. Water stops laid horizontally and located within the concrete mass shall be avoided since they attract the greatest risk of local honeycombing.

5.3.6. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all exposed expansion joints shall be covered with 0.7mm thick aluminium cover strips fixed with masonry nails at 300mm centres.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.4. Sealants and Special Materials

5.4.1. General

The installation method and the selection, mixing, application and curing of all joint waterproofing materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The Contractor may propose to use alternative joint waterproofing materials by submitting supporting technical information, test reports and samples of the proposed waterproofing materials to the S.O. for approval.

5.4.2. Waterproofing Materials

All waterproofing materials used at public access areas shall be protected with non-shrink grout covering.

5.4.3. Water stops

5.4.3.1. The material for water stop can be made of rubber or flexible plastics in accordance with MS 1292.

5.4.3.2. Water stops shall be as specified in the Drawings and shall be installed in accordance with BS EN 1992-3 and the manufacturer’s recommendation to the approval of the S.O..

5.4.3.3. Water stops shall be securely positioned in the formwork to prevent displacement during concreting.

5.4.3.4. The selection and requirements of a water stops are as below:

(i) The overall width of water stops shall be greater than the smallest structural concrete cast;

(ii) The distance between the surface of the concrete and the water stops shall be greater than half the width of the water stops;

(iii) The width of the water stops shall be more than 150 mm;

(iv) The distance between the water stops and steel reinforcement shall be more than 50 mm.

5.4.4. Two-part Polysulphide or Two-part Polyurethane Sealant

5.4.4.1. Two-part Polysulphide or two-part polyurethane sealant for external use shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Conformance to BS 4254;

(ii) Minimum joint movement capacity of ± 27.5% of joint width at 27.5ºC;

(iii) Shore 'A' Hardness of 25 ± at 27.5ºC;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Resistance to dilute acids, alkali and all kind of fuel.

5.4.5. Preformed Flexible Strip Sealant

5.4.5.1. Preformed flexible strip sealant shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Shall only be used in horizontal joints and be subjected to pressure;

(ii) Throughout its length;

(iii) Good adhesion;

(iv) Water resistant;

(v) Non-staining.

5.4.6. Bitumen/Rubber Cold Applied Membrane

5.4.6.1. Bitumen/rubber cold applied membrane shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Minimum joint movement capacity of ±10% of joint width at 27.5ºC;

(ii) 90% solid content;

(iii) Resistant to dilute acid and alkali.

5.4.7. Hot-Poured Rubber/Bitumen Sealing Compound.

5.4.7.1. Hot-poured rubber/bitumen sealing compound shall comply with BS 2499.

5.4.8. Bituminous Sheeting

5.4.8.1. Bituminous sheeting with non-asbestos fibre shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Resistant to lime water (no visual effect after two (2) weeks immersion);

(ii) Maximum water absorption of 10% of dry weight;

(iii) Minimum tensile strength of 50 kg/cm²;

(iv) Ozone and ultraviolet resistant.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.4.9. Neoprene Bearing Pads

5.4.9.1. Neoprene bearing pads shall comply with the following requirements:

(i) Shore 'A' Hardness of 60 ± 5 at 27.5oC;

(ii) Minimum rupture strength of 105 kg/cm²;

(iii) Minimum rupture elongation of 300%.

5.4.10. Polyurethane Foam Backing Rods

5.4.10.1. Polyurethane foam backing rods used as sealant stops in panel joints shall have the following properties: -

(i) Minimum compressibility of 75% of original volume at 27.5oC;

(ii) Excellent resilient properties;

(iii) Density between 35 kg/cm³ and 45 kg/cm³;

(iv) Total resistance to common acids, lubricants and detergents;

(v) Total resistance to water infiltration by capillary action;

(vi) Suitability for up to 70°C.

6. Steel Reinforcement

6.1. General

The Work shall consist of furnishing and placing reinforcing steel in accordance with this specification and in conformity with the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

6.2. Materials

6.2.1. The reinforcing steel to be used throughout the Work shall be obtained from the manufacturer that is certified from SIRIM or any certification body that is accredited by *Jabatan Standard Malaysia* and has certificate of PPS by CIDB.

6.2.2. Hot rolled mild steel and high yield bars shall comply with the requirements of MS 146. Cold worked steel bars shall comply with the requirements of BS 4461. Hard drawn mild steel wire shall comply with the requirements of MS 144.

6.2.3. Steel fabric reinforcement shall comply with the requirements of MS 145 and shall be delivered to the Site in flat sheets, unless otherwise specified.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.2.4. Dowel bars shall be plain, round bars conforming to the requirements of MS 146. They shall be free from burring or other deformations restricting slippage in the concrete. Dowel bar sleeves used for debonding shall be of approved synthetic material. The closed end of the sleeve shall be filled with 25mm thick compressible foam fillers and the sleeve shall fit tightly over the length of the bar to be debonded.

6.2.5. Before any reinforcement steel is brought to Site, the Contractor shall furnish the mill certificates of tests and these shall be submitted for acceptance by the S.O. In addition, Contractor shall on request, furnish the S.O. with a test sheet from approved laboratories for any batch of bars, giving the results of each of the mechanical tests and/or chemical composition analysis required under the MS or any equivalent international standards approved by the S.O.. The specified characteristic strength of steel reinforcement shall be as given in **TABLE E27**.

6.2.6. During the course of the Work, any reinforcement found not to be in accordance with the MS or BS may be rejected by the S.O. notwithstanding any previous acceptance on the strength from the test certificates. The S.O. may call for additional tests to be made at the Contractor's expense on samples taken from the batch of the defective reinforcement. If the samples do not comply with the MS or BS, then the S.O. may reject the whole batch and instruct its removal from the Site.

6.2.7. Steel reinforcement shall be stored in clean and dry conditions. When placed in the work it shall be clean and free from loose rust, mill scale, oil, grease, paint, dirt or anything which may reduce its bond with concrete. If directed by the S.O., the steel bars shall be brushed or otherwise cleaned before use, at the Contractor's expense.

6.2.8. Binding wire shall be 1.6mm diameter soft annealed steel wire complying with the requirements of BS 1052.

6.3. Construction Methods

6.3.1. Cutting and Bending of Reinforcement

6.3.1.1. Bars shall be of their correct lengths and bent to the exact shapes required before being fixed in the Work.

6.3.1.2. Bars shall be cut and bent cold by the application of slow, steady pressure or in an approved bar-bending machine. Bending at temperatures exceeding 100ºC may only be carried out with the S.O. approval and under his supervision. Except where otherwise indicated in the Drawings, bars shall be bent and measured in accordance with MS 1438.

6.3.1.3. Cold worked and hot rolled bars shall not be straightened or bent again once having been bent. Where it is necessary to bend the free end of mild steel reinforcement already cast in the concrete, the internal radius of the bend shall not be less than twice the diameter of the bar.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.3.1.4. Special care shall be taken that the overall length of bars with multiple bends is accurate and that after bending and fixing in position the bars remain in place without wrap or twist.

6.3.2. Fixing of Reinforcement

6.3.2.1. The number, size, length, shape, type and position of all reinforcing bars, links, spacer bars and other parts of the steel reinforcement, shall be in accordance with the Drawings.

6.3.2.2. Reinforcements shall be secured against displacement. Unless specified otherwise, the actual concrete cover shall be taken as the distance between face of concrete and the nearest steel surface. All intersecting bars shall be tied together with binding wire and the ends of the wire shall be turned into the main body of the concrete.

6.3.2.3. Reinforcement temporarily left projecting from the concrete at construction or other joints shall not be bent out of position during the periods in which concreting is suspended except with the approval of the S.O..

6.3.2.4. The Contractor shall take particular care that the reinforcement is laid out correctly in every aspect and temporarily suspended by annealed wire or supported on concrete blocks or other approved spacers in the forms to prevent displacement during the placing and compacting of concrete. Links shall tightly embrace the longitudinal reinforcement to which they shall be securely wired or spot welded. The top reinforcement in slabs shall be rigidly supported on mild steel 'chairs' or equivalent spaced in each direction to prevent sagging during concreting.

6.3.2.5. No concrete shall be placed until the reinforcement has been inspected and approved by the S.O..

6.3.3. Splicing

6.3.3.1. Joints to reinforcement bars shall be in accordance by lapping of bars at positions shown in the Drawings. Where other types of joints are to be used, it shall be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation, at the positions approved by the S.O..

6.3.3.2. Splicing or lapping of bar shall not impair the flow of concrete surrounding the reinforcement bar including the concrete cover.

6.3.4. Spacer Blocks

6.3.4.1. The size of spacer blocks required shall be 50mm x 50mm (LxW) to ensure that the reinforcement is correctly positioned and consistent with their purpose, of a shape approved by the S.O., and designed so that they will not overturn when the concrete is placed. The thickness of spacer will depend on durability design of the structure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.3.4.2. Concrete and cementitious spacers should have at least the same strength and should at least give the same corrosion protection as the concrete in the structure. Spacers shall not be made on the construction site. Wires cast in these blocks for the purpose of tying them to the reinforcement shall be free from any corrosion or any other elements that may affect the integrity of the reinforcement bars.

6.3.4.3. Spacers left in situ shall not impair the desired appearance or durability of the structure by causing spalling, rust staining or allowing the passage of moisture.

6.3.4.4. Plastic chairs and spacers may be used only with the approval of the S.O.. The material of manufacture shall have an equivalent durability when it is in place to that of the concrete itself. Plastic spacers shall satisfy the condition that any cross-section perpendicular to the bar has at least 25% voids within the enclosed perimeter.

6.3.4.5. Steel spacers in direct contact with the concrete surface are only permitted in a dry environment i.e. exposure class XC1 of EN 206-1.

6.3.4.6. The distance between spacers for each structural component are given in **TABLE E28** and **TABLE E29.**

6.3.5. Welding of Reinforcement Bar

6.3.5.1. Welding workmanship, including welder qualification shall comply with the Specification for Structural Steelworks JKR No. 20601-0272-22 or its latest edition.

6.3.5.2. Reinforcement bar in structures shall not be welded except where detailed in the Drawings or permitted in this specification.

6.3.5.3. Welding shall be carried out in accordance with BS EN 1011 and BS EN 60974. Butt welds shall be of the double V type and two butt weld bond tests shall be carried out on a specimen prepared to represent each form of the butt-welded joint used in welding the reinforcement and for each position of welding. The method of making butt weld tests shall be as laid down in BS EN 17637. The specimen shall pass the test to the approval of the S.O. before using the joint, which the specimen represents. Welded joints shall not be made at bends in reinforcement. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., joints in parallel bars of the principal tensile reinforcement shall be staggered in the longitudinal direction at a distance not less than the end anchorage length for the bar.

6.3.5.4. The S.O. shall be informed in advance of when welding is to be carried out so that he may supervise and inspect the work. Welding shall not be performed in the field during rain or other adverse conditions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7. Formwork and Surface Finish for Structure

7.1. Design and Construction

7.1.1. Description

7.1.1.1. Formwork shall include all temporary or permanent forms required for forming the concrete, together with all temporary construction required for their support.

7.1.1.2. The Contractor is deemed to have made a study of the Drawings at tender stage and is aware of all areas of construction, requiring heavy and specially designed propping to provide the support and the necessary bracing for the stability of such propping.

7.1.1.3. The design and construction of formwork shall be carried out by a competent person. The Contractor shall identify all critical formwork design and submit the strength and deflection calculations and Drawings or the proposed design, certified by a Professional Engineer to the S.O. for prior approval. Notwithstanding any approval by the S.O. with respect to the design submitted by the Contractor, the responsibility or the adequacy and safety of the design shall remain with the Contractor. The Contractor shall also appoint a competent formwork coordinator whose duties would be similar to those outlined in BS 5975.

7.1.1.4. When the use of proprietary type of formwork is proposed by the Contractor, the design shall be certified by a Professional Engineer.

7.1.1.5. The formwork shall be sufficiently rigid and tight to prevent loss of grout or mortar from the concrete at all stages of construction and shall be appropriate for the methods of placing and compacting.

7.1.1.6. Formwork (including supports) shall be sufficiently rigid to maintain the forms in their correct position, shape, profile and dimensions. The supports shall be designed to withstand the worst combination of forces due to self-weight, formwork weight, formwork forces, reinforcement weight, wet concrete weight, construction and wind loads, together with all incidental dynamic effects caused by placing, vibrating and compacting the concrete. Guidance on these loadings is given in The Concrete Society Manual Formwork - Guide to good practice, and in CIRIA Report 108, Concrete Pressure in Formwork, and in BS 5975. Vertical propping to formwork shall be sufficiently constructed to provide the necessary support without overstressing the completed concrete structure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.1.1.7. Metal ties may only be used with prior approval from the S.O.. Where metal ties are permitted, the use of storey height steel soldiers shall be used to reduce the number of tie bolts required. Tie bolts with rubber or plastic cone against the form face are to be used to prevent unsightly grout loss. No metal part of any device for maintaining formwork in the correct location shall remain permanently within the specified concrete cover to the reinforcement. Except for ties used for anchoring void formers, all ties shall be at least 1.2m apart and through bolts will not be permitted on exposed form finished faces. All holes left by ties shall be made good within one day of the removal of the formwork using a mortar of the same strength as the cast concrete. Metal ties which allow for holes through the concrete being cast shall not be permitted to be used in concrete for water-retaining structure, roof slabs and walls.

7.1.1.8. The formwork shall be so arranged as to be readily dismantled and removed from the cast concrete without shock, disturbance or damage. Where necessary, the formwork shall be so arranged that the soffit form, properly supported, can be retained in position for such period as may be required by the condition of the maturing concrete or the specification. If a component is to be prestressed whilst still resting on the soffit form, provision shall be made to allow for elastic deformation and any variation in weight distribution. As far as practicable, formwork joints shall coincide with construction joints.

7.1.2. Form Lining

7.1.2.1. The type and treatment of any lining (plywood, metal, plastic, Controlled Permeability Formwork liner, etc.) of the forms shall be appropriate to the concrete finish required.

7.1.2.2. The Controlled Permeability Formwork (CPF) liner shall have the following requirements:

(i) The requirement for a special finish shall be as for traditional formwork finishes except that the formwork shall be covered by a CPF liner.

(ii) CPF liner shall be used on all surfaces as detailed on the Drawings.

(iii) The CPF liner shall be a Water Bylaws Scheme - Approved Product for use with potable water in accordance with BS 6920.

(iv) The CPF liner shall have the following properties:

a) Compression of less than 10% under a pressure 200 kPa;

b) Maximum pore size of less than 0.030 mm;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

c) Minimum water retention capacity of 0.35 l/m^2;

d) Result in bleed water from the liner which is free from cement and fine aggregate particles.

(v) The concrete cast against the CPF liner shall have an even uniformly textured matt finish and shall be free of blowholes and other surface blemishes. The use of the CPF liner shall meet the following performance requirements which should be demonstrated by the supply of test certificate:

a) The mean surface strength for the CPF cast face shall exceed that for the control face by at least 70%.

b) The mean 10 minutes ISAT result for the CPF cast face shall be not more than 15% of that for the control face.

c) The mean depth of carbonation for the CPF cast face shall be not more than 15% of that for the control face.

d) The mean concentration of chlorides at a depth of 11mm from the CPF cast face shall be not more than 15% of that for the control face.

(vi) The CPF liner shall be used once only. Release agents shall not be used with the liner and any residual release agent remaining on forms from previous use shall be removed.

(vii) To ensure conformity with the performance requirements, the CPF liner is to be used in accordance with the manufacturer's technical guidelines.

(viii) The CPF liner shall unless otherwise directed, be left in place on the concrete after formwork removal for the curing period specified by the S.O.. It shall be kept wet and covered with plastic sheeting to promote efficient curing.

7.1.3. Projecting Reinforcement, Fixing Devices

Where holes are needed in form to accommodate projecting reinforcement or fixing devices, care shall be taken to prevent loss of grout when concreting or damage when removing forms.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.2. Surface Finishes for Concrete

7.2.1. Control of Colour

When specified in the Drawings, the Contractor shall obtain each constituent material from a single consistent source. The aggregates shall be free of any impurities that may cause staining. The mix proportions and the grading, particularly of the fine aggregate, shall be maintained constant. The same type of plywood or timber shall be used in formwork throughout similar exposed areas.

7.2.2. Formed Surfaces

7.2.2.1. Formed concrete surfaces shall have one of the following classes of finish.

7.2.2.2. Unless otherwise specified, all exposed concrete surfaces shall be of Class F12, all unexposed surfaces shall be of Class F1. Other classes of finishes shall be used only where shown on the Drawings:

(i) Class F1

This finish shall be obtained using properly designed forms of closely joined sawn timber or other approved material. Small blemishes caused by entrapped air or water may be expected but the surface shall be free from voids and honeycombing.

(ii) Class F2

This finish shall be obtained using properly designed forms of closely jointed wrought boards, approved plywood or other approved material. Only very minor surface blemishes shall occur, with no staining or discoloration.

(iii) Class F3

a) This finish shall be obtained using properly designed steel forms or plastic-coated plywood or wrought boards or other approved material that can be used not less than 20 times.

b) The surface shall be improved by carefully removing all fins and other projections, thoroughly washing down and then filling the most noticeable surface blemishes with a cement and fine aggregate paste to match the colour of the original concrete. Form release agents shall be carefully chosen to ensure that the surface shall not be stained or discoloured. After the concrete has been properly cured, the surface shall be rubbed down where necessary, to produce a smooth and even surface.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Class F4

The requirements for Class F4 are as for Class F3 except that internal ties and embedded metal parts will be permitted. The ties shall be positioned only in rebates, or in other positions as shown on the Drawings or as agreed by the S.O..

(v) Class F11

The requirements for Class F11 surface finish are identical to those for Class F1 except that it shall be achieved using Controlled Permeability Formliners.

(vi) Class F12

The requirements for Class F12 surface finish are identical to those for Class F2 except that it shall be achieved using Controlled Permeability Formliners.

(vii) Class F13

The requirements for Class F13 surface finish are identical to those for Class F3 except that it shall be achieved using Controlled Permeability Formliners.

(viii) Class F14

The requirements for Class F14 surface finish are identical to those for Class F4 except that it shall be achieved using Controlled Permeability Formliners.

(ix) Class F15

The requirements for Class F15 are as for Class F4 except that plywood shutters lined with an approved patterned formliner shall be used to produce a patterned profile finish. Where possible, full height formliners shall be employed so that no horizontal joints in the liners are required. Tie holes shall be spaced so that they occur at overlap joints in the lining sheet.

7.2.3. Unformed surfaces

7.2.3.1. Class U1

The concrete shall be uniformly levelled and screened to produce a plain, ridged or broom roughened surface. No further work shall be applied to the surface unless it is used as the first stage for a Class U2 or Class U3 finish.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.2.3.2. Class U2

After the concrete has hardened sufficiently, the concrete Class U1 surface shall be floated by hand or machine to produce a uniform surface free from screed marks.

7.2.3.3. Class U3

When the moisture film has disappeared, and the concrete has hardened sufficiently to prevent laitance from being worked to the surface, a Class U1 surface shall be steel trowelled under firm pressure to produce a dense, smooth uniform surface free from trowel marks.

7.2.3.4. Class U4

This finish is for surfaces that are to receive waterproofing systems. The concrete shall be levelled and floated to produce a uniform surface and immediately before the waterproofing operation this surface shall be water jetted or grit blasted to provide a lightly textured finish. The finished surface shall not deviate from the required profile by more than 5mm over a 3m gauge length or have any abrupt irregularities of more than 3mm.

7.2.4. Trial Panels for Exposed Form Finished Surfaces

7.2.4.1. In order to ensure that the specified formed finishes can be obtained by the method of construction proposed and to provide a standard by which the finishes in the Works can be assessed, trial panels shall be cast on Site. These panels shall be subjected to the S.O. approval before similar casting is permitted in the Works.

7.2.4.2. The trial panels shall employ the materials, plant and concrete mix proposed for the Works. They shall be at least a storey height and 1 m wide. They shall be of similar thickness and similarly reinforced as the elements they represent and shall incorporate all features which contribute to the final appearance of the Works.

7.3. Preparation of Forms Before Concreting

7.3.1. Before concreting, all forms shall be thoroughly cleaned out, free from sawdust shavings, dust, mud or other debris. The inside surfaces of forms shall, unless otherwise approved by the S.O., be coated with an approved non-staining form oil or other approved material to prevent adhesion of the concrete. Such release agents shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and shall not come into contact with the reinforcement or prestressing tendons and anchorages. For any exposed surface only one release agent shall be used throughout the entire area.

7.3.2. All formworks shall be inspected by the S.O. after preparation and immediately prior to depositing concrete and no concrete shall be deposited until approval of the formwork has been obtained.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.4. Removal of Forms

7.4.1. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. and obtain his approval before striking any formwork, but such approval shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibilities on the safety of the work.

7.4.2. Formwork shall be removed without such shock or vibration that would damage the concrete. A period of time shall elapse between the placing of the concrete and the removal of the formwork for various parts of the structure so as to suit the requirements for its curing.

7.4.3. The minimum periods between concreting and the removal of forms are given in **TABLE E30**. The periods stated in this table are based on the use of CEM 1. They may be changed with the approval of the S.O., if other types of cement as described in sub-section 2.1, admixtures as described in sub-section 2.4 are used. The result of the compressive strength obtained from cube strength at 7 days as described in sub-section 3.2 may also be used for early removal of forms. The Contractor shall provide proof of calculation to the S.O for approval prior to removal of forms.

7.4.4. For prestressed in-situ components, temporary supports shall not be removed until the components are stressed to the approval of the S.O..

7.4.5. Where it is intended the forms are to be reused, they shall be cleaned and made good to the approval of the S.O..

7.4.6. Following the removal of forms, no further loads shall be imposed upon the concrete until at least after completion of the curing period or until such later time as in the opinion of the S.O. the concrete shall have attained sufficient strength to safely withstand such loads. Full design loads shall not be applied to any structure until all load bearing concrete is at least 28 days old.

7.5. Inspection and Making Good

7.5.1. The surface of the concrete shall be inspected for defects and for conformity to the surface finish specified and where appropriate, with approved sample finishes.

7.5.2. Subject to the strength and durability of the concrete being unimpaired, the making good of surface defects may be permitted but the level of acceptance shall be appropriate to the type and quality of the finish specified and ensure satisfactory permanence and durability.

7.5.3. Any remedial treatment of surfaces shall be approved by the S.O. following inspection immediately after removing the formwork and shall be carried out without delay.

8. Building Accuracy

After removal of formwork, the Contractor shall take measurements as directed by the S.O. to check the deviation of the reinforced concrete works from specified dimensions shown on the Drawings. All measurements shall be recorded and submitted to the S.O. Any deviation in building accuracy shall comply with BS EN 13670.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9. Apparatus

The Contractor shall provide the following apparatus at Site at all times:

9.1. Concrete slump test apparatus and flow test apparatus complying with BS EN 12350-2. One set of the apparatus shall be provided for each concreting location.

9.2. At least twelve (12) numbers of moulds (steel, cast iron or ABS) for casting 150 mm concrete test cubes in accordance with BS EN 12390-1. A minimum number shall be provided such that no stripping of cubes is required prior to 24 hours setting and hardening period.

9.3. At least six (6) numbers of prismatic specimen 40 x 40 mm in cross section and 160 mm in length for mortar or grout test moulds in accordance with BS EN 445. A minimum number shall be provided such that no stripping of cubes is required prior to 24 hours setting and hardening period.

9.4. Three (3) measuring cylinders of 250 ml capacity, graduated to measure to the nearest 2.0 ml., for determination of silt content (field setting method).

9.5. An approved apparatus for measuring moisture content in fine aggregate.

9.6. One (1) electronic calculator with statistical functions.

9.7. One (1) 300mm steel rule.

9.8. One (1) set of sieves in compliance with BS ISO 3310.

9.9. Scale or balance 25 kg maximum capacity and weights.

9.10. Trowel, shovel, spanner and other tools.

9.11. One (1) Electromagnetic Concrete Cover Meter.

10. Precast Concrete Works

10.1. The Contractor shall employ manufacturers registered with CIDB to supply or cast on site precast component to the respective project. All precast concrete components to be used in the works shall be approved by the S.O./P.D. prior to installation. The full requirement is outlined in the Specification for Precast Concrete Works (JKR 20601-0251-18) or its latest edition.

10.2. Industrialized Building System (IBS) Requirements

The calculation shall comply based on the latest version of Manual for Industrialized Building System (IBS) Content Scoring System (IBS Score): Construction Industry Standard, CIS 18 published by the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) Malaysia.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.3. Assembly Drawing

10.3.1. All assembly drawing produced by the manufacturer and verified by a Professional Engineer (P.E.) to the S.O. for approval before the commencement of the manufacturing of the component. The list of drawings that needs to be endorsed are as below:

10.3.1.1. Layout drawing;

10.3.1.2. Section drawing;

10.3.1.3. Connection details;

10.3.1.4. Element types;

10.3.1.5. General drawing.

10.3.2. Assembly Drawings shall show all necessary details and dimensions to enable assembly of components to proceed.

10.4. Installation

10.4.1. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. at least one month in advance of launching or installation operation and submit the following documents to the S.O. for approval:

10.4.1.1. Method statement including launching systems and transportation;

10.4.1.2. Proposal for traffic diversion, if appropriate;

10.4.1.3. Detailed program of launching and installation operation;

10.4.1.4. Installation operation safety program.

10.4.2. Inspection of Precast Unit.

The elements shall be inspected for cracking and other defects or damage. The dimensional properties of the components shall be checked in accordance with the Drawings.

10.4.3. Lifting and Handling

A lifting method statement shall be prepared by the Contractor and submitted for approval. The elements shall be lifted from the mould according to the locations of the lifting devices and instructions on the production drawings. The recommended minimum concrete strength for lifting and handling are shown in **TABLE E31**.

10.5. Connection

10.5.1. The Contractor shall be responsible to ensure the connection between components (in situ and precast / precast and precast) are properly installed in accordance with the Drawings and method statement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.5.2. Designed mixes of grout shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval. The grout shall be of high fluidity and cohesive at plastic and shrinkage resistant during hardening.

10.5.3. The grout shall be a mixture of blended cement, water and approved admixture. The acceptance strength shall be deemed to be satisfied when the strength is equal or greater than the specified characteristic strength of precast concrete.

10.5.4. If the Contractor chooses to use proprietary product, he shall submit to the S.O. the name of manufacturer/supplier, type and specification of the product for approval. The grout shall be mixed on site in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

10.5.5. The grout shall be tested in accordance with the following method:

10.5.5.1. Fluidity Test by using Cone Method (BS EN 445) or;

10.5.5.2. Fluidity Test by using Grout Spread Method (BS EN 445) or;

10.5.5.3. Flowability Test using Flow Cone Method (ASTM C939) and;

10.5.5.4. Compressive Strength Test (BS EN 445).

10.5.6. Placement

10.5.6.1. Vertical Placement (Pressure Grouting)

Grout shall be pumped into each sleeve until grout pours out of the outlet and pumping shall be continued until a pressure of minimum 100 kN/m² is attained. The high-pressure cork shall remain closed and in position for a period of one hour after grouting.

10.5.6.2. Vertical Placement (Gravity Flow)

This method shall only be allowed for shallow sleeve, such as the connection between corbel and precast beam, nib and precast beam. The diameter of corrugated sleeve and the appropriate dowel bar size shall be as shown in **TABLE E32**.

10.5.6.3. Horizontal Placement (Gravity Flow Grouting)

Gravity flow grout shall be applied to areas that convenient and easy for grouting works such as, longitudinal joint between precast components. It can be poured by hand directly along the joint and swept into the gap with suitable tools.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11. Other Concrete Works

11.1. Foundation

11.1.1. All reinforced concrete footings and pile caps shall be constructed according to the Drawings and to the exact depths required. The Contractor shall supply, maintain and remove any necessary planking and strutting, sheet piling and coffer dams, and shall by pumping or other approved means, keep the excavation free from water.

11.1.2. The bottom of excavation shall be cleaned or if in loose or disturbed ground shall be well rammed, and the whole shall be approved before it is covered with a blinding layer of lean concrete not less than 50mm thick. The required cover of concrete under the reinforcement shall not be inclusive of the blinding layer's thickness.

11.2. Pile Caps

11.2.1. Before commencing to construct pile caps, the Contractor shall check and verify the eccentricities and the cut-off levels of all piling works in the ground are as provided in the Drawings and shall notify the S.O. in the event of any discrepancy.

11.2.2. The Contractor shall straighten the steel reinforcement projecting above the piles for anchoring pile caps, carry out excavation, erect formwork and temporary timbering for the construction of pile caps and ground beams.

11.3. Structural Elements Below Ground Level

11.3.1. For structural elements, lift shaft and lift pits below ground level, the concrete in the base slab and walls shall be of reinforced concrete with minimum cement content and maximum free water to cement ratio in accordance with the exposure XC3 in **TABLE E5, TABLE E6, TABLE E7** and **TABLE E8** shall be constructed in operations which shall ensure water tightness.

11.3.2. All external and internal wall surfaces of lift pits shall be waterproofed with three (3) coats of bitumen solution complying with BS 3416 or any other type of waterproofing material as approved by the S.O.. The concrete surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and dried before application of the waterproofing material.

11.3.3. Lift shaft and structural wall enclosures shall be made of reinforced concrete on all sides and constructed using steel formwork to ensure the accuracy of the structure in terms of verticality, shape, profile and dimensions. Refer to **FIGURE E4**.

11.3.4. For lift shaft enclosure, all the inner surfaces shall form a continuous flush surface without projection or recesses. Refer to **FIGURE E4**.

11.3.5. The lift shaft shall have a high degree of verticality. The limit of accuracy of shaft plumb for the full stretch of the lift shaft shall not exceed ±30 mm. Refer to **FIGURE E5**.

11.3.6. The structural openings shall be vertically aligned one above the other for the full travel of the lift.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.3.7. The structural opening shall be accurate to the specified dimensions. Deviations from the specified dimensions shall not exceed +12.5mm, -0mm. Refer to **FIGURE E6**.

11.4. Floors

11.4.1. After initial set, the upper surface of cast-in-situ reinforced concrete floors shall be trowelled smooth with a steel float to true level and even surface. No screeding of any kind shall be applied to the floor slabs except where specified. Care shall be taken to ensure that the steel reinforcement is not displaced or lowered during trowelling.

11.4.2. For areas, which are to receive rendering or other finishes, the fresh concrete shall be trowelled to true level or as required using a long timber trowel. Before it hardens it shall be brushed with a stiff broom in one direction to give a rough and tidy surface.

11.4.3. The reinforced concrete ground floor slab shall not be laid directly onto earth surfaces. A blinding layer of 50mm minimum thick of lean concrete shall be laid on well prepared firm ground. Plastic sheeting or other suitable material with sufficient overlaps at joints, shall be laid on the blinding layer before any reinforcement is placed in position.

11.5. Toilet Floors

11.5.1. The Contractor shall ensure that all suspended floor for toilet areas are constructed to be watertight and leak proof. All construction method or alternative details proposed by the Contractor must be based on his acceptance of and compliance with the requirements for watertightness. The Contractor shall ensure that holes and fixings are properly constructed.

11.5.2. The floor must be concreted in one sequence of operation. No construction joints for toilet floor are to be allowed. All pipes and fittings encased in the concrete floor shall be provided with sleeves to the approval of the S.O and shall be built in-situ. No holes shall be left for later incorporation of fittings and no subsequent hacking of floor shall be made. Notwithstanding whatever shown on the Drawings, all toilet floor slabs shall have a minimum thickness of 150 mm.

11.5.3. Testing for Watertightness

The toilet floor areas shall be ponded with minimum 25mm depth of water and shall be maintained continuously over a period of 24 hours. During this period, the exposed soffit shall show no signs of leakage and remain dry. If any area is found not to be watertight, the Contractor must repair at his own expense.

11.6. Roofs

11.6.1. Reinforced concrete roofs shall be constructed to fall as shown on the Drawings and finished with steel trowelling, leaving the surface smooth and free from mortar droppings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.6.2. The base slab shall be concreted as described for concrete generally, ensuring thorough compactions using a pan vibrator or a vibrating screen. Concrete shall be poured continuously between pre-determined construction joints as decided by the S.O., or as shown on the Drawings. Expansion joints, where applicable, shall be allowed and constructed exactly as indicated in the Drawings.

11.6.3. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, waterproofing screed to reinforced concrete flat roof shall consist of a 32mm thick screed reinforced with temperature steel.

11.6.4. The waterproofing screed shall consist of one (1) part of cement and three (3) parts of clean well-graded sand (1:3) and shall be mixed with an approved waterproofing agent and approved plasticizer in the proportion recommended by the manufacturer.

11.6.5. The temperature steel shall consist of a mesh 6mm diameter steel bars at 100 mm centres each way, or alternatively steel fabric of MS 145. The temperature steel shall be placed directly on top of the base slab, and a minimum cover of 20 mm to top bars of the temperature steel shall be maintained.

11.6.6. The screed shall be laid after the base slab concrete has sufficiently hardened but not later than 36 hours after the concreting of the base slab, to obtain a thorough bond between the screed and the base slab. The surface shall be finished with a wood float and followed by a steel trowel to a smooth finish.

11.6.7. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, joints in the screed shall be constructed and located over the main roof beams and shall be filled with approved bituminous compound as soon as possible.

11.6.8. After the screed has been placed, the full area shall be properly protected and cured for a period of at least seven (7) days. Alternatively, as soon as the screed has sufficiently hardened to withstand a man's weight without marking, an approved plastic sealing agent shall be sprayed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

11.7. Drips

Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O., a 15mm wide drip shall be formed along edges of soffits to concrete roof slabs, hoods, undersides of balconies, cantilevered beams and slabs and other parts of building where rainwater is likely to adhere in drops.

11.8. Refuse Chutes

Where shown on the Drawings, all cast-in-situ reinforced concrete refuse chutes shall be constructed without bolt holes made through the chute walls. If such holes are unavoidable then they shall be completely grouted with cement mortar or sealed and waterproofed by other means to prevent leakage to the approval of the S.O. Frames which shall not be of asbestos cement, shall be cast into refuse chute walls for fixing chute hoppers. Such frames shall be obtained from the same supplier of chute hoppers.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E1: CEMENT AND COMBINATION TYPES[A]

Broad Designation[b]	Composition	Comprises cement and combination types (see Table D2)
CEM I	Portland cement	CEM I
CEM I-SR 0	Sulphate-resisting Portland cement	CEM I-SR 0
CEM I-SR 3		CEM I-SR 3
IIA	Portland cement with 6 % to 20 % fly ash, ground granulated blastfurnace slag, limestone, or 6 % to 10 % silica fume[c]	CEM II/A-L, CIIA-L,
		CEM II/A-LL, , CIIA-LL,
		CEM II/A-S, CIIA-S,
		CEM II/A-V, CIIA-V,
		CEM II/A-D
IIB-S	Portland cement with 21 % to 35 % ground	CEM II/B-S, CIIB-S
	granulated blastfurnace slag	
IIB-V	Portland cement with 21 % to 35 % fly ash	CEM II/B-V, CIIB-V
IIB+SR	Portland cement with 25 % to 35 % fly ash	CEM II/B-V + SR,
		CIIB-V + SR
IIIA[d]	Portland cement with 36 % to 65 % ground	CEM III/A, CIIIA
	granulated blastfurnace slag	
IIIA + SR	Portland cement with 36 % to 65 % ground	CEM III/A + SR[e],
	granulated blastfurnace slag with additional	CIIIA + SR[e]
	requirements that enhance sulphate resistance	
IIIB[f]	Portland cement with 66 % to 80 % ground	CEM III/B, CIIIB
	granulated blastfurnace slag	
IIIB+ SR	Portland cement with 66 % to 80 % ground	CEM III/B + SR[e],
	granulated blastfurnace slag with additional	CIIIB + SR[e]
	requirements that enhance sulphate resistance	
IVB-V[g]	Portland cement with 36 % to 55 % fly ash	CEM IV/B-V, CIVB-V

Notes:

[a] There are a number of cements and combinations not listed in this table that may be specified for certain specialist applications. See BRE Special Digest 1 [1] for the sulphate-resisting characteristics of other cements and combinations. See IP 17/05 [5] for the use of high ggbs content cements and combinations in secant piling applications.

[b] The use of these broad designations is sufficient for most applications. Where a more limited range of cement or combinations types is required, select from the notations given in **TABLE D2**.

[c] When IIA or IIA-D is specified, CEM I and silica fume may be combined in the concrete mixer using the *k*-value concept; see MS EN 206:2016, 5.2.5.2.3.

[d] Where IIIA is specified, IIIA+SR may be used.

[e] "+SR" indicates additional restrictions on the chemical composition of cement or ggbs related to sulphate resistance. See **TABLE D2**, footnote d.

[f] Where IIIB is specified, IIIB+SR may be used.

[g] IVA cements and combinations with a siliceous fly ash should be classified as II-V.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E2: GENERAL PURPOSE CEMENTS AND COMBINATIONS

Type	Notation	Standard	Broad designation	Grouping used in BRE SD1: 2005 [4]
Portland cement	CEM I	MS EN 197-1	CEM I	A
Portland silica fume cement[a]	CEM II/A-D	MS EN 197-1	IIA	A
Portland limestone cement	CEM II/A-L CEM II/A-LL	MS EN 197-1 MS EN 197-1	IIA IIA	B[b] or C[b] B[b] or C[b]
Portland slag cements	CEM II/A-S CEM II/B-S	MS EN 197-1 MS EN 197-1	IIA IIB-S	A A
Portland fly ash cements	CEM II/A-V CEM II/B-V CEM II/B- V+SR[c]	MS EN 197-1 MS EN 197-1 MS EN 197-1	IIA IIB-V IIB+SR	A A D
Blastfurnace cements	CEM III/A CEM III/A+SR[d] CEM III/B CEM III/B+SR[d]	MS EN 197-1 MS EN 197-1 	IIIA IIIA+SR IIIB IIIB+SR	A D A F
Pozzolanic cement[e]	CEM IV/B(V) 	MS EN 197-1 or BS EN 14216	IVB-V 	E
Sulphate-resisting Portland cement	CEM I-SR 0 CEM I-SR 3	MS EN 197-1 	CEM I-SR 0 CEM I-SR 3	G
Combinations conforming to Annex B manufactured in the concrete mixer from Portland cement and fly ash, ggbs or limestone fines:				
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 6 % to 20 % of combination of fly ash conforming to MS EN 450- 1	CIIA-V	Annex B MS 523-3	IIA	A
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 21 % to 35 % of combination of fly ash conforming to MS EN 450- 1	CIIB-V CIIB-V+SR[c]	Annex B MS 523-3	IIB-V IIB+SR	A D
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 36 % to 55 % of combination of fly ash conforming to MS EN 450- 1	CIVB-V	Annex B MS 523-3	IVB-V	E
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 6 % to 20 % of combination of ggbs conforming to MS EN 15167-1	CIIA-S	Annex B MS 523-3	IIA	A
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 21 % to 35 % of combination of ggbs conforming to MS EN 15167-1	CIIB-S	Annex B MS 523-3	IIB-S	A
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 36 % to 65 % of combination of ggbs conforming to MS EN 15167-1	CIIIA CIIIA+SR[d]	Annex B MS 523-3	IIIA IIIA+SR	A D

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E2: GENERAL PURPOSE CEMENTS AND COMBINATIONS

(continued)

Type	Notation	Standard	Broad designation	Grouping used in BRE SD1: 2005 [4]
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 66 % to 80 % of combination of ggbs conforming to MS EN 15167-1	CIIIB	Annex B	IIIB	A
	CIIIB+SR[d]	MS 523-3	IIIB+SR	F
CEM I cement conforming to MS EN 197-1 with a mass fraction of 6 % to 20 % of combination of limestone fines conforming to MS 2653	CIIA-L	Annex B	IIA	B[b] or C[b]
	CIIA-LL	MS 523-3	IIA	B[b] or C[b]

Notes:

[a] When IIA or IIA-D is specified, CEM I and silica fume may be combined in the concrete mixer using the *k*-value concept; see MS EN 206:2016, 5.2.5.2.3

[b] The classification is B if the cement or combination strength is class 42.5 or higher and C if it is class 32.5.

[c] With a minimum proportion of fly ash of 25 %.

[d] Where the alumina content of the slag exceeds 14 %, the tricalcium aluminate content of the Portland cement fraction shall not exceed 10 %.

[e] CEM IV/A cement with siliceous fly ash should be classified as either CEM II/A-V (6 % to 20 % siliceous fly ash) or CEM II/B-V (21 % to 35 % siliceous fly ash).

TABLE E3: TESTING OF AGGREGATES

Properties	Test Methods
Grading	*MS EN 933*
Flakiness Index	*MS EN 933*
Water Absorption	*MS EN 1097*
Shape Index	*MS EN 933*
Percentage of Crushed and Broken Surfaces in Coarse Aggregate Particles	*MS EN 933*
Aggregate Crushing Value	*MS EN 933*
Chloride Content	*BS EN 1744*
Sulphate Content	*BS EN 1744*

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E4: GENERAL GRADING REQUIREMENTS

Aggregate	Size (mm)	Percentage passing by mass					Category G
		2D[a]	1.4D	D[b]	d	d/2	
Coarse	D > 4 d ≥ 1	100	100	90 to 99	0 to 10	0 to 2	$G_C90/10$
		100	98 to 100	90 to 99	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_C90/15$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99[c]	0 to 15	0 to 5	$G_C85/15$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99[c]	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_C85/20$
		100	98 to 100	80 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_C80/20$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 35	0 to 5	$G_C85/35$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99[c]	0 to 15	0 to 2	$G_{CA}85/15$
	d ≥ 1 D ≤ 4	100	95 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 15	-	$G_G85/15$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 20	0 to 5	$G_G85/20$
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	0 to 35	0 to 5	$G_G85/35$
Natural Graded Aggregates	D = 8 d = 0	100	98 to 100	90 to 99	-	-	$G_{NG}90$
Fine	D ≤ 4 d = 0	100	95 to 100	85 to 99	-	-	G_F85
All-in	D > 4 d = 0	100	98 to 100	90 to 99	-	-	G_A90
		100	98 to 100	85 to 99	-	-	G_A85
		100	98 to 100	80 to 99	-	-	G_A80
		100	-	75 to 99	-	-	G_A75

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E5: DURABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REINFORCED OR PRESTRESSED ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURES WITH AN INTENDED WORKING LIFE OF AT LEAST 50 YEARS

Nominal cover (mm)	Compressive strength class, maximum w/c ratio and minimum cement or combination content for normal-weight concrete with 20 mm maximum aggregate size											Cement/ combination types
	15 +Δc	20 + Δc	25 + Δc	30 + Δc	35 + Δc	40 + Δc	45 + Δc	50 + Δc	60 + Δc	70 + Δc	80 + Δc	
Corrosion induced by carbonation (XC exposure classes)												
XC1	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	All in Table D1
	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	
XC2	-	-	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	All in Table D1
			0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	
XC3/4	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	All in Table D1
		0.45 340	0.55 300	0.60 280	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	except IVB-V
	-	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IVB-V
			0.45 340	0.55 300	0.60 280	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	
Corrosion induced by chlorides other than seawater (XD exposure classes) adequate for any associated carbonation induced corrosion (XC)												
XD1	-	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	All in Table D1
			0.45 360	0.55 320	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	
XD2	-	-	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S,
				0.40 380	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	CEM I-SR0, CEM I-SR3
	-	-	-	C35/45	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
				0.40 380	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	-	-	-	C32/40	C25/30	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	IIIB, IVB-V
				0.40 380	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
XD3	-	-	-	-	-	C45/55	C40/50	C35/45	C35/45	C35/45	C35/45	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
						0.35 380	0.40 380	0.45 360	0.45 360	0.45 360	0.45 360	CEM I-SR0, CEM I-SR3
	-	-	-	-	-	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	IIB-V, IIIA
						0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.50 340	0.50 340	0.50 340	
	-	-	-	-	-	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIIB, IVB-V
						0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.50 340	0.50 340	0.50 340	

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E5: DURABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REINFORCED OR PRESTRESSED ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURES WITH AN INTENDED WORKING LIFE OF AT LEAST 50 YEARS

(continued)

Nominal cover (mm)	Compressive strength class, maximum w/c ratio and minimum cement or combination content for normal-weight concrete with 20 mm maximum aggregate size											Cement/ Combination types
	30 +Δc	35 +Δc	40 +Δc	45 + Δc	50 +Δc	55 + Δc	60 +Δc	65 + Δc	70 +Δc	75 + Δc	80 +Δc	
Corrosion induced by chlorides from seawater (XS exposure classes) adequate for any associated carbonation induced corrosion (XC)												
XS1	-	-	-	C45/55	C40/50	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
				0.35 380	0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
	0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	C35/45	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash,
	0.40 380	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
	C32/40	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IV-B, IIIB
	0.40 380	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
XS2	-	-	-	-	-	-	C45/55	C40/50	C40/50	C35/45	C32/40	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
							0.35 380	0.40 380	0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	
	-	-	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
			0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash,
		0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
	-	C35/45	C28/35	C25/30	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	IV-B, IIIB
		0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
XS3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C45/50	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
											0.35 380	
	-	-	-	-	C40/50	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
					0.35 380	0.45 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	-	-	-	C40/50	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C20/25	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash,
				0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
	-	-	-	C35/45	C28/35	C25/30	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	IV-B, IIIB
				0.35 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E6: DURABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REINFORCED OR PRESTRESSED ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURES WITH AN INTENDED LIFE OF AT LEAST 100 YEARS

Nominal cover (mm)	Compressive strength class, maximum w/c ratio and minimum cement or combination content for normal-weight concrete with 20 mm maximum aggregate size												Cement/ combination types
	15 + Δc	20 + Δc	25 +Δc	30 +Δc	35 +Δc	40 + Δc	45+ Δc	50 +Δc	55 +Δc	60 +Δc	70 +Δc	80 +Δc	
Corrosion induced by carbonation (XC exposure classes)													
XC1	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	All in Table D1
	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	0.70 240	
XC2	-	-	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	All in Table D1
			0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	
XC3/4	-	-	-	C40/50	C35/45	C30/37	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	All in Table D1
				0.45 340	0.50 320	0.55 300	0.60 280	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	except IVB-V
	-	-	-	-	C40/50	C35/45	C30/37	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IVB-V
					0.45 340	0.50 320	0.55 300	0.60 280	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	0.65 260	
Corrosion induced by chlorides other than seawater (XD exposure classes) adequate for associated carbonation induced corrosion (XC)													
XD1	-	-	-	C45/55	C40/50	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	All in Table D1
				0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	0.60 300	
XD2	-	-	-	-	-	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	C28/35	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S,
						0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	CEM I-SR0, CEM I-SR3
	-	-	-	-	-	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
						0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
	-	-	-	-	-	C28/35	C25/30	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	C20/25	IIIB, IVB-V
						0.45 360	0.50 340	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	
XD3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C45/55	C40/50	C35/45	C35/45	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
									0.35 380	0.40 380	0.45 360	0.45 360	CEM I-SR0, CEM I-SR3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C40/50	C35/45	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	IIB-V, IIIA
							0.35 380	0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.50 320	0.50 320	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C32/40	C28/35	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	C25/30	IIIB, IVB-V
							0.40 380	0.45 360	0.50 340	0.50 320	0.55 320	0.55 320	

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E6: DURABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REINFORCED OR PRESTRESSED ELEMENTS OF STRUCTURES WITH AN INTENDED LIFE OF AT LEAST 100 YEARS

(continued)

Nominal cover (mm)	Compressive strength class, maximum w/c ratio and minimum cement or combination content for normal-weight concrete with 20 mm maximum aggregate size											Cement/ combination types
	30 +Δc	35 + Δc	40 +Δc	45 +Δc	50 + Δc	55 +Δc	60+Δc	65 +Δc	70 +Δc	75 +Δc	80 +Δc	
Corrosion induced by chlorides from seawater (XS exposure classes) adequate for associated carbonation induced corrosion (XC)												
XS1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C45/55 0.35 380	C40/50 0.40 380	C35/45 0.45 360	C32/40 0.50 340	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
	-	C40/50 0.35 380	C40/50 0.35 380	C35/45 0.45 380	C32/40 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IIB-V, IIIA
	-	-	C35/45 0.40 380	C32/40 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash, IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
	-	-	C32/40 0.45 380	C28/35 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	
	-	-	C35/45 0.40 380	C30/37 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IVB-V
XS2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
	-	-	-		C40/50 0.35 380	C35/45 0.40 380	C32/40 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IIB-V, IIIA
				C40/50 0.35 380	C35/45 0.40 380	C32/40 0.40 360	C28/35 0.50 340	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash, IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
				C35/45 0.35 380	C32/40 0.40 380	C28/35 0.45 360	C25/30 0.50 340	C20/25 0.55 320	C20/25 0.55 320	C20/25 0.55 320	C20/25 0.55 320	IVB-V, IIIB
XS3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CEM I, IIA, IIB-S
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C40/50 0.35 380	C40/50 0.35 380	C35/45 0.40 380	C32/40 0.45 360	C28/35 0.50 340	IIB-V, IIIA
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C40/50 0.35 380	C35/45 0.40 380	C32/40 0.40 360	C25/30 0.55 320	C25/30 0.55 320	IIB-V ≥ 25 % fly ash, IIIA ≥ 46 % ggbs
	-	-	-	-	-	-	C35/45 0.35 380	C32/40 0.40 380	C28/35 0.45 360	C20/25 0.55 320	C20/25 0.55 320	IVB-V, IIIB

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E7: MINIMUM CEMENT AND COMBINATION CONTENTS WITH MAXIMUM AGGREGATE SIZES OTHER THAN 20MM

Limiting values given for 20 mm maximum aggregate size		Maximum aggregate size		
Maximum w/c ratio	Minimum cement or combination content (kg/m^3)	≥ 40 mm	14 mm	10 mm
0.70	240	240	260	280
0.65	260	240	280	300
0.60	300	280	320	340
0.60	280	260	300	320
0.55	300	280	320	340
	320	300	340	360
0.50	320	300	340	360
	340	320	360	380
0.45	340	320	360	360
	360	340	380	380
0.40	380	360	380	380
0.35	380	380	380	380

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E8: EXPOSURE CLASSES

Class designation	Class description	Informative examples applicable in Malaysia
Corrosion induced by carbonation (XC classes) *(where concrete containing reinforcement or other embedded metal is exposed to air and moisture)*		
XC1	Dry or permanently wet	Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces inside enclosed structures except voided superstructures and areas of structures with high humidity Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces permanently submerged in non-aggressive water
XC2	Wet, rarely dry	Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces permanently in contact with soil not containing chlorides
XC3 and XC4 (XC3/4)	Moderate humidity or cyclic wet and dry	External reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces sheltered from, or exposed to, direct rain Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces subject to high humidity (e.g. poorly ventilated bathrooms, kitchens) Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces exposed to alternate wetting and drying Interior concrete surfaces of pedestrian subways not subject to de-icing salts, voided superstructures or cellular abutments Reinforced or prestressed concrete surfaces protected by waterproofing
Corrosion induced by chlorides other than from seawater (XD classes) *(where concrete containing reinforcement or other embedded metal is subject to contact with water containing chlorides, including de-icing salts, from sources other than from seawater)*		
XD1	Moderate humidity	Concrete surfaces exposed to airborne chlorides Reinforced and prestressed concrete wall and structure supports more than 10 m horizontally from a carriageway Bridge deck soffits more than 5 m vertically above the carriageway Parts of structures exposed to occasional or slight chloride conditions
XD2	Wet, rarely dry	Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces totally immersed in water containing chlorides Buried highway structures more than 1 m below adjacent carriageway
XD3	Cyclic wet and dry	Reinforced and prestressed concrete walls and structure supports within 10 m of a carriageway Bridge parapet edge beams Buried highway structures less than 1 m below carriageway level Reinforced pavements and car park slabs
Corrosion induced by chlorides from seawater (XS classes) *(where concrete containing reinforcement or other embedded metal is subject to contact with Seawater or airborne salt originating from seawater)*		
XS1	Exposed to airborne salt but not in direct contact with seawater	External reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces in coastal areas
XS2	Permanently submerged	Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces completely submerged and remaining saturated, e.g. concrete below mid-tide level
XS3	Tidal, splash and spray zones	Reinforced and prestressed concrete surfaces in the upper tidal zones and the splash and spray zones , including exposed soffits above seawater

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E9: SLUMP CLASSES

Class	Slump in mm
S1	10 to 40
S2	50 to 90
S3	100 to 150
S4	160 to 210
S5	≥ 220

TABLE E10: COMPACTION CLASSES

Class	Degree Of Compactibility
C0	≥ 1.46
C1	1.45 to 1.26
C2	1.25 to 1.11
C3	1.10 to 1.04

TABLE E11: FLOW CLASSES

Class	Flow Diameter In mm
F1	≤ 340
F2	350 to 410
F3	420 to 480
F4	490 to 550
F5	560 to 620
F6	≥ 630

TABLE E12: SLUMP – FLOW CLASSES

Class	Slump-flow[a] tested in accordance with EN 12350-8 mm
SF1	550 to 650
SF2	660 to 750
SF3	760 to 850

[a] The classification is not applicable to concrete with D_{max} exceeding 40 mm

D_{max} = Declared value of D of the coarsest fraction of aggregates actually used in the concrete

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E13: CONSISTENCE SUITABLE FOR DIFFERENT USES OF IN-SITU CONCRETE

Use of concrete	Form of compaction	Consistence class	
		Normal-weight concrete	Lightweight concrete
Cement-bound for reinstatement or base	Tamping, vibrotamper, vibrating plate or roller, roller-compaction	-	-
Kerb bedding and braking	Tamping	S1	-
Floors and hand placed pavements	Poker or beam vibration	S3	S2
Large or industrial floors		S3	S3
Machine placed pavements	Poker or beam vibration	S3	-
Strip footings	Poker or beam vibration and/or tamping	S4	-
Mass concrete foundations		S3	-
Blinding		S3	-
Normal reinforced concrete in slabs, beams, walls and columns		S3	S3
Sliding formwork construction		S2	S2
Pumped concrete		S3	F5
Vacuum processed concrete		S3	S3
Trench fill	Self-weight compaction	S4	-
In-situ piling		S4	-
Self-compacting concrete for applications such as congested reinforcement or intricate formwork	Self-weight compaction	SF2	SF2

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E14: MAXIMUM TOTAL CHLORIDE

Concrete Use	Chloride Content Class[a]	Maximum Cl- Content by Mass of Cement[b] %
Not containing steel reinforcement or other embedded metal with the exception of corrosion-resisting lifting devices	CL 1.00	1.00
Containing steel reinforcement or other embedded metal	CL 0.20	0.20
	CL 0.40[c]	0.40
Containing prestressing steel reinforcement in direct contact with concrete	CL 0.10	0.10
	CL 0.20	0.20

Notes:
[a] For a specific concrete use, the class to be applied depends upon the provisions valid in the place of use of the concrete.
[b] Where additions are used and are taken into account for the cement content, the chloride content is expressed as the percentage chloride ion by mass of cement plus total mass off additions that are taken into account.
[c] Different chloride content classes may be permitted for concrete containing CEM iii-cements according to provisions valid in the place of use.

TABLE E15: METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE CHLORIDE CONTENT OF CONSTITUENT MATERIALS

Constituent	Method specified in
Cement, fly ash, ggbs, limestone fines, metakaolin	*MS EN 196-2*
Aggregate excluding CCA and filler aggregate made from fly ash	*BS EN 1744-1*
Coarse CCA	*BS 1881-124*
Admixture	*BS EN 480-10*
Water[a]	*MS EN 196-2[b] or BS 6068-2.37[b]* (ISO 9297)

[a] Testing is not required if the water is from a potable supply.
[b] MS EN 1008 cites "the relevant clauses of BS EN 196-21" for the determination of chloride ion content. BS EN 196-21 has been superseded by MS EN 196-2. The chemical procedure is the same as that given in BS 6068-2.37 and in this case the starting point is a sample of water. When the chloride ion content is outside the recommended range for the test procedure, dilution and factoring is necessary

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E16: COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH CLASSES FOR DESIGNED CONCRETE NORMAL WEIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHT CONCRETE

Compressive strength class	Minimum characteristic cylinder strength $f_{ck,cyl}$ N/mm^2	Minimum characteristic cube strength $f_{ck,CUBE}$ N/mm^2
C6/8	6	8
C8/10	8	10
C12/15	12	15
C16/20	16	20
C20/25	20	25
C25/30	25	30
C28/35	28	35
C30/37	30	37
C32/40	32	40
C35/45	35	45
C40/50	40	50
C45/55	45	55
C50/60	50	60
C55/67	55	67
C60/75	60	75
C70/85	70	85
C80/95	80	95
C90/105	90	105
C100/115	100	115

TABLE E17: COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH CLASSES FOR LIGHT WEIGHT CONCRETE

Compressive strength class	Minimum characteristic cylinder strength $f_{ck,cyl}$ N/mm^2	Minimum characteristic cube strength $f_{ck,CUBE}$ N/mm^2
LC8/9	8	9
LC12/13	12	13
LC16/18	16	18
LC20/22	20	22
LC25/28	25	28
LC28/31	28	31
LC30/33	30	33
LC32/35	32	35
LC35/38	35	38
LC40/44	40	44
LC45/50	45	50
LC50/55	50	55
LC55/60	55	60
LC60/66	60	66
LC70/77	70	77
LC80/88	80	88

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E18: MINIMUM RATE OF SAMPLING FOR ASSESSING CONFORMITY

Production	Minimum rate of sampling for assessing conformity		
	First 50m^3 of production	Subsequent to first 50m^3 of production*	
		Concrete with production control certification	Concrete without production control certification
Initial (until at least 35 test results are recorded)	3 samples	1 per 200m^3 or 1 per 3 production days	1 per 150m^3 or 1 per production day
Continuous** (when at least 35 test results are recorded)		1 per 400m^3 or 1 per 5 production days	

Notes:

* Sampling shall be distributed throughout the production and should not be more than 1 sample within each 25 m^3
** Where the standard deviation of the last 15 results exceeds 1.37□, the sampling rate shall be increased to that required for initial production for the next 35 test results

TABLE E19: CONFORMITY CRITERIA FOR COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Production	Number *n* of test results for compressive strength in the group	Criterion 1	Criterion 2
		Mean of n results (f_{cm}) N/mm^2	Any individual test result (f_{cl}) N/mm^2
Initial	3	$\geq f_{ck}+4$	$\geq f_{ck}-4$
Continuous	15	$\geq f_{ck}+1.48$□	$\geq f_{ck}-4$

TABLE E20: VALUES OF VERIFICATION OF STANDARD DEVIATION

Number of Test Results	Limits for s_n
15 to 19	$0.63\,\sigma \leq s_n \leq 1.37\,\sigma$
20 to 24	$0.68\,\sigma \leq s_n \leq 1.31\,\sigma$
25 to 29	$0.72\,\sigma \leq s_n \leq 1.28\,\sigma$
30 to 34	$0.74\,\sigma \leq s_n \leq 1.26\,\sigma$
35[a]	$0.76\,\sigma \leq s_n \leq 1.24\,\sigma$

[a] In case of more than 35 test results
Formula (4) applies

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E21: THE PRECISION ESTIMATES FOR CALCULATED CHLORIDE CONTENT, C_S AND NON-STEADY STATE CHLORIDE DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT, D_{NSS}

Parameter	Level	Repeatability conditions [5]		Reproducibility conditions [5]	
		sr	r	sR	R
D_{nss} (E-12) m^2/s	5.09	1.17	3.27	1.54	4.31
C_s m/m (by concrete mass)	0.45	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.24
Precision expressed in terms of coefficient of variation		CVr (%)	r (%)	CVR (%)	R (%)
D_{nss} (E-12) ±		23	65	33	92
C_s % ± (by concrete mass)		13	37	19	54

Note:

These estimates are based on a precision exercise undertaken in 2011-2012 [6]. The results shown have involved 12 laboratories using the same concrete samples (2 per test) made fulfilling EN 206 limiting values for concrete composition with two types of cements and two w/c ratios (four variables). These data were obtained by averaging over four concrete type mixes and three exposure type methods the values of Dnss and of Cs obtained by previously averaging over the laboratories involved in each specific mix/exposure combination. There were insufficient data for two of the exposure methods to determine the precision of each of the methods separately and to determine if there was any significance difference between the methods (the data available indicate no significant difference). The values in the table above apply to the three equivalent test methods described in this standard.

TABLE E22: SAMPLING RATE FOR IDENTITY TESTING

Type of Structure	Volume per sample
Prestressed concrete, masts, cantilevers, columns, footings, pile caps, shear wall, retaining wall	10.0 m^3 or every group of 10 batches
Slabs, beams	20.0 m^3 or every group of 20 batches
Raft foundation, mass concrete	50.0 m^3 or every group of 50 batches

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E23: IDENTITY CRITERIA FOR COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CERTIFIED CONCRETE

Number n of test results for compressive strength from the defined volume of concrete	Criterion 1	Criterion2
	Mean of n results (f_{cm}) N/mm^2	Any individual test result (f_{cl}) N/mm^2
1	Not applicable	≥ $f_{ck} - 4$
2-4	≥ $f_{ck} + 1$	≥ $f_{ck} - 4$
5-6	≥ $f_{ck} + 2$	≥ $f_{ck} - 4$

Note:
The identity criteria give probability that a conforming concrete volume is rejected.

TABLE E24: IDENTITY CRITERIA FOR COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF NON-CERTIFIED CONCRETE

Number n of test results for compressive strength from the defined volume of concrete	Criterion 1	Criterion 2
	Mean of n results (f_{cm}) N/mm^2	Any individual test result (f_{cl}) N/mm^2
Consecutive 3	≥ $f_{ck} + 4$	≥ $f_{ck} - 4$

TABLE E25: IDENTITY CRITERIA FOR SLUMP SPECIFIED AS A SLUMP CLASS

Dimension in millimetres

Specified slump class	Requirement			
	For composite samples taken in accordance with MS 26-1-1		For spot samples taken from initial discharge	
	Not less than	Not more than	Not less than	Not more than
S1	0	50	0	60
S2	40	100	30	110
S3	90	160	80	170
S4	150	220	140	230
S5*	210	-	200	-

Note:
* Due to a lack of sensitivity of the slump test at slump values less than 10 mm or greater than 210 mm, it is recommended to only use the test for slump ≥ 10 mm and ≤ 210 mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E26: RECORDED DATA AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, WHERE RELEVANT

Subject	Recorded data and other documents
Specified requirements	Contract specification or summary of requirements
Constituents	Name of suppliers, sources and declaration of performance
Tests on *mixing* water (not required for potable water)	Date and place of sampling Test results
Tests on constituents	Date and test results
Composition of concrete	Concrete description Record of masses of constituents in batch or load (e.g. cement content) Water/cement ratio Chloride content Code of family member
Tests on fresh concrete	Date and place of sampling Location in structure, if known Consistence (method used and results) Viscosity, if specified Segregation resistance, if specified Passing ability, if specified Density, if specified Fibre content, if specified Concrete temperature, if specified Air content, if specified Volume of concrete batch or load tested Number and codes of specimens to be tested Water/cement ratio, if specified
Tests on hardened concrete	Date of testing Code and ages of specimens Test results for density and strength Special remarks (e. g. unusual failure pattern of specimen)
Evaluation of conformity	Conformity/non-conformity with specifications of concrete
Additionally for ready-mixed concrete	Name of purchaser Location of work, e. g. the construction site Numbers and dates of delivery tickets related to tests Delivery tickets
Additionally for precast concrete	Additional or different data may be required by the relevant product standard

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E27: CHARACTERISTIC STRENGTH OF STEEL REINFORCEMENT

Type	Nominal Sizes (mm)	Yield Strength, fy (N/mm^2)
Hot rolled grade 500 (MS 146)	All sizes	500
Steel Fabric (MS 145)	All sizes	500
Hard drawn steel wire (MS 144)	Up to and including 12	500
Cold worked (BS 4461)	All sizes	460

TABLE E28: DISTANCE BETWEEN SPACERS FOR EACH STRUCTURAL COMPONENT

No.	Structural component	Rebar diameter (mm)	Spacing/ distance (mm)
1.	Slab	6 8 ≥10 Steel fabric	500 600 700 500
2.	Column (Longitudinal direction)	≤10 12 - 20 >20	500 600 - 900 1000
3.	Beam (Longitudinal direction)	≤10 12 - 20 >20	300 400 - 700 800
4.	Footing	Similar to the slab	Similar to the slab.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E29: NUMBER OF SPACERS FOR COLUMN AND BEAM IN TRANSVERSE DIRECTION

No.	Structural component	Width /height in mm.	No. of spacer.
1.	Column	≤100 >100	2 nos. ≥3 nos.
2.	Beam	≤100 >100	2nos. ≥3 nos.

TABLE E30: MINIMUM PERIODS BETWEEN CONCRETING AND REMOVAL OF FORMS

Vertical faces of beams, wall, columns, piles, foundation plinths and precast components	3 days
Slabs (props left under)	4 days
Removal of props to slab	10 days
Beam soffits (props left under)	8 days
Removal of props to beams	21 days

Note:
This table is applicable only for CEM1 cement. Where other types of cement, admixtures or additional material are to be used, the minimum periods between concreting and removal of forms shall be as approved by the S.O..

TABLE E31: RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CONCRETE STRENGTH FOR LIFTING AND HANDLING

Application	Minimum concrete strength $f_{c,cube}$
Lifting which involves significant impact or high acceleration	15 N/mm^2*
All units where concrete strength for lifting is specified in drawing	2/3 of required design concrete strength
Eccentrically pre-stresses elements (tees, deep flooring units)	25 N/mm^2

Notes:
* Dependent on anchor length or as recommended by insert manufacturer or otherwise specified

Special care shall be taken with pre-stressed elements to ensure lifting devices are anchored in compression zones, unless covered by specific design

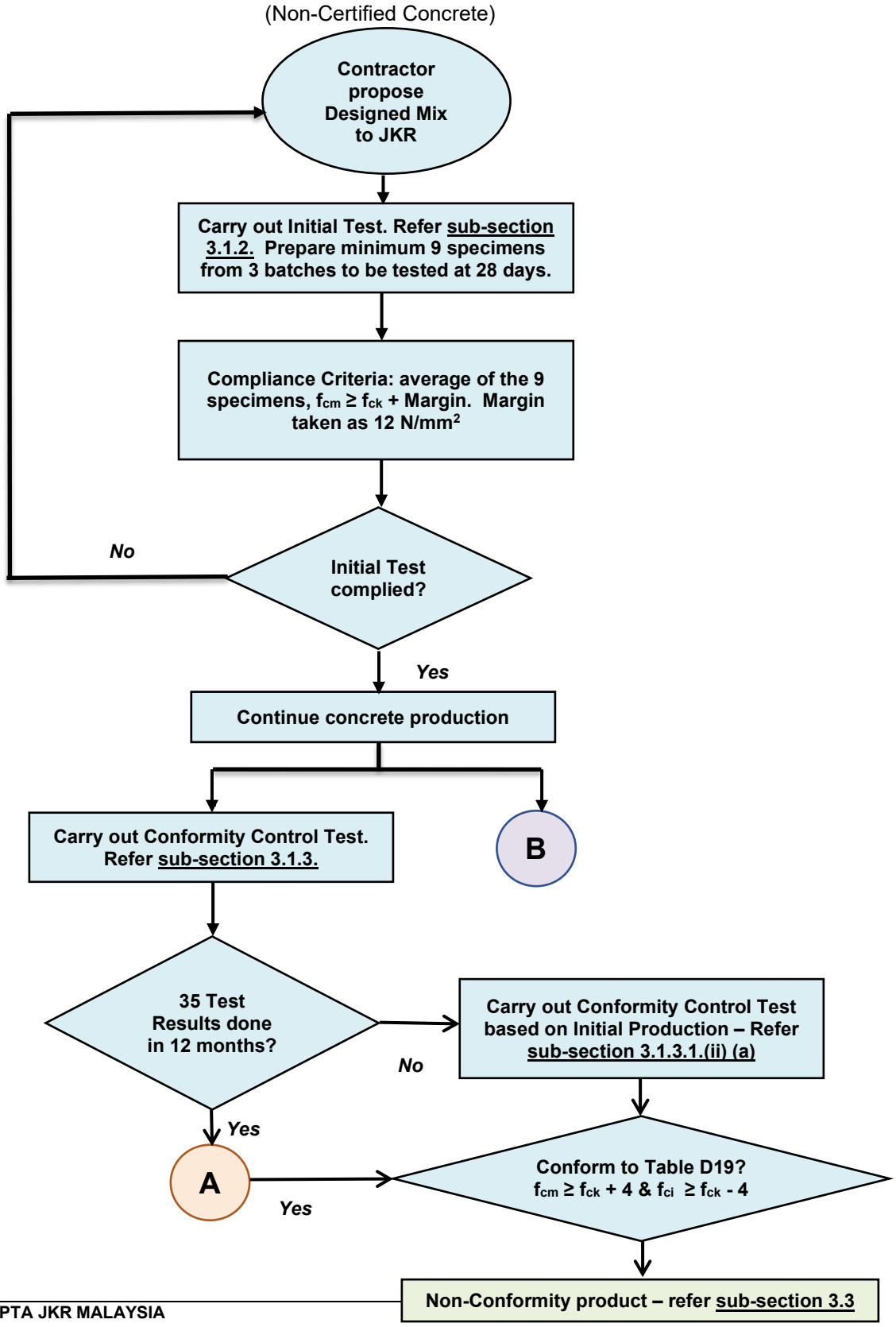
© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE E32: RECOMMENDED CORRUGATED SLEEVE DIAMETER

Corrugated Sleeve Diameter (mm)	Dowel Bar Size (mm)
45	10, 12
55	16, 20, 25
65	25, 32
75	32

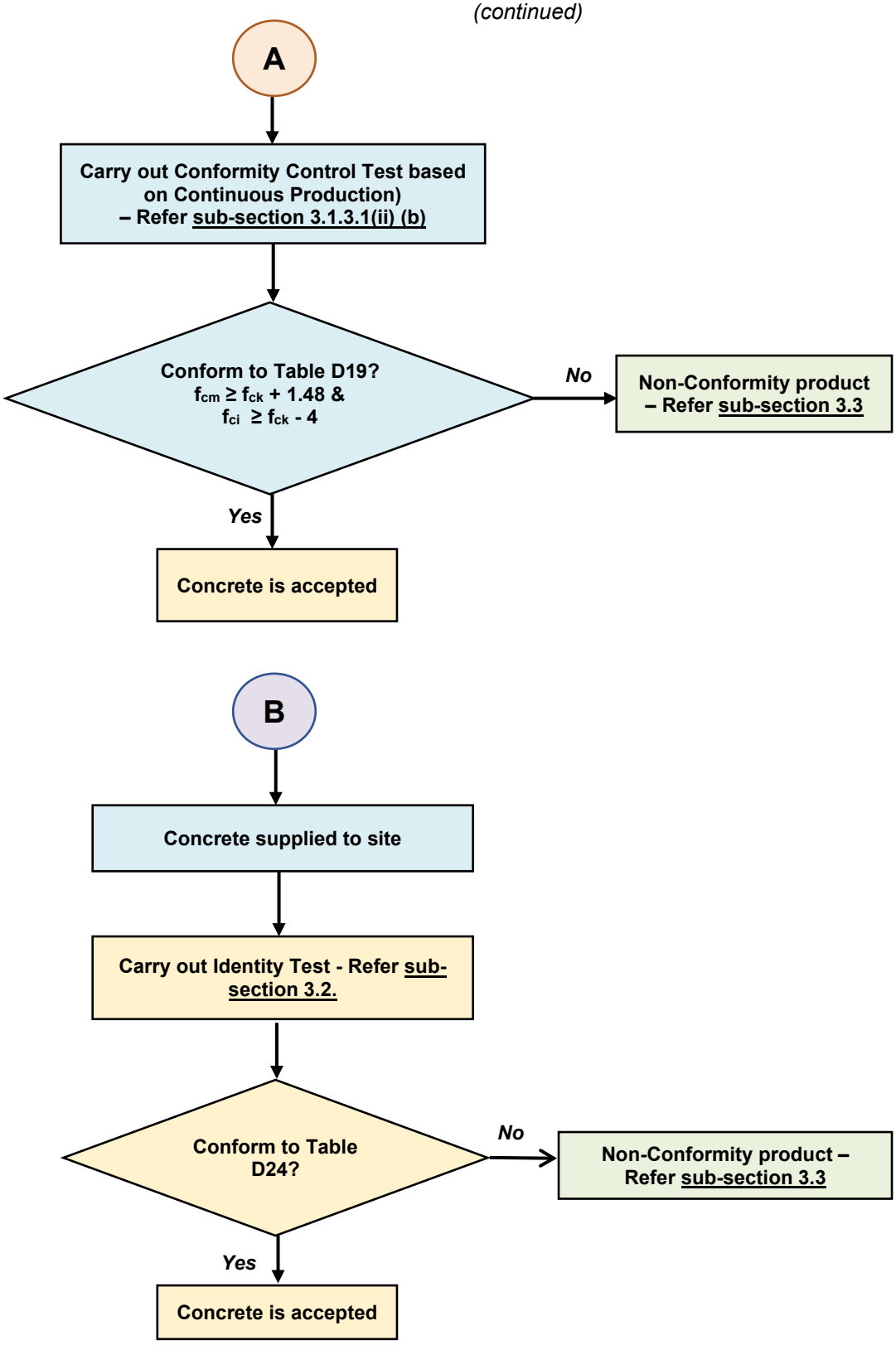
© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE E1A: CONCRETE CONFORMITY TESTING FLOW CHART FOR DESIGNED CONCRETE



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

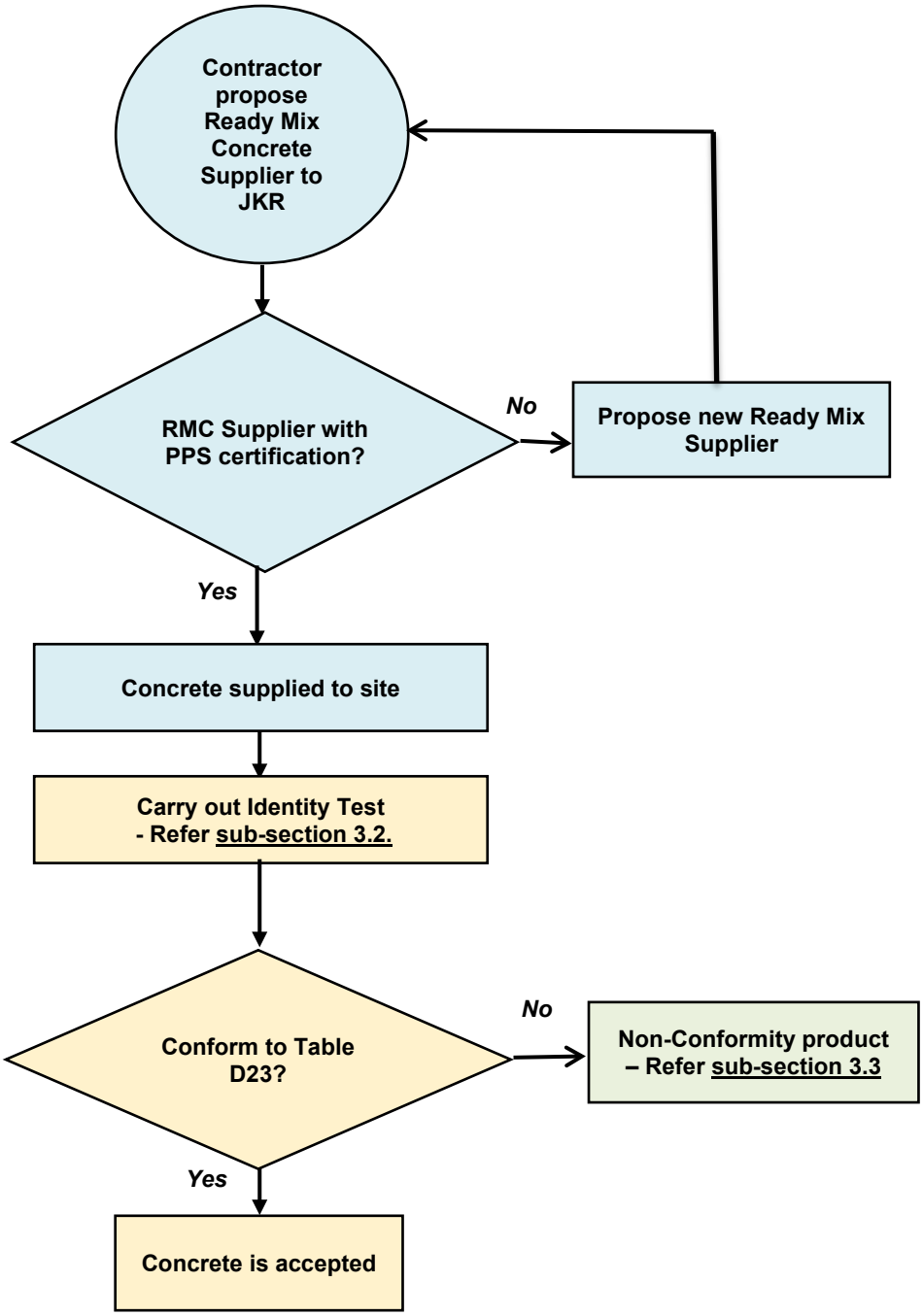
(continued)



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE E1B: CONCRETE CONFORMITY TESTING FLOW CHART FOR DESIGNED CONCRETE

(Certified Concrete)



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE E2: SLUMP TEST MEASUREMENT

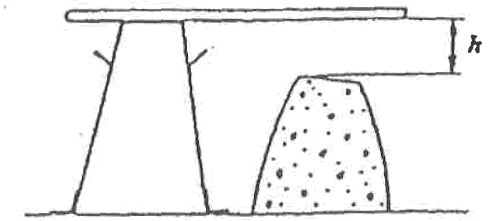
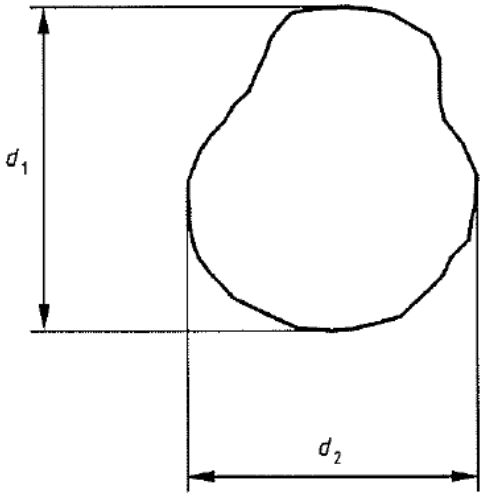


FIGURE E3: FLOW TEST MEASUREMENT



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE E4: LIFT SHAFT ENCLOSURE

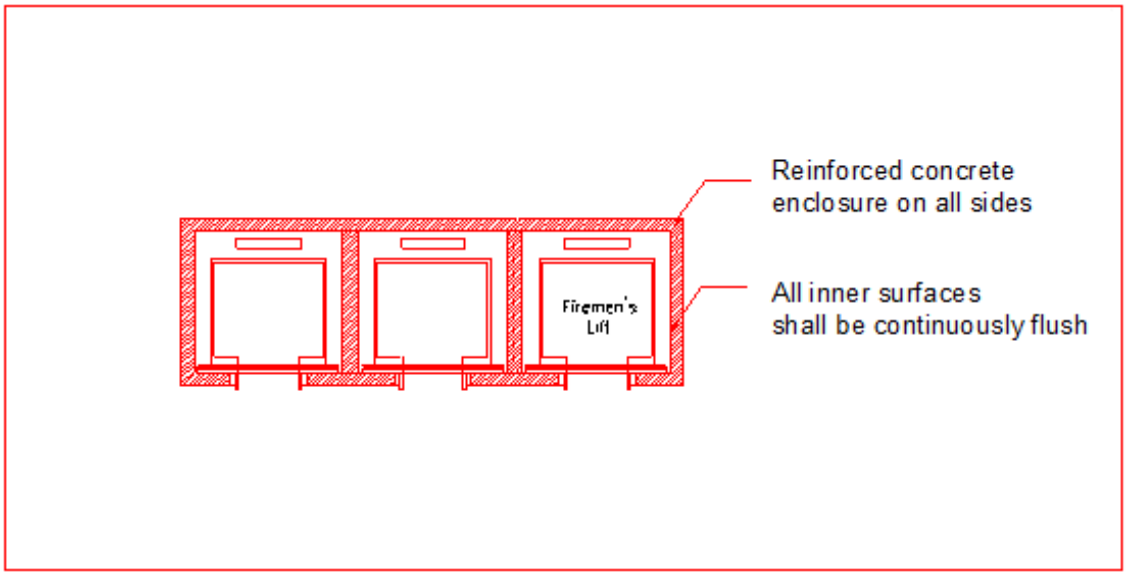
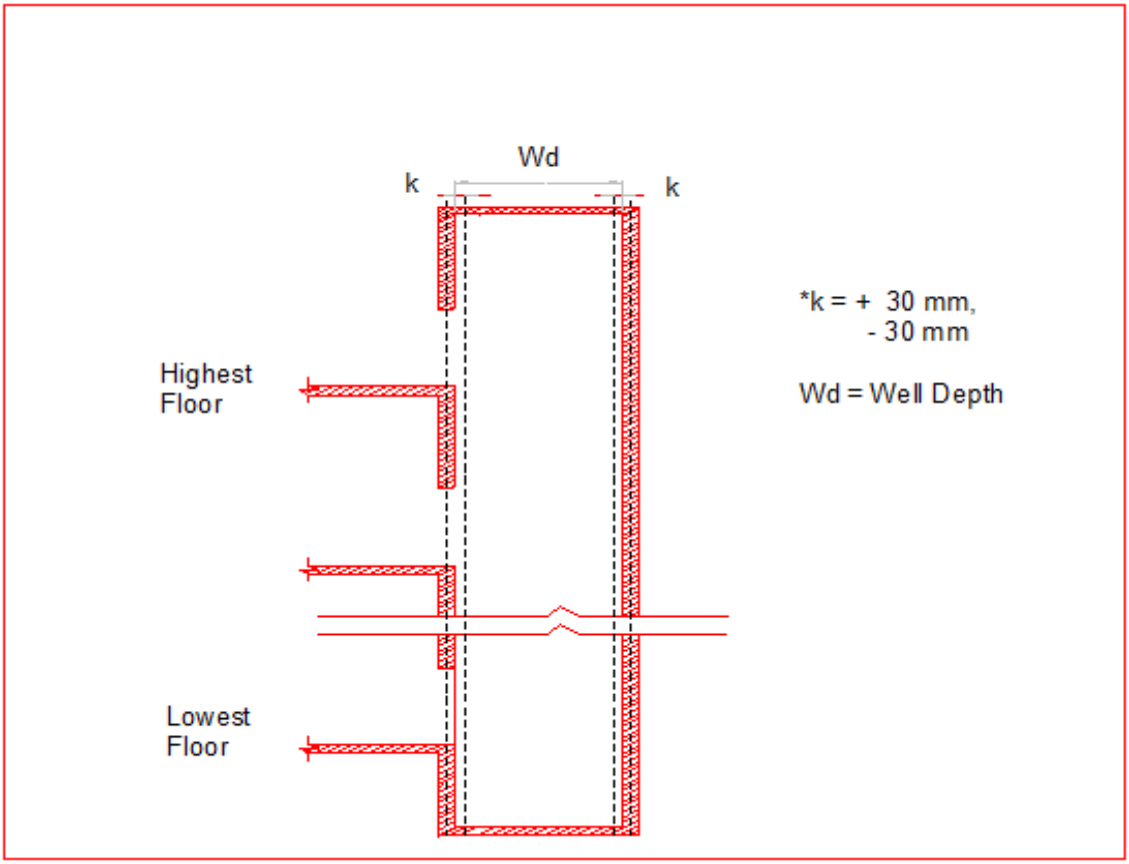
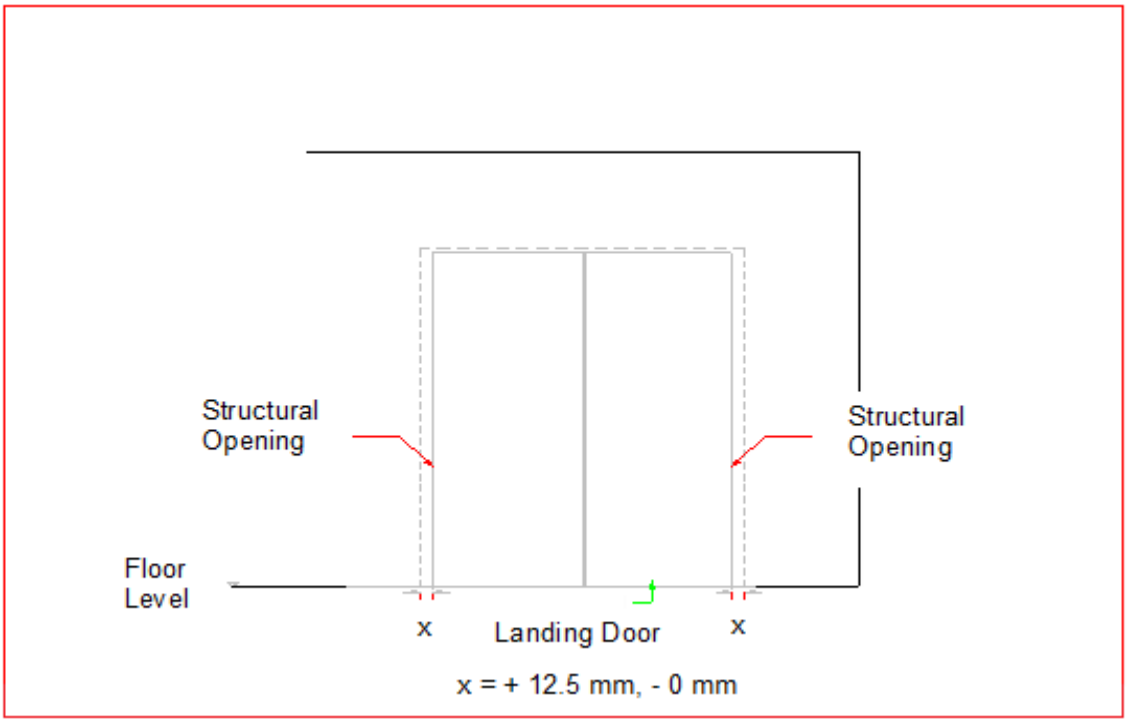


FIGURE E5: LIMIT OF ACCURACY OF SHAFT PLUMB ON ALL SIDES OF SHAFT ENCLOSURE



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE E6. ACCURACY OF STRUCTURAL OPENING



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM		PAGE
1.	Industrialised Building System (IBS)	F/1
2.	Products, components and proprietary systems	F/3
3.	Type of Finishes to Walls and Partitions	F/8
4.	Structural Wall (Blockwork System)	F/9
5.	Samples and Mock-up	F/10
6.	Walling / Construction	F/11

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. Industrialised Building System (IBS)

1.1. Non-structural wall (NSW) system hereby refers to vertical building elements designed as non-load bearing internal walls which serve with functions as cited in Uniform Building By-Laws (UBBL 1984) 1984 and not being a party wall inside a building.

1.2. NSW system shall refer to solid wall, lightweight drywall partition, precast/prefabricated panels, etc.

1.3. Structural wall (SW) system hereby refers to vertical building elements designed as load bearing internal wall which serve with functions as cited in UBBL 1984 and being a party wall inside a building.

1.4. SW system shall refer to the blockwork system stated in sub-section 4.

1.5. Unless otherwise specified, all NSW or infill walls shall be constructed using proprietary blocks. Building materials considered for NSW construction may refer to sub-section 2 below. Each material type shall comply with the respective standard or manufacturer's specification. Build-up or configuration of NSW shall be strictly based on recommendations or/and design by solution provider.

1.6. Unless otherwise specified, design considerations of NSW shall comply with relevant parts of the current UBBL 1984 and shall take into consideration the following functional features, any one or in combination, and shall not be limited to:

1.6.1. Structural stability. This includes consideration of external loadings, if any such as lateral wind or traffic pressure, heavy fixtures etc.;

1.6.2. Thermal and fire resistance;

1.6.3. Waterproofing;

1.6.4. Acoustic performance; and

1.6.5. Impact resistance.

1.7. Design for Wall Performances

1.7.1. Structural stability

1.7.1.1. All NSW shall be constructed only for their intended purposes and any additional loadings shall be referred to the S.O. for approval.

1.7.1.2. Proprietary internal lightweight partition, including secondary framing shall be designed to meet specification requirements to ensure structural sufficiency and safety. The governing factor shall be based upon allowable deflection limit shall be of L/240 or L/360 @ 250Pa or equivalent design code. L refers to height of wall in metre (m). 250Pa refers to lateral uniform pressure applying perpendicular to wall surface.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.7.2. Thermal and fire resistance

1.7.2.1. Material used for wall construction shall be classified as Class O building material in accordance Part IX, Ninth Schedule, UBBL 1984 and shall have an index of performance not exceeding 6 when tested in accordance with BS 476: Part 6 and Part 7.

1.7.2.2. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, fire rated walls and partitions systems shall be constructed and calculated according to requirements and approval of the Director General of Fire and Rescue and comply with the UBBL 1984.

1.7.2.3. The glass wool, stone wool and cellulose insulation materials used shall comply with BS 476 - Fire tests on building materials and structures:

Part 4 : Non-combustibility test for materials;

Part 6 : Method of test for fire propagation for products; and

Part 7 : Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame of products.

1.7.3. Waterproofing for IBS

1.7.3.1. Where necessary, NSW shall be properly treated with proprietary waterproofing system as per respective manufacturer's recommendation, along with ten (10) years warranty coverage.

1.7.3.2. To lay Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) 0.25mm membrane for damp proofing to be applied to the floors and walls that have direct contact with soil.

1.7.3.3. For wet areas such as bathroom, kitchen, balcony, applied two (2) coats flexible cementitious waterproofing at the rate of 1.0kg/m2/coat all accordance to manufacturer's specifications and instructions.

1.7.3.4. Upturn 300mm including 25mm angle fillet (R.C Shear Wall).

1.7.3.5. Upturn 1500mm including 25mm angle fillet (conventional brick and plaster wall, shower wall upturn at 300mm is sufficient for the shear wall.

1.7.3.6. Every RWDP to be treated with polyurethane sealant.

1.7.4. Acoustic performance

1.7.4.1. Where necessary, NSW shall be designed an acoustic performance with the sound transmission loss attenuation of not less than STC 45.

1.7.4.2. All party walls shall have an acoustic performance with the sound transmission loss attenuation of not less than STC 50.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.7.5. Impact resistance

1.7.5.1. Where applicable, walls shall be designed with some degree of security and impact resistance features. While solid wall structure is naturally to have high impact resistance capability, for drywall partitions this shall be evaluated in accordance with BS 5234: Partitions (including matching linings) – Part 2: Specification for performance requirements for strength and robustness including methods of test, or equivalent.

1.7.5.2. Drywall type of partitions and separating walls shall be designed to comply with the latest version of BS 5324 : Part 2.

2. Products, components and proprietary systems

2.1. Cement

The cement unless otherwise described, shall be CEM 1 complying with MS EN 197-1 and as specified under SECTION E :CONCRETING.

2.2. Sand

Sand for mortar shall comply with MS EN 12620 and as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING.

2.3. Mortar

2.3.1. Mortar for masonry shall comply with MS 2506-2 and as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING.

2.3.2. Mortar shall consist of one (1) part of cement to six (6) parts of sand, with the addition of an approved mortar plasticizer used strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. The ingredients for mortar shall be measured in proper gauge boxes and shall be mixed on a clean boarded platform or in an approved mechanical batch mixer.

2.3.3. All mortar shall be used within forty-five (45) minutes of mixing and no remaking up of mortar shall be permitted thereafter.

2.3.4. Mortar for brickwork below damp proof course or ground floor level shall be in the proportion of one part of cement and three parts of sand.

2.4. Waterproofing

2.4.1. General

2.4.1.1. All waterproofing shall have a minimum thickness of 0.2mm primer coating.

2.4.1.2. Unless otherwise specified, all waterproofing shall be continued 150mm up the parapet or wall and 100mm down into the rainwater down pipe.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.4.1.3. This section shall be read in conjunction with SECTION K: PLASTERING, PAVING AND FLOOR FINISH and SECTION N: PAINTING. All finishes that have direct contact with ground water and wet areas shall have proper and adequate waterproofing.

2.4.1.4. All application of water proofing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. before installation.

2.4.2. Types of waterproofing

2.4.2.1. Cementitious waterproofing:

2.4.2.1.1. All cementitious waterproofing shall have a minimum thickness of 1.0mm for each layer.

2.4.2.1.2. There shall be a minimum of two layer.

2.4.2.1.3. Cementitious waterproofing with acrylic additives shall be solid durable, elastic and shall be applied to steel and concrete surfaces.

2.4.2.1.4. Cementitious waterproofing with polymer additives shall be flexible, elastic, breathable, weak to sun exposure and shall be applied to storage tank, basement, swimming pool, pumping station and any other structures that are constantly in contact with water.

2.4.2.1.5. Cementitious waterproofing with crystalline additives shall seal concrete pores with quartz or silica and shall be applied to internal and external areas that do not have structural cracks or movement.

2.4.2.2. Elastomeric membrane waterproofing

2.4.2.2.1. Elastomeric membrane waterproofing shall be a rubbery emulsion liquid that cures into a thin rubbery membrane.

2.4.2.2.2. It shall be able to elongate in harsh sunlight, hence shall be used on flat roofs and outdoor areas.

2.4.2.2.3. The warranty shall be not less than ten (10) years

2.4.2.3. Polyurethane membrane

2.4.2.3.1. Polyurethane liquid mix shall cure into elastic waterproofing membrane.

2.4.2.3.2. It shall be able to used in wet damp floor areas, hence shall be laid over the materials like wooden and ceramic as top coat.

2.4.2.3.3. The warranty shall be not less than twenty-five (25) years.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.4.3. Damp Proof Course (DPC)

2.4.3.1. The DPCs shall be applied at the lower parts of the walls to restrict the movement of moisture rising up and through the walls complying with MS 1933-7-2007 Methods of test for masonry units- Part 7: Determination of water absorption of clay masonry damp proof course units by boiling in water

2.4.3.2. Damp Proof Course (DPC) Injection. This type of system involves a damp proofing injection being installed into the wall of the building which then acts as a barrier to stop moisture from rising from the round above the DPC. Holes are drilled approximately 150mm above the ground level and the DPC injected into the wall.

2.4.3.3. Unless otherwise specified, the usage of bituminous damp proof courses shall comply with BS 8215: Code of practice for design and installation of damp-proof courses in masonry construction. The bitumen damp proof membrane shall be two (2) ply with a nominal mass of 1840g/m².

2.4.3.4. Usage of Bitumen type or polyethylene type as damp proof course shall be in rolls to suit the thickness of walls or brickwork. The damp proof course shall be bedded on a level bed of cement mortar (1:1) and lapped at least 150mm or the width of the damp proof course at running joints and intersections.

2.4.3.5. The damp proof course above ground shall be continuous for the whole length and thickness of the wall and be at least 150mm above finished ground level to prevent moisture from the ground rising through the foundation to the wall above ground, which otherwise would make wall surfaces damp and damage wall finishes.

2.4.4. Damp Proof Membrane (DPM)

2.4.4.1. DPMs are often made from polyethylene sheeting and shall be laid under concrete slabs and blocks.

2.4.4.2. It shall be a polyethylene sheet with sealed joint laid under a concrete slab to prevent the concrete from gaining moisture from the ground by capillary action.

2.4.5. Adhesive

2.4.5.1. The adhesive shall be used to prevent the penetration of water while also providing a strong bond or attachment to the substrate (such as concrete, metal, or wood).

2.4.5.2. Unless otherwise specified, the adhesive used shall comply to ISO 13007 standards.

2.4.5.3. Adhesive classification

a) The strength of ISO C1 (normal) shall be at least or more than 0.5N/mm²

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) The strength of ISO C2 (improved) shall be at least or more than 1.0N/mm².

c) The early strength of fast set shall be at least or more than 0.5N/mm².

d) The slip resistance of thixotropic shall be at least or less than 0.5mm.

e) The capacity to be deformed for S1 (deformable) shall used between 2.5mm to 5mm.

f) The capacity to be deformed for S2 (highly deformable) shall used at least or more than 5mm.

g) Exterior glues plywood shall be compatible with exterior glues plywood.

2.5. Bricks and Blocks

2.5.1. General

All brick walls shall have galvanised expanded metal mesh (exmet) reinforcement with 750mm x 5mm diameter brickwork dowel bar complete with 75mm right angle bent to hook onto brickwork at every 4th course or accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

2.5.2. Samples

Separate samples of each type of bricks and blocks taken at random from the load, shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before the bricks and blocks are used. All subsequent deliveries shall generally be up to the standard of the samples approved. No soft, broken, twisted or otherwise defective bricks and blocks will be permitted to be used.

2.5.3. Clay Bricks

All ordinary clay bricks shall be machine-made, wire cut and shall be hard, well burnt, sound, square and clean all in accordance with MS 76: Specification for Bricks and Blocks of Fired Brickearth, Clay or Shale.

2.5.4 Cement Sand Bricks and Hollow Blocks

2.5.4.1. All cement sand bricks and hollow blocks shall comply with MS 2282 Masonry Units- Specification.

2.5.4.2. The dimensions of blocks shall comply with MS 1064: Guide to Modular Coordination in Buildings.

2.5.4.3. Wherever blocks are used, a modular sized block shall be used and constructed in accordance with the manufacturer's standards, requirements and method statements.

2.5.4.4 Only use cement sand bricks and hollow blocks supplied by approved manufacturers shall be used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.5.1. Light Weight Concrete Block

2.5.5.1 Light weight concrete blocks shall comply with MS 2282 Masonry Units - Specification or BS EN 6073-1: Precast Concrete Masonry Units and shall be used and laid strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2.5.5.2 Light weight concrete blocks shall be free from asbestos or toxic substances.

2.5.5.3 Where light weight concrete blocks are used in lieu of clay bricks, a modular sized block shall be used according to manufacturer's standards, requirements and method statements.

2.6 Large Prefabricated Panels.

Large prefabricated panels when used shall conform to MS 1313: Code of Practice on Large Prefabricated Panels and shall be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.7 Gypsum board

2.7.1 Gypsum board sheeting shall be a complete proprietary system, in accordance with the product data, approved sample and the relevant standards.

2.7.1.1 BS EN 15283: Gypsum boards with fibrous reinforcement - Definitions, requirements and test methods; and

2.7.2 Provide moisture-resistant, impact-resistant, fire-resistant and acoustic-rated gypsum board systems where indicated or required.

2.7.2.1 Moisture-resistant Grade (MR) gypsum board shall be suitable proprietary products for use in moisture-resistant construction in wet areas where normal gypsum board would be unsuitable.

2.7.2.2 Fire-resistant Grade (FR) gypsum board shall be suitable proprietary products for fire-resistant construction.

2.7.2.3 Impact-resistant Grade (IR) gypsum board shall be suitable proprietary products for impact-resistant construction

2.8 Fibre Cement Sheet

2.8.1 Fibre-cement (FC) sheeting shall be a complete proprietary system, asbestos-free, in accordance with the product data, approved samples, and the relevant Standards.

2.8.1.1 MS 1224: Fibre-cement symmetrically corrugated sheets and fittings-Product specification and test method.

2.8.1.2 MS 1296: Fibre-cement flat sheets- Product specification and test methods.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.9 Insulation (Acoustical and Thermal)

2.9.1 Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, acoustic wall panels and/or systems shall be constructed and calculated according to equirements of the acoustic specialist and approved by S.O.'s approval.

2.9.2 Thermal insulation system shall comply with MS1020: Thermal Insulation products for buildings - Factory made mineral wool (MV) products-Specification. Samples of the insulation material shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before they are used and subsequent delivery shall be up to the standard of samples approved.

2.9.3 Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, glass wool insulation shall be 50mm thick. It shall have a thermal transmittance (U-value) of not more than 0.035 W/m²K (tested at a mean temperature of 20°C based on MS1020. Unless otherwise specified the size of the glass wool insulation shall be 600mm x 1200mm. Glass wool insulation shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendation. and to the approval of the S.O..

2.9.4 Where stone wool insulation is to be used, it shall be 50mm thick. It shall have a thermal transmittance (U-value) of not more than 0.035 W/m²K (tested at a mean temperature of 20°C based on MS1020. Unless otherwise specified the size of the stone wool insulation shall be 600mm x 1200mm. Stone wool insulation shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendation and to the approval of the S.O..

2.9.5 Recommended type of spray applied cellulose insulation shall be:

2.9.5.1 Thickness - 30mm;

2.9.5.2 Thermal conductivity (k-value) = 0.0029 W/m·K tested to ASTM C-177;

2.9.5.2 Fire retardant Class “O” complying with BS476 Part 6 & 7 and endorsed by Jabatan Bomba dan Penyelamat Malaysia (JBPM);

2.9.5.3 Average moisture absorption of not more than 15% as per ASTM C739;

2.9.5.4 Tested Noise Reduction Coefficient of NRC 0.75 at 30mm thickness; and

2.9.5.5 Tested to be non-toxic and asbestos free, contain no carcinogenic materials and shall not cause any skin irritation to humans.

3. Type of Finishes to Walls and Partitions

The appropriate type of finishes for walls and partitions shall be as specified or as shown on the Drawings. The finishes and their dimensions shall be as specified in SECTION K: PLASTERING, PAVING AND FLOOR FINISH and SECTION N: PAINTING.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Structural Wall (Blockwork System)

This clause shall apply to the construction of all load bearing blockworks with or without steel reinforcement. All lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections shall be as shown on the Drawings and/or directed by the S.O.. The full requirement is outlined in the *Specification for Load Bearing Blockwork System (JKR 20601-0252-18)* or the latest edition published by JKR.

4.1. Material

The block shall comply with the requirements of MS 2282 Masonry Units - Specification.

4.2. Compressive Strength

For all block units intended to be used in elements subject to structural requirements, the mean compressive strength shall not be less than 7N/mm². The manufacturer shall also declare the normalised compressive strength when relevant.

4.3. Density

The net dry density of the units shall be declared in kilogram per cubic metres (kg/m^3) by the manufacturer in accordance with MS 1933 Methods of test for masonry units. The minimum dry density of the unit shall not be less than 1500kg/m^3.

4.4. Structural Mortar

4.4.1. The recommended minimum compressive strength for prescribed mortar shall be class M6. The proportion of materials by volume shall be referred to **TABLE F1**.

4.4.2. The compressive strength of masonry mortar shall be determined in accordance with BS EN 1015 Part 11. The adhesion between the mortar and the masonry units shall be adequate for the intended use. The ingredients for mortar shall be measured in proper gauge boxes and shall be mixed on a clean boarded platform or in an approved mechanical batch mixer.

4.4.3. The characteristic compressive strength of masonry bonded with thin layer mortar shall be taken as the values given for mortar strength class M12 (mortar designation (i) in **TABLE F1**. The Contractor shall submit the manufacturer's specification and method statement to the S.O. for approval prior to the commencement of works.

4.5. Mortar Testing

The use of mortars shall be in accordance with the recommendation given in BS EN 1996. When samples are taken from a designed mortar in accordance with BS EN 1015 Part 2 and tested in accordance with BS EN 1015 Part 11, the compressive strength of the mortar shall not be less than the specified compressive strength. **TABLE E1** shows the relationship of compressive strength classes and the compressive strength of mortar at 28 days.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6. Concrete Infill

Concrete infill for reinforced masonry shall be of minimum Class C25/30 (designed mix) or 30P (prescribed) with 10mm nominal size aggregates and specified in accordance with MS 523 Part 2. The minimum cement content, maximum free water/cement ratio and the concrete cover shall conform to the requirement in **TABLE F2**.

4.7. Blocklaying

4.7.1. Unless otherwise specified, all blockworks shall be laid on a full bed of mortar, and vertical joints shall be filled up fully. The average thickness of the vertical and horizontal joints shall be 10mm, exclusive of any key in the jointing surfaces of the units.

4.7.2. Unless specified, as work proceeds do not rack back corners and other advanced work higher than 1.2m above the general level. For facing work, complete the whole lift within one period of operation. Except where permitted by a proprietary system or by the designer, do not carry up any one leaf more than 1.5m height in one day.

4.8. Block Masonry Bonds

The running or stretcher bond of blocks are shown in **FIGURE F1** and **FIGURE F2**.

4.9. Services Holes and Chases

4.9.1. In order to eliminate unnecessary cutting away and making good, sleeves and chases should be provided during the erection of the masonry. In external walls, all sleeves and pipes should preferably be laid with a fall toward the outside. The installation of services should be completed before plastering or other finishing work is begun.

4.9.2. Where chases have to be cut, suitable power tools which do not operate by heavy impact should be used so that the recommended depth is not exceeded. Fixing units (blocks) where required, should be built into the wall or partition in the correct positions for skirting, rails and other items of joinery, fittings, etc.

4.9.3. In walls or leaves constructed of solid units, the depth of horizontal chases should not exceed one-sixth of the thickness of the single leaf at any point whilst the depth of the vertical chases should not normally exceed one-third of the thickness of the single leaf at any point.

4.9.4. The cutting of holes up to approximately 300mm square in the wall to accommodate items of equipment may be permitted.

4.9.5. Where heavy fittings are to be fixed to a wall, the effect on the stability of the masonry should be considered.

5. Samples and Mock-up

5.1. Samples and mock-up of wall construction shall be provided and approved by the S.O. prior to the commencement of the actual construction works. The size of the samples shall be determined by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2. The samples and mock-up for walls and partitions shall include connections between the following components where applicable:

5.2.1. Floor to floor to a minimum of 5m length;

5.2.2. Wall corners;

5.2.3. Lintels;

5.2.4. Stiffeners;

5.2.5. Door and window frames; and

5.2.6. All other walls between different materials.

5.3. Sample and Mock-Up Panels for Structural Wall (Blockwork System)

5.3.1. The Contractor shall construct a mock-up panel for the project with total build-up area more than 100m^2 using load bearing blockworks system.

5.3.2. Sample panels shall be built on Site in a protected position to provide an agreed standard for the work and treatment of joints before the commencement of the works subjected to the S.O.'s approval. Such panels shall be maintained throughout the contract and removed on completion.

5.3.3. The mock-up panel needs to be constructed to expose not less than 2m length x 1m height.

6. Walling / Construction

6.1. Brick Walling

6.1.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the whole of the brickwork shall be constructed with standard size clay bricks in mortar as described and the surface left ready for plastering.

6.1.2. All clay bricks shall be soaked in a suitable tank or pit for at least half an hour before being laid and shall be kept wet whilst being laid. The top of walls left off shall be thoroughly wet before work is resumed. All constructed walling must be left wet and properly protected from the direct sunlight during the following day

6.1.3. Cement sand bricks shall not be soaked but dipped in water before being laid and all constructed brickwork shall be protected from direct sunlight during the day on which it is laid and also during the following day and the Contractor shall provide sufficient means to ensure that this is done.

6.1.4. All bricks shall be properly bedded in mortar and all joints shall be thoroughly flushed up and raked out to a depth of 13mm as the works proceeds. No joint shall exceed 10mm in thickness.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.1.5. Brickwork shall be carried up perfectly true and plumb in a uniform manner. No one portion being raised more than 1m above another at one time. No overhand work shall be permitted, and scaffolding shall be carried up as the work proceeds. The vertical points of every alternate course shall be kept perpendicular over one another, and all perpends, quoins, etc. shall be kept strictly true and square.

6.1.6. All intersections and angles of walls shall be properly bonded together, and all walls and piers of lengths not multiples of brick sizes shall be cut and bonded in the best approved manner. No broken bricks shall be used except where required to form bonds.

6.1.7. All half brick (113mm) walls shall be reinforced at every fourth course with approved reinforcement (for example exmet) commencing two courses above floor level. For block walling, reinforcement shall be at every second course commencing one course above floor level.

6.1.8. All brick walls shall be constructed on reinforced concrete beams in accordance with the Drawings. No brick walls except lightweight partitions are allowed to be constructed on reinforced concrete slabs.

6.1.9. Unless otherwise specified, all toilet perimeter walls shall be constructed using clay bricks. Cement sand bricks shall not be used for toilet walls. All toilet and wet areas shall be of brickwork or approved proprietary wall system.

6.1.10. All half brick walls shall be built in Stretcher Bond.

6.1.11. All other brickwork shall be built in English Bond or as shown on the Drawings.

6.2. Facing Brickwork

6.2.1. All facing brickwork shall be executed in first quality approved facing bricks in Stretcher or Flemish Bond as shown on the Drawings, properly bonded into any backing walls, piers, etc.. Joints shall be racked out to a depth of 13 mm and point up in coloured cement mortar to approved tints, finished with a neat struck weathered joint.

6.2.2. Facing brickwork shall be kept perfectly clean and no rubbing down of brickwork will be allowed.

6.3. Stonework

6.3.1. Unless otherwise specified shown on the Drawings all stone blocks used shall be of limestone or granite whichever is more readily available within the locality of the Site and shall be free from cracks, fissures or other defects to the approval of the S.O.. The stone blocks shall in general, have their largest faces parallel. Unless otherwise required, the maximum thickness of the stone blocks shall in no case exceed the thickness of the wall or portion of the structure into which it is being built.

6.3.2. Stone walling shall be laid random un-coursed or random coursed as shown on the Drawings. Through or bonded stones shall be used at one stone per metre square for random courses. Where the backing brick wall is shown, the through stone shall be properly bonded in such a brick wall.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.3.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all stonework shall be bedded in cement and sand mortar (1:3) mix and finished with a flushed joint rubbed down with sacking. All interstices between individual stones shall be filled with mortar. Finish to exposed surfaces or random walling shall be hammer-dressed.

6.4. Hollow Block Walling

The cement sand block wall shall be laid in the manner specified for the brick wall. The hollow block shall not be soaked but dipped in water before laying. The hollow block wall shall be reinforced at every second course with reinforcement commencing one course above floor level.

6.5. Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) Block Walling

6.5.1. Where shown on the Drawings and/or described in the B.Q. or as an alternative to clay bricks, the Contractor may use AAC blocks for non-load bearing walls and partitions. The AAC block work shall be constructed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Any extra cost in connection therewith shall be borne by the Contractor.

6.5.2. Only proprietary thin bed adhesive shall be used assembling AAC block wall. The bed adhesive mortar with minimum flexural strength of 0.44 MPa to all horizontals and perpends. The first course must be made true and level using a normal layer of mortar with a thin layer of adhesive to fully seal the perpends. The thin layer of proprietary adhesive shall be applied using a notched trowel to obtain an even distribution of adhesive to achieve joint thickness of 2mm to 3mm.

6.5.3. A damp-proof course slip-joint membrane shall be laid on top of the floor slab or beams before receiving the mortar bedding to allow for differential movement between the blocks and the supporting structure.

6.5.4. The AAC block work shall be laid in a manner that the vertical joint of the lower course shall be staggered at least 100mm relative to the vertical joint of the overlaying course.

6.5.5. Unless otherwise directed and/or shown, where concrete block walls about concrete faces, the face shall be flushed.

6.5.6. Control joints should be built into walls at spacing not greater than 8m centres, and at locations in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

6.5.7. Care must be taken to keep the walls clean, strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. Excess adhesive must be removed progressively.

6.5.8. The wall surfaces may be finished with suitable surface coating that has the dual properties of being waterproof and water vapour permeable and shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

6.5.9. Only proprietary cement plaster of the same AAC block shall be used for external rendering of an external wall. The minimum thickness for the rendering of the external wall shall be 12mm thick.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.5.10. Only proprietary skim coat base and skim coat finish of the same AAC block shall be used for internal wall application. The recommended thickness of the skim coat base shall be between 2 - 4mm thickness and the skim coat finish of an internal wall shall be of 1 - 2mm thickness. Both coatings shall be applied as a two-coat system and applied according to manufacturer's instruction and to the S.O.'s approval.

6.5.11. All AAC block wall installation works shall strictly adhere to the manufacturer's method statement for installation works and to S.O.'s approval.

6.6. Parapet and Freestanding Wall

6.6.1. Any parapet and freestanding wall consisting of 155mm thick brick wall including plastering on both sides shall only be constructed to a maximum height of 900mm.

6.6.2. Where shown on the Drawings, freestanding walls above 900mm in height shall be constructed as per the engineer's detailed Drawings or to the S.O.'s approval.

6.6.3. Precast reinforced concrete copings shall be constructed on all external parapets and free-standing walls. The reinforced concrete coping shall be laid to fall, complete with 12mm half round throating.

6.6.4. Freestanding walls more than 3m length vertically and horizontally shall be constructed with reinforced concrete stiffeners to engineer's detail and with the S.O.'s approval.

6.7. Lintel and Stiffener

6.7.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, lintels shall be provided to all openings and to be sized accordingly by the Contractor to the S.O.'s approval.

6.7.2. Reinforced concrete stiffeners shall be constructed at every minimum of 3m vertically and horizontally to strengthen brick and block wall system construction according to engineer's detail.

6.7.3. Alternatively, prefabricated lintel and stiffener may be installed to the manufacturer's details and as approved by the S.O..

6.8. Fasteners

Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, fasteners or cramps for frames, metal windows and precast units shall be built in at 1m centres on the vertical side of the frame. Mild steel cramps shall be 25mm x 3mm x 225mm long for fixing wooden frames, etc. One end of the cramp shall be turned up and screwed to the back of the frame and the other end shall be split and fish-tailed for building in. Cramps which are to be fixed to concrete shall be embedded in concrete and built into brickwork as the work proceeds.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.9. Cutting

All cuttings such as arches, sinks, setbacks, and projections shall be properly formed. Chases and holes through walls and slabs for the passage of pipes, wiring and the like shall be neatly cut or formed. Upon the installation of the services pipes, the chases and holes through walls shall be properly sealed (Fire Stop) to prevent fire spread as required by the JBPM and UBBL 1984. Where plastering works are done on the cuttings, the surface shall be smooth and seamless.

6.10. Partitioning

6.10.1. Timber Framed Partition

6.10.1.1. All timber used for the timber stud framings for partition walls shall be as specified in SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY.

6.10.1.2. The wall partition consisting of timber frames shall consist of vertical and horizontal studs. The studs shall consist of approved timber hardwood with a minimum size of 50mm x 50mm unless otherwise specified. All horizontal and vertical studs shall be constructed at a maximum nominal spacing of 610mm centres.

6.10.1.3. The top most horizontal frame, referred to as the top plate shall be bolted or nailed to the ceiling and continuously erected using timber or metal stiffener securely fixed to the slab to the S.O.'s approval. The timber and metal stiffeners shall be spaced at 1220mm centres maximum.

6.10.1.4. The lowest horizontal frame, referred to as the bottom plate, shall be securely fixed using bolts or nails. Unless otherwise advised, all fixing to slabs, M12 expansion bolts shall be used at 1220mm centres maximum with galvanised mild steel strap, or equivalent, to the floor to the S.O.'s approval. All fixings to timber slabs shall be fixed at 600mm centres maximum.

6.10.1.5. Unless otherwise specified, dimension for timber panels shall comply with MS 1714 – Specification for visual strength grading of tropical hardwood timber.

6.10.1.6. Where proprietary timber partitions are used, they shall be constructed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and to the S.O.’s approval.

6.10.1.7. Partitions, screens and vent panels, shall be constructed as detailed in the Drawings. Where shown, galvanised welded wire mesh or expanded metal of the required sizes and patterns shall be fixed to vent panels and window openings. The mesh shall be secured in position using rebated and mitred timber battens and screws.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.2. Metal Framed Partition

6.10.2.1. Steel sections such as, but not limited to metal framing and studs shall comply with ASTM C645, BS EN 14195, BS 7364 or other approved equivalent standards as appropriate, and to the approval of the S.O..

6.10.2.2. Unless otherwise specified, all metal framing for partitions shall be either galvanised or zinc alum coated steel 62mm C-Studs (vertical) and 64mm U-tracks (horizontal) of 0.5mm base metal thickness. The steel stud shall be manufactured from mild steel strip, with material specification complying to either one of the following:

Steel Grade Z2 with minimum yield strength of 210N/mm² and zinc coating type Z275 minimum, complying with BS EN 10143;

Steel Grade G300, with minimum yield strength of 300N/mm^2 and zinc-alum coating type AZ150 minimum, complying with AS 1397.

6.10.2.3. The stud which is to support a joint shall have a minimum fixing face width of 32mm for screw fixing and all other framing members shall not be less than 30mm. Drywall screws shall be at least 10mm longer than total thickness of plasterboards on each side of the partition wall. The plasterboards are laid staggered and fixed to the metal frames using drywall screws not exceeding 300mm centres.

6.10.2.4. The top most U-track (horizontal) shall be screwed to the ceiling and continuously erected using metal stiffener securely fixed to the slab. The metal studs directly supporting plasterboard sheets shall be spaced at 610mm centres maximum. The bottom U-track (horizontal) shall be securely fixed to the floor slab using bolts or screws. Unless otherwise advised, all fixing to slabs, M12 expansion bolts shall be used at 1200mm centres maximum with galvanised mild steel strap to the floor and to the S.O.'s approval.

6.10.2.5. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the partitions shall not be erected more than 3000mm height. Partitions which are more than 3000mm height shall be supported by additional structural members, to structural engineer's detail and S.O.'s approval.

6.10.2.6. Partition above ceiling shall allow for cut out opening for service ducts or trunks and cable trays. The Contractor shall coordinate with all subcontractors on the exact location and size of the openings. For fire rated partitions, any gaps around any pipe ducts through the partition shall be properly sealed with an approved fire/smoke stop system by the fire stopping specialist.

6.10.2.7. If the full height partition has to be terminated below the ventilation duct route parallel to the partitions, the stud of the partition shall be secured to the support frame of the duct or extended secondary frame support. In such cases, space between the duct and reinforced concrete soffit need not be sealed up, unless it is of fire rated type of partition.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.2.8. The deflection of the metal frame partition system under service condition shall be controlled by the limit for the calculated deflection of the element chosen for the system and its intended use. The deflection shall not exceed L/240 or L/360 subject to the finishing material attached to the partition. Any system wall partition selected shall be installed strictly according to the manufacturer's specifications and details to the S.O.'s approval.

6.10.3. Plasterboard lining

6.10.3.1. The type of plasterboard used shall comply with BS EN 520. The specified plasterboard shall carry class 'O' approval from JBPM. Unless otherwise specified the plasterboards used for the works shall be minimum 12.5mm thick with standard length of 2440mm and shall be free of defects.

6.10.3.2. The deviations and tolerances shall be in accordance with BS 8212. When required, the deflection under load shall be determined in accordance with BS EN 520.

6.10.3.3. The appropriate type of sealant shall be used for the required type of plasterboard. Elastomeric sealants shall be used at the perimeter of the dry lining or partitioning to provide an airtight construction and to the approval of the S.O..

6.10.3.4. Jointing compound shall be of air drying or setting type, in accordance with BS EN 13963, and to the approval of the S.O. Jointing compound shall be applied as per manufacturer's recommendation and S.O.'s approval. The use of any additives to modify any of the properties of compounds shall not be permitted.

6.10.3.5. Jointing tape for plasterboards shall not be less than 48mm wide and not exceeding 60mm in accordance with ASTM C475 or equivalent, and the approval of the S.O..

6.10.3.6. Control joints shall be provided for a long continuous run of plasterboard wall spaced at not more than 10m apart.

6.10.3.7. Corner beads shall be provided as reinforcement to permit construction of true, concealed angles with gypsum base and panels.

6.10.3.8. Provision shall be allowed for the plasterboard partition system to support surface mounted fixtures by incorporating independent support framing hidden behind or exposed on the partition surface to provide adequate and appropriate support and to the approval of the S.O..

6.10.3.9. Wherever possible, full length plasterboard sheets shall be used to eliminate the need for sheet end butt joints. Where possible, joints on opposite sides of framing should be arranged to occur between different framing members.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.3.10. Plasterboard sheets shall be laid out to minimize butt joints and waste. Butt joints on adjoining sheets shall be staggered. Butt joints on opposite sides of the wall shall be staggered. The sheet shall be laid so that the vertical joints fall a minimum of 200mm from the edge of the opening.

6.10.3.11. Fire resisting systems consisting of more than one layer of plasterboards, the joints in successive layers should be staggered. In the case of walls sheeted on both sides' joints should be staggered on opposite sides of the wall.

6.10.3.12. Penetrations in the system shall only be allowed if installed in accordance to manufacturer's recommendation and tested at the Contractor's expenses. Penetration shall be strictly carried out in accordance with the requirements of the JBPM and to the approval of the S.O..

6.10.3.13. Fasteners shall have a corrosion-resistant finish and be appropriate for intended use, also in accordance with BS EN 14566 and BS 8212, or any relevant standards. The heads of fasteners shall be shaped so that they can be driven slightly below the surface of the plasterboard without punching through the paper liner.

6.10.3.14. Impact resistance of a partition system including gypsum plasterboard shall be determined in accordance with ISO 7892 and BS 5234-2.

6.10.3.15. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O., a manufacturer's warranty against any defect or damage to the proprietary plasterboard partition system which may arise during the period of five (5) years from the date of Certificate of Practical Completion. Terms of the warranty shall be such as shall be approved by the S.O..

6.11. Insulation Installation

6.11.1. Where necessary, insulation shall be installed so that:

6.11.1.1. It abuts or overlaps adjoining insulation other than at supporting members such as studs, noggings, joists, furring channels and the like where the insulation must butt against the member;

6.11.1.2. It forms a continuous barrier with ceilings, walls, bulkheads, floors or the like that inherently contribute to the thermal barrier; and

6.11.1.3. It does not affect the safe or effective operation of a service or fitting.

6.11.2. Reflective insulation shall be installed so that:

6.11.2.1. The necessary airspace to achieve the required R-value between a reflective side of the reflective insulation and a building lining or cladding;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.11.2.2. The reflective insulation closely fitted against any penetration, door or window opening;

6.11.2.3. The reflective insulation adequately supported by framing members; and

6.11.2.4. Each adjoining sheet of roll membrane being overlapped not less than 50mm; or taped together.

6.11.3. Bulk insulation shall be installed so that:

6.11.3.1. It maintains its position and thickness, other than where it crosses roof battens, water pipes, electrical cabling or the like; and

6.11.3.2. In a ceiling, where there is no bulk insulation or reflective insulation in the wall beneath, it overlaps the wall by not less than 50mm.

6.11.4. Fixing methods of insulation material shall be as below, or as recommendation of manufacturer:

6.11.4.1. Use proprietary fixing methods which prevent long term sag, collapse or dislodgement; and

6.11.4.2. Fasteners shall be suitable non-corrosive types.

6.12. Glass Partitions

6.12.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, all fixed glass wall systems shall be 8mm thick minimum, erected with a stainless steel framing system for sizes up to 1200mm x 4800mm maximum installed to manufacturer's recommendation and to S.O.'s approval. For sizes more than 4800mm, the panels shall be constructed according to manufacturer's

6.12.2. Glass doors shall be installed complete with accessories as recommended by the manufacturer and to the S.O.'s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE F1: MASONRY MORTARS

	Mortar designation	Compressive strength class	Prescribed mortars (proportion of materials by volume) (see notes 1 and 2)		Compressive strength at 28 days N/mm^2
			Cement **(a)**: sand with or without air entrainment	masonry cement **(b)**: sand	
↓ Increasing ability to accommodate movement, e.g. due to settlement, temperature and moisture changes	(i)	M12	-	-	12
	(ii)	M6	1 : 3 to 4	1 : 2½ to 3½	6

a. Cement, or combination of cements except masonry cements.

i) Combinations produced in the mortar mixer from Portland cement CEM I conforming to MS EN 197 Part 1 and ground granulated blastfurnace slag conforming to MS EN 15167 Part 1 where the proportions and properties conform to CEM II/A-S or CEM II/B-S of MS EN 197 Part 1, except Clause 9 of that standard.

ii) Combinations produced in the mortar mixer from Portland cement CEM I conforming to MS EN 197 Part 1 where the proportions and properties conform to CEM II/A-L or CEM II/A-LL of MS EN 197 Part 1, except Clause 9 of that standard.

iii) Combinations produced in the mortar mixer from Portland cement CEM I conforming to MS EN 197 Part 1 and pulverized fuel ash conforming to MS EN 450 Part 1, where the proportions and properties conform to CEM II/A-V or CEM II/B-V of MS EN 197 Part 1, except Clause 9 of that standard.

b. Masonry cement (inorganic filler other than lime)

NOTE 1: Proportioning by mass will give more accurate batching than proportioning by volume, provided that the bulk densities of the materials are checked on Site.

NOTE 2: When the sand portion is given as, for example, 5 to 6, the lower figure should be used with sands containing a higher proportion of fines whilst the higher figure should be used with sands containing a lower proportion of fines.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE F2: MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER FOR CARBON STEEL REINFORCEMENT

Exposure situations	*Concrete Grade in MS EN 206 and MS 523 Part 2 & MS 523 Part 3*				
	C25/30	C28/35	C32/40	C35/45	C40/50
	Minimum cement content (kg/m^3)				
	300	320	340	360	380
	Maximum free water/cement ratio				
	0.65	0.6	0.55	0.50	0.45
	Thickness of concrete cover				
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
E1[a]	20	20	20[b]	20[b]	20[b]
E2	—	35	30	25	20
E3	—	—	40	30	25
E4	—	—	—	60	50

Exposure situation E1. Internal work and the inner skin of ungrouted external cavity walls and behind surfaces protected by an impervious coating that can readily be inspected, or external parts built.

Exposure situation E2. Buried masonry and masonry continually submerged in fresh water or external parts built.

Exposure situation E3. Masonry exposed to freezing whilst wet, subjected to heavy condensation oe exposed to cycles of wetting by fresh water and drying out or external parts built.

Exposure situation E4. Masonry exposed to salt or moorland water, corrosive fumes, abrasion or the salt used for de-icing.

a. Alternatively,1: 0 to ¼ : 3: 2 cement: lime: sand: 10mm nominal aggregate mix may be used to meet exposure situation E1 when the cover to reinforcement is 15mm minimum.

b. These covers may be reduced to 15mm minimum provided that the nominal maximum size of aggregate does not exceed 10mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

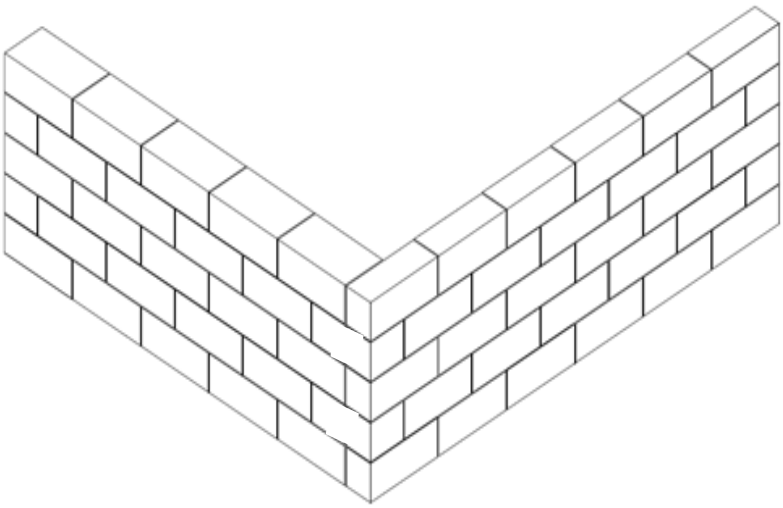


FIGURE F1: RUNNING OR STRETCHER BOND

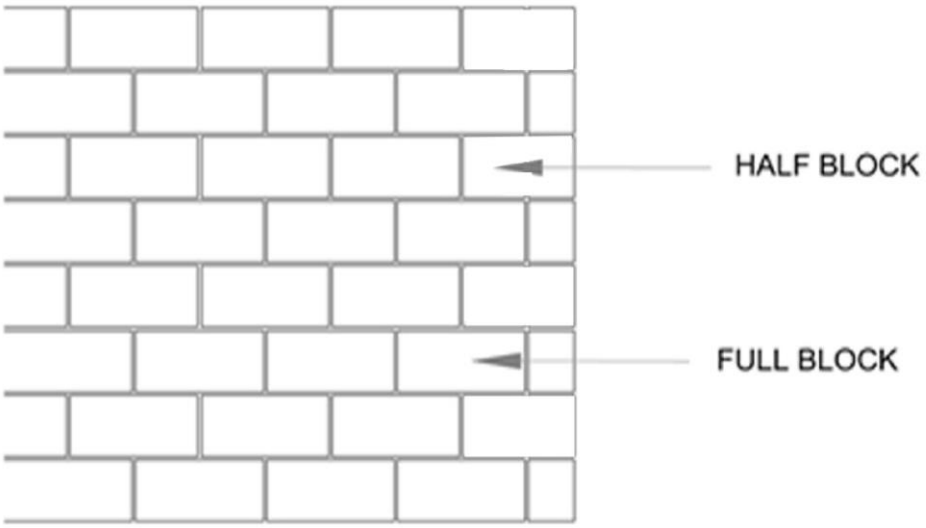


FIGURE F2: RUNNING OR STRETCHER BOND

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION G: ROOFING		PAGE
1.	General	G/1
2.	Interlocking Concrete Tiles	G/1
3.	Clay Tiles	G/1
4.	Pre-painted Aluminium Roofing Sheet	G/2
5.	Concrete Flat Roofs	G/2
6.	Pre-painted Steel Roofing Sheet	G/2
7.	Roofing Sheet for Marine Environment (Coastal Areas)	G/6
8.	Bituminous Corrugated Roofing Sheets	G/7
9.	Bituminous Corrugated Roofing Tiles	G/7
10.	Fibre-cement Corrugated Sheets	G/7
11.	Heat Insulation	G/8

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. Unless otherwise stated, the pitch and batten gauge for each type of roof covering shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

1.2. Unless otherwise approved, all roof covering pieces or accessories such as eaves, hips, ridges, valley etc., shall be of the same material as the general covering.

1.3 Use of plastic or polyurethane foam (PU foam) based insulation shall be prohibited due to health hazards. PU foam-based insulation releases toxic substances when heated and burned

1.4 Heat insulation material used shall be non-combustible under BS 476 Part 4 or EN13501-1 Class A1.

2. Interlocking Concrete Tiles

2.1. Interlocking concrete roof tiles shall be laid on timber or steel battens approved for roofing at spacing and tightly nailed or screwed as recommended by the manufacturer.

2.2. Unless otherwise specified, the concrete roof tiles shall be laid to slope in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended pitch and to the S.O. 's approval. The roof tiles shall conform to MS797 and unless otherwise specified on the drawings, it shall be laid on metal trusses system to engineer's detail and to the S.O.'s approval.

2.3. Water repellent materials backed with weatherproof self-adhesive compound for ridges and hips solution laid in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

2.4. Verges, ridges, hips, valley tiles and complete with all roofing accessories shall be provided and laid to bond with the general roof tiling works in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

2.5. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984. The minimum thickness gauge and fixing system of the skylight roofing sheets is in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

3. Clay Tiles

3.1. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, clay tiles shall be of 425mm to 490mm (length) x 280mm to 300mm (horizontal width) pattern conforming to BS 402 or SS 70 and shall be free from cracks, chips and warps.

3.2. Clay tiles shall be laid with a minimum head lap of 75mm to 95mm on timber or steel battens approved for roofing at spacing as recommended by the tile manufacturer. The tiles shall be firmly screwed or nailed at intervals as recommended by the roofing tile manufacturer and as approved by the S.O..

3.3. Ridge capping, hip and valley tiles complete with all roofing accessories shall be provided to match the general tiling works in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. All these shall be bedded in matching water repellent materials backed with weatherproof self-adhesive compound.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.4. Roofing components at roof eave to allow airflow and prevent the entry of birds and vermin into the batten cavity is recommended.

3.5. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984. The minimum thickness gauge and fixing system of the skylight roofing sheets is in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

4. Pre-painted Aluminium Roofing Sheet

4.1. Unless otherwise stated, where aluminium roofing sheets are to be used, they shall be of the type, gauge and finish as shown in the drawings and to be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

4.2. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984.

5. Concrete Flat Roofs

5.1. Concrete flat roofs shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING.

5.2. To apply one (1) coat elastomeric breathable acrylic copolymer liquid followed by another two (2) coats of same water proofing with flexible UV resistant liquid applied membrane, reinforced with approved fibre mesh in between the coats.

5.3. Upturn 300mm including 25mm angle filler at every edge of the parapet wall. Every rainwater down pipe (RWDP) to be treated with polyurethane sealant.

5.4. Unless otherwise stated, waterproofing system required to be protected with minimum 50mm thick cement sand all in accordance to manufacturer's specification and instruction.

6. Pre-painted Steel Roofing Sheet

6.1. Unless otherwise stated, the metal roof decks shall comply with the following:

6.1.1. Materials

6.1.1.1. The roofing sheets shall with 55% aluminium, 43.5% zinc and 1.5% silicon or be produced from aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coated steel conforming to MS 2657 and AS1397 with 55% aluminium, 41.5% zinc, 2% magnesium and 1.5% silicon.

6.1.1.2. The pre-painted finish over the aluminium/zinc alloy coated base steel or aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coated base steel shall conform to MS 2383 with at least 1000 hours of Cyclic Corrosion Test (CCT) to meet ISO 9223 Category 3 (C3) environment.

6.1.1.3. The exterior finish coat shall have a nominal dry film thickness of 20µm over 5µm thick corrosion inhibitive primer on top side or weather side. The backing coat shall be with nominal dry film thickness of 5µm Shadow Grey over 5 µm corrosion inhibitive primer.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.1.1.4. Minimum steel yield strength shall be 300 or 550MPa.

6.1.1.5. The minimum aluminium/zinc alloy coating mass shall be 150g/m² (Coating Class AZ 150) or aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coating mass of 150g/m^2 (Coating Class AM150) on both surfaces.

6.1.1.6. The Contractor shall submit material warranty from the Material warranty shall be up to 30 years against perforation by corrosion, 15 years against flake and peel, 12 years against colour fading and 5 years against dirt staining for the project Site within ISO 9223 Category 3 (C3) environment or at least 1km from the atmospheric corrosive influence environment.

6.1.1.7. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984. The minimum thickness gauge and fixing system of the skylight roofing sheets is in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

6.1.2. Metal Sheet Profiles

6.1.2.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the metal sheet profile shall be of a concealed fixing system complying with MS2500 and Perakuan Pematuhan Standard (PPS) certificate under CIDB Act. The roofing sheets shall have the following requirements:

(i) Base Metal Thickness (BMT) = 0.42mm.

(ii) Total Coating Thickness (TCT) = 0.47mm (AZ150/AM150); 0.48mm (AZ200) *note: Total Coating Thickness (TCT) is the total thickness before paint.

(iii) After Painted Thickness (APT) = 0.50mm (AZ150/AM150); 0.51mm (AZ200) *note: After Painted Thickness (APT) is the total thickness after paint.

(iv) Cover width = 200mm to 980mm.

(v) Rib height = 25mm to 43 mm.

(vi) Coating = Pre-painted aluminium/zinc coated steel with AZ150 (150g/m²) or AZ200 (200g m²/) on both surfaces. or pre-painted aluminium/zinc/magnesium coated steel with AM150 (150g/m^2) on both surfaces.

6.1.2.2. Where pierced fixing system complying with MS2500 is specified or shown on the Drawings, the roofing sheet shall have the following requirements:

(i) Base Metal Thickness (BMT) = 0.42mm.

(ii) Total Coating Thickness (TCT) = 0.47mm (AZ150/AM150); 0.48mm (AZ200) *note: Total Coating Thickness (TCT) is the total thickness before paint.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) After Painted Thickness (APT) = 0.50mm (AZ150/AM150); 0.51mm (AZ200) *note: After Painted Thickness (APT) is the total thickness after paint.

(iv) Cover width = 715 to 1015mm

(v) Rib height = 16mm to 38mm

(vi) Coating = Pre-painted aluminium/zinc coated steel with AZ150 (150g/m²) or AZ200 (200g m²/) on both surfaces. or pre-painted aluminium/zinc/magnesium coated steel with AM150 (150g/m^2) on both surfaces.

6.1.2.3. Roll Former (RF), a manufacturer and supplier of a proprietary roofing system approved by JKR, or approved equivalent, which adheres to strict quality assurance procedures in the supply of materials, design with detailing and accessories manufacturing shall be responsible for the manufacturing, supply and delivery of the roofing system.

6.1.3. Fixing

6.1.3.1. Installation procedures shall conform to the recommendation of the manufacturer.

6.1.3.2. The roofing sheets shall be installed and fixed according to the following method:

(i) Concealed fixing using approved clips compatible with the roofing sheet.

(ii) Pierced fixing using approved fasteners compatible with the roofing sheet.

6.1.3.3. The roofing installer shall be registered with CIDB B15.

6.1.3.4. Metallic swarf and all other debris including nail, screws, mortar, construction materials etc. shall be swept away from the roof area and gutters regularly, particularly at the end of each day's work and at completion of the installation works.

6.1.4. Clips and Fasteners

6.1.4.1. Fasteners type shall comply with AS 3566 Class 3 and be certified as such by the supplier of fasteners.

6.1.4.2. The recommended type of fasteners shall conform to the following test:

(i) Salt spray test - 1000 hours

(ii) Kesternich test - 15 cycles.

(iii) Humidity test - 1000 hours.

(iv) UV test - 2000 hours.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.1.4.3. All fasteners and screws shall be of the self-drilling type either concealed or screwed fixing, complete with preassembled ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubber washers.

6.1.4.4. All fasteners and screws head and body must be monolithic forming with the same material.

6.1.4.5. All fixing clips shall be manufactured from aluminium/zinc coated steel with AZ150 (150g/m^2)

6.1.5. Flashing and Capping

Unless otherwise specified, approved 0.42mm BMT ridge capping, flashing, capping and trimming shall be manufactured to the required shape and sizes. The flashing and capping materials used shall be from the same material as the roofing sheets.

6.1.6. Sealants

Only neutral cure silicone rubber sealant type OCI N-192 or equivalent shall be used conforming to AS 3902.

6.1.7. Lightning Conductors

Aluminium lightning conductor is recommended for use on steel roof systems.

6.2. All fixing accessories shall be rust-resistant and of suitable design and construction as recommended by the manufacturer for the roofing system and as approved by the S.O.. All fasteners and screws shall be of the self-drilling type either concealed or screwed fixing, complete with preassembled EPDM rubber washers.

6.3. For identification and traceability record, all steel roof decking shall be printed permanently with branding text which will include Base Metal Thickness (BMT), coating mass, steel grade, type of finish coat, roof profile, colour and reference number for mill certificate. Meanwhile, storage and packaging of alum/zinc steel roof decking shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and comply with the S.O.'s requirements.

6.4. All roof decking sheets, capping, flashing etc. or wall cladding shall be new, clean, regular, straight and true to shape with sharp defined profiles, free from cracks, chips, bends and defects detrimental to practical use or from other surface imperfections.

6.5. At Site, the sheets shall be lifted from the transport carrier by a crane and properly stacked clear of the ground, ready to be lifted up to the roof structure for laying. Where sheets are to be manually lifted, care should be taken not to drag the sheets to avoid scraping away the surface coating.

6.6. Where storage is necessary, stack heights shall be kept to a minimum and the sheets shall be stacked in a sloping position. Sheets shall be stacked off a dry firm ground, under cover by tarpaulin or polythene sheets but ventilated and away from building operations. Should the stack sheets become wet, they shall be immediately dried to prevent staining and degradation of the surface coatings.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.7. The roof shall have the absolute water-tightness and the method of installation, fixing and fastening decking sheets, caps, flashings etc. including acoustical, insulation and expansion joints, whenever required shall conform strictly to the manufacturer's recommendation.

6.8. The completed portions of the roof shall be clear of all metallic particles such as blind rivet shanks, screws, nuts, nails etc. and dirty footprints should be wiped off to avoid early deterioration/corrosion and discolouration. Damages to the coating shall be repaired with touch-up paint as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

7. Roofing Sheet for Marine Environment (Coastal Areas)

7.1. The correct type of metal sheet profile shall be installed for coastal areas as recommended by the roof manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

7.2. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the roofing sheet for marine environment shall be produced with minimum aluminium/zinc alloy coating mass of 200g/m² (Coating Class AZ 200) or minimum aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coating mass of 150g/m^2 (Coating Class AM150) on both surfaces.

7.3. The aluminium/zinc alloy coated steel shall be manufactured and certified by SIRIM according MS 1196 and AS 1397 or the aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coated steel shall be produced and certified by SIRIM according to MS 2657 "Continuous Hot-Dip Metallic Coated Steel Sheet and Strip - Coatings of Zinc Alloyed With Aluminium and Magnesium" and AS 1397 with 55% aluminium, 41.5% zinc, 2% magnesium and 1.5% silicon.

7.4. The pre-painted finish over the aluminium/zinc alloy coated base steel or aluminium/zinc/magnesium alloy coated base steel shall conform to MS 2383 and AS/NZS 2728 with 2000 hours of Cyclic Corrosion Test (CCT) to meet ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) environment or with 4000 hours of Cyclic Corrosion Test (CCT) to meet ISO 9223 Category 5 (C5) environment. The exterior super polyester paint finish shall have a nominal dry film thickness of 20µm over 5µm thick corrosion inhibitive primer on top side or weather side. The backing coat shall be with nominal dry film thickness of 5µm Shadow Grey over 5µm corrosion inhibitive primer.

7.5. The material warranty from the manufacturer shall be submitted. Material warranty shall be up to 25 years against perforation by corrosion, 15 years against paint flake and peel, 12 years against colour fading and 5 years against dirt staining for the project Site within ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) environment or between 201m to 1km from the calm marine environment or between 401m to 1km from the surf marine environment.

7.6. Fasteners used shall comply with AS 3566 Class 4 and be certified as such by the supplier of fasteners and to the approval of the S.O..

7.7. All fixings and associated components shall be manufactured from compatible metals and coated conforming to ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) and Category 5 (C5) environment. Flashings shall be made from the same material as the roofing sheets.

7.8. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Bituminous Corrugated Roofing Sheets

8.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the bituminous corrugated roofing sheets shall have the following minimum requirements:

8.1.1.	Length	= 2000mm
8.1.2.	Width	= 950mm
8.1.3.	Cover width	= 855mm
8.1.4.	Thickness	= 3mm
8.1.5.	Weight of material	= 3.3kg/m^2
8.1.6.	Thermal resistance R- value	= 0.04mK/W
8.1.7.	Thermal conductivity	= 0.066W/mK

8.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the Bituminous Corrugated Roofing Sheets shall be laid at a minimum roof pitch of 5° on timber battens at spacing and tightly nailed/screwed as recommended by the manufacturer.

8.3. Ridge capping, nails and screws shall be provided to match the roofing sheets while ridges, verges, eaves, hips, valleys, side-wall and end-wall details shall be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

9. Bituminous Corrugated Roofing Tiles

9.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the bituminous corrugated roofing tiles shall have the following minimum requirements:

9.1.1.	Length	= 1060mm
9.1.2.	Width	= 400mm
9.1.3.	Wave height	= 40mm
9.1.4.	Thickness	= 3mm

9.2. Bituminous roofing tiles shall be laid at a minimum roof pitch of 9° and on timber or steel battens approved for roofing at spacing and tightly nailed/screwed as recommended by the manufacturer.

9.3. Ridge capping, nails and screws shall be provided to match the roofing tiles while ridges, verges, eaves, hips, valleys, side-wall and end-wall details shall be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

10. Fibre-cement Corrugated Sheets

10.1. Fibre-cement corrugated sheets shall comply with MS 1224. The thickness of the sheets shall be 3mm thick for shallow corrugation and 4mm thick for medium corrugation. The cement shall comply with MS 522: Part 1. Asbestos processed or unprocessed shall not be added to fibre-cement sheets.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.2. The surface intended to be exposed to the weather shall have a generally smooth finish. Variations of the surface appearance which do not impair the characteristics of the sheets as defined in MS 1224 are permitted.

10.3. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, where skylight roofing are to be used, they shall comply with UBBL 1984.

11. Heat Insulation

11.1. General

Heat insulation systems shall comply with MS 1020 and MS 1525. Samples of the insulation material shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before they are used, and subsequent delivery shall be up to the standard of samples approved.

11.2. Reflective Foil

11.2.1. Reflective foil shall be fire-retardant double sided aluminium reflective foil bonded to reinforced high density polyethylene woven fabric comply with MS2095: 2014

11.2.2. The reflective foil materials used shall conform to fire safety requirements and BS 476 Part 6 & Part 7 (Class O): Fire Test on Building Materials and Structures on the following test:

11.2.2.1. Part 6: Method of test for fire propagation for products conforming to BS 476

11.2.2.2. Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame conforming to BS 476

11.2.3. Reflective foil properties shall conform to the following:

11.2.3.1. Thickness : 137 ± 20 micron thick.

11.2.3.2. Grammage : 163 ± 10g/m^2.

11.2.3.3. Tensile strength: 500 N/ 50mm (MD), 500 N/50mm (Cross Direction) MD≥9.5; CD≥6.0.

11.2.3.4. Emissivity ASTM E408 ≤ 0.05(97±2%) / Reflectivity = 95%
ASTM C1371 ≤0.05

11.2.3.5. Initial Tear resistance: ASTM D1004 >30N ≥65.0

11.2.4. Reflective foil material shall be used on its own with all types of roofs except with metal decking roof. Where the roof is of metal decking, the reflective insulation material shall be laid below stone wool or glass wool for effective thermal and acoustic performance.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.2.5. The reflective foil material shall be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. A uniform air space of 20mm to 50mm between the tile roof covering and the insulation material shall be provided to ensure the effectiveness of the reflective surface. All punctures shall be effectively sealed with similar reflective material to prevent air leakage and moisture transfer.

11.2.6. The reflective foil surface shall be free from any thin film of oil, plastic or lacquer coatings. All dust and/or moisture, if any, shall be thoroughly cleaned prior to installation. All dust and/or trademarks shall be limited to a maximum of 5% of the total reflective area. The insulation material shall be fitted closely around electrical outlet boxes, plumbing etc and taped securely to eliminate gaps or voids through which air or water vapour might pass into the cooler space.

11.3. Glass Wool Insulation

11.3.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, glass wool insulation shall be 85mm thick. It shall have R-Value @ R2.0 to R2.3 m²KW (tested at a mean temperature of 20°C based MS1020 and MS1525 tested according to ASTM C177/C518) and comply with MS1525. The glass wool insulation material used shall conform to BS 476 for Fire tests on building materials and structures on the following:

11.3.1.1. Part 6: Method of test for fire propagation for products conforming to BS 476

11.3.1.2. Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame conforming to BS 476.

11.3.2. The glass wool insulation material used shall be of no added urea formaldehyde and as approved by the S.O.. Glass wool insulation shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and to the approval of the S.O..

11.3.3. Where a single skin metal roof is applied, galvanised wire mesh BRC 3316 or equivalent shall be used to support the reflective foil and the glass wool insulation.

11.3.4. Glass wool insulation material used shall be non-combustible under BS 476 Part 4 or EN 13501-1 Class A1:

Any reference to being Class O shall be construed as a requirement as following:

a. The material shall be non-combustible as per BS 476 Part 4; or

b. Classified as EN13501 Class A1 non-combustible material.

11.3.5. Glass wool insulation material used shall made of fibres, which comply with the exoneration criteria for carcinogenicity (Note Q) of the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and EUCEB certified.

11.3.6. Use of plastic or polyurethane foam (PU foam) based insulation shall be prohibited due to health hazards. PU foam-based insulation releases toxic substances when heated and burned.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.4. Mineral Wool Insulation

11.4.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, it shall have R-Value @ R2.0 to R2.3 m²KW (tested at a mean temperature of 20°C based MS1020 and MS1525 tested according to ASTM C177/C518). The mineral wool insulation material used shall conform to BS 476 for fire tests on building materials and structures on the following:

11.4.1.1. Part 6: Method of test for fire propagation for products conforming to BS 476.

11.4.1.2. Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame conforming to BS 476.

11.4.2. The mineral wool insulation material used shall be of no added urea formaldehyde and as approved by the S.O.. Mineral wool insulation shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and to the approval of the S.O..

11.4.3. Where a single skin metal roof is applied, galvanised wire mesh BRC 3316 or equivalent shall be used to support the reflective foil and the mineral wool insulation.

11.4.4. Where a double skin metal roof is applied, underliner must be used to support the insulation components and supporting structure such as sub-girt, tophat, batten or other equivalent must be provided in between underliner and outer cladding to form the insulation system without compression.

11.5. Stone Wool Insulation

11.5.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, stone wool insulation shall be 50mm thick minimum. It shall have R-Value @ R2.0 m²·KW (tested at a mean temperature of 20°C based MS1020 and MS1525 tested according to ASTM C177/C518). The stone wool insulation material used shall conform to BS 476 for fire tests on building materials and structures on the following:

11.5.1.1. Part 6: Method of test for fire propagation for products conforming to BS 476.

11.5.1.2. Part 7: Method of test to determine the classification of the surface spread of flame conforming to BS 476.

11.5.2. The stone wool insulation shall conform to the following:

11.5.2.1. Thermal conductivity 0.034 - 0.036 W/mK at 20°C mean temperature tested in accordance with ASTM C518.

11.5.2.2. Noise reduction coefficients (NRC) of up to 1.0 tested to BS EN ISO354 at 50mm thickness.

11.5.2.3. Non-combustible according to BS 476 Part 4 or EN 13501-1 and melting point of at least 1000°C in accordance with ASTM E794.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.5.2.4. No CFCs, HFCs, HCFCs or asbestos shall be used in the manufacture of the product.

11.5.2.5. No perceptible odour shall be present when tested in accordance with ASTM C665.

11.5.2.6. Not sustaining fungus growth under normal conditions according to ASTM C1338.

11.5.2.7. The metal plates (steel and aluminium) in contact with the insulation shall show no corrosion greater than that observed on the comparative plates in contact with sterile cotton according to ASTM C665.

11.5.2.8. Flame spread index less than zero (0) and smoke developed index less than five (5) according to ASTM E84.

11.5.2.9. Total VOC emission shall be less than 0.25 mg/m3 and particle emission shall be less than 0.02 mg/m^3 tested according to ASTM D5116.

11.5.2.10. Moisture absorption shall be less than or equal to 0.04%vol. according to ASTM C1104/C1104M and water absorption shall be less than or equal to 0.5kg/m^2 (short-term immersion) according to EN1609.

11.5.3. The stone wool insulation material used shall be of no added urea formaldehyde and as approved by the S.O.. Stone wool insulation shall be fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and to the approval of the S.O..

11.5.4. The insulation material must be protected from the exposure of rain, water immersion and chemical contamination during the storage and installation. If the insulation is in contact with water, adequate drying time must be allowed to ensure that the insulation is completely dried prior to covering of the roof covers. Stone wool insulation material used shall be non-combustible under BS 476 Part 4 or EN 13501-1 Class A1:

i) Any reference to being Class O shall be construed as a requirement that;

a. The material shall be non-combustible as per BS 476 Part 4; or

b. Classified as EN13501 Class A1 non-combustible material.

11.5.5. The stone wool insulation shall be installed to the thickness specified and placed butt jointed. Wherever possible the Contractor shall avoid the compression of the insulation material. Stone wool insulation material used shall be made of fibres, which comply with the exoneration criteria for carcinogenicity (Note Q) of the Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 and EUCEB certified.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.5.6. Where a single skin metal roof is applied, galvanised wire mesh BRC 3316 or equivalent shall be used to support the reflective foil and the stone wool insulation. Use of foam-based insulation shall be prohibited due to health hazards. Foam-based insulation releases toxic substances when heated and burned.

11.5.7. Where a double skin metal roof is applied, underliner must be used to support the insulation components and supporting structure such as sub-girt, tophat, batten or other equivalent must be provided in between underliner and outer cladding to form the insulation system without compression.

©HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION H: RAINWATER COLLECTION		PAGE
1.	General	H/1
2.	Rainwater Harvesting System	H/1
3.	Scope of Work	H/2
4.	Rainwater Goods	H/2
5.	Testing and Commissioning	H/6

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. This section gives overview of Rainwater Harvesting System and describes its key components.

1.2. The Rainwater Harvesting System is an alternative to reduce domestic water consumption in a building.

1.3. The Contractor shall comply with all relevant statutory requirement and regulations.

1.4. The completed Rainwater Harvesting System drawing shall be submitted to the local authorities for approval before installation.

2. Rainwater Harvesting System

2.1. General

2.1.1. Rainwater Harvesting System shall be provided complete with catchment area including all necessary accessories as specified.

2.1.2. Harvested rainwater shall be strictly used for non-potable uses only. Non-potable may include landscape irrigation, exterior washing and flushing of toilets.

2.1.3. The provision of the Rainwater Harvesting System shall be in accordance with the Rainwater Harvesting Guidebook and Urban Stormwater Management Manual (MSMA) by *Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Malaysia (JPS), and* MS 2526-6: Urban Stormwater Management - Part 6: Rainwater Harvesting.

2.2. Pre-Filtration

2.2.1. Pre-filtration is required to keep sediment, leaves, contaminants and other debris from the system and to significantly cut down on maintenance by preventing organic build up in the storage tank.

2.2.2. All pre-filtration devices may include the first-flush diversion systems, filters and screens designed to remove debris from the captured rainwater before storage tank and should be of low maintenance.

2.3. Filter

2.3.1. The filter shall be provided to remove suspended pollutants from the captured rainwater for flushing and non-potable use.

2.3.2. A filter unit system consists of a chamber and shall be filled with filtering media such as carbon fibre, coarse sand and gravel layers to remove debris and dirt from rainwater before it enters the storage tank. The selection and type of filtering media shall be to the S.O.'s approval.

2.4. Storage Tank

2.4.1. The Contractor shall provide rainwater harvesting storage tank as described under SECTION W: WATER RETICULATION.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.5. Water Backup

2.5.1. The water backup system from the main water supply shall be provided to supply water when rainwater is not available in the rainwater tank

2.5.2. Any service pipe conveying potable to top-up a rainwater tank containing non-potable water shall have a backflow preventer of the dual check valve type; and the service pipe shall terminate at least 255mm above the overflow level of the rainwater tank.

2.6. Piping Works

2.6.1. The Contractor shall provide pipe works as described under SECTION W: WATER RETICULATION.

2.6.2. There shall be no cross connection between non-potable and potable water distribution system within the buildings.

2.6.3. Taps and outlets for non-potable water shall be clearly identified as 'Not for Drinking Purposes'.

2.7. Pumping System

2.7.1. The Contractor shall provide a pumping system as described in the *Rainwater Harvesting Guidebook and Urban Stormwater Management Manual (MSMA) by Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran Malaysia (JPS), and MS 2526-6: Urban Stormwater Management - Part 6: Rainwater Harvesting.*

2.7.2. The Contractor shall supply and install electrical motors, starters and electrical switchboard for the pumping system to Engineer's details.

2.8. Metering

2.8.1. Suitable water meter approved by SPAN shall be supplied and installed where required.

3. Scope of Work

3.1. The Rainwater Harvesting System that is installed in the building shall fall under Mechanical scope of works.

3.2. The Rainwater Harvesting System which is located outside the building shall fall under Civil scope of works.

4. Rainwater Goods

4.1. Flashing

4.1.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all flashing shall be of aluminium zinc alloy coated steel sheet, free from cracks, dross, scales, excess blisters and any other defects which might be detrimental to its wearing or working properties. Sheets shall be reasonably flat before forming and cutting.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.2. All steel sheets used for flashing shall be 0.8mm thick minimum. Flashing shall have a minimum depth of 200mm with the upper edge turned into the wall and pointed in cement or approved sealant. Where nails or screws are used for fixing, they shall be of the heavily galvanized type.

4.1.3. All fasteners to be concealed where possible. Install work with laps, joints and seams that will be permanently watertight and weatherproof. All laps shall be at a minimum of 200mm. The flashing work shall be performed by skilled workmen.

4.1.4. All fasteners used near marine environment shall comply with AS 3566 Class 4 and be certified as such by the supplier of fasteners and to the approval of the S.O..

4.1.5. All fixings and associated components near marine environment shall be manufactured from compatible metals and coated conforming to ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) and Category 5 (C5) environment. Flashings shall be made from the same material as the roofing sheets.

4.2. Gutters

4.2.1. General

4.2.1.1. Where gutters are to be provided, they shall conform to the shape, dimensions and materials, free from distortions and defects detrimental to water-tight system. All gutters shall be provided and fixed complete with all necessary angles, squares and obtuse, stop end, outlets and other necessary gutter fittings and to be supplied by the same manufacturer unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

4.2.1.2. Gutter outlets shall be located at the position shown on the Drawings and each provided with leaf trap of the same material unless otherwise specified.

4.2.1.3. All gutters other than those of reinforced concrete shall be properly fixed and adequately supported and all necessary brackets shall be provided. Brackets shall be of the type and pattern that will confirm to the profile of the gutter and shall be of galvanized steel screwed to the fascia.

4.2.1.4. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the gutter shall be uPVC and shall be laid to a minimum fall of 12mm in 1m with properly constructed laps or joints laid in the direction of flow.

4.2.2. Aluminium Gutters

4.2.2.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all gutter linings, valley and eaves gutter shall be of aluminium and shall conform to the following sizes:

(i) Gutter lining: 1.2mm thick, 225mm minimum depth against walls, 330mm minimum width under roofing, to a fall of 50mm in 3m.

(ii) Valley Gutter: 1.2mm thick, turned under roofing 330mm minimum each side.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) Eaves Gutter: 1.2mm thick jointed using soldered seams neatly and accurately executed.

4.2.2.2. Gutter linings and valley gutters shall be laid on 25mm thick close timber boarding adequately supported.

4.2.3. Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Gutters

4.2.3.1. uPVC gutters shall be lead free conforming to BS EN 607 for gutter profiles and fittings and BS EN 1462 (Lead-Free) for the gutter brackets. All gutters and fittings shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer with a product warranty as approved by the S.O..

4.2.3.2. The gutter shall be jointed using solvent cement conforming to MS628:Pt.2 and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Expansion outlets shall be provided for the gutter as recommended by the gutter manufacturer and as approved by the S.O..

4.2.4. Galvanized Iron (G.I) Gutters

4.2.4.1. All gutters shall be supplied by specialized manufacturers approved by the S.O.. Each section shall be sufficiently rigid, edges and corners straight and the slopes perfectly uniform. G.I. gutters shall have the edges strengthened by suitable means.

4.2.4.2. Unless otherwise specified, the gutters shall have a minimum fall of 1 in 120. Adequate number of support brackets shall be provided so that there is no deflection even when the gutter is at full capacity. Each joint must have a support. Unless otherwise specified the supports shall be fabricated mild steel brackets. All junctions shall be thoroughly watertight. The joints may be made by riveting, bolting or soldering.

4.2.4.3. All joints between successive lengths of gutters shall have an overlap of at least 75mm. The drop in the overlap shall always be in the direction of the fall of the gutter. Ends of gutters shall be closed watertight. Junction with rainwater down comers shall be made fully watertight and secured.

4.2.4.4. Gutters for marine environment shall be pre-painted finish with metallic coated steel with minimum aluminium/zinc alloy coating mass of 200g/m² (Coating Class AZ 200) conforming to ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) and Category 5 (C5) environment.

4.2.5. Stainless Steel Gutters

4.2.5.1. The stainless-steel grade shall be in Grade 304 for normal atmosphere and Grade 316 for atmosphere with a high chloride content (e.g. near the sea, or in heavily industrialized areas) with standard bright mill finish.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.5.2. Unless otherwise specified, the gutters shall have a minimum fall of 1:120. Adequate number of support brackets shall be provided so that there is no deflection even when the gutter is full capacity. Each joint must have a support. Unless otherwise specified the support brackets shall be of the same material. All junctions shall be thoroughly watertight. The joints may be made by riveting, bolting or soldering.

4.2.5.3. All joints between successive lengths of gutters shall have an overlap of at least 75mm. The drop in the overlap shall always be in the direction of the fall of the gutter. Ends of gutters shall be closed watertight. Junction with rainwater down comers shall be made fully watertight and secured.

4.3. Rainwater Downpipes

4.3.1. General

4.3.1.1. All downpipes shall be provided complete with all necessary fittings including rainwater heads, rainwater shoes, radius, bends, pipe clips, offsets, leaf traps and everything else required.

4.3.1.2. Outlets on flat roof and balcony connected to downpipe shall be provided with an approved uPVC, or stainless-steel grating. Outlet shall be neatly dressed including sealing as necessary prior to applying asphalt prime flanges of roof outlet with bitumen or proprietary roofing waterproofing material to manufacture recommendation and as approved by the S.O..

4.3.2. Unplasticised Polyvinyl Chloride (uPVC) Downpipes

4.3.2.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, uPVC downpipes and fittings shall be lead-free and comply with BS EN 12200-1. The pipes shall be jointed with approved solvent cement in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.3.2.2. Where shown, approved circular uPVC downpipes shall comply with BS EN 1329-1. The pipes shall be jointed with approved solvent cement in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.3.2.3. Where shown, approved uPVC pipes cast inside Reinforced Concrete Columns/Buried Underground, the downpipes shall comply with BS EN ISO 1452-2 (heavy duty type). The pipes shall be jointed with approved solvent cement in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.3.2.4. Where shown, uPVC downpipes installed to side of walls or brick walls shall be fixed using special clips supplied by the gutter manufacturer. Pipe clips shall be installed at every 1.8m interval along the downpipes.

4.3.2.5. Where shown, uPVC downpipe fixed to concrete soffit or suspended slab shall include approved hot dip galvanized steel hangers, installed to manufacturer’s recommendation and to S.O.’s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5. Testing and Commissioning

5.1. On completion of the Rainwater Harvesting System installation, the Contractor shall notify the S.O. that they are ready for inspection, testing and commissioning.

5.2. The Contractor shall carry out testing and commissioning to the S.O.'s approval as described in SECTION W: WATER RETICULATION and SECTION O: INTERNAL COLD WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING SYSTEM.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY		PAGE
1.	General	I/1
2.	Timber Grades And Size Tolerances	I/1
3.	Treatment of Timber	I/2
4.	Moisture Content And Storage	I/4
5.	Structural Assemblies Of Timber	I/4
6.	Timber Joints	I/5
7.	Prefabricated Timber Roof Truss System	I/7
8.	Engineered Timber Product (ETP) for Structures	I/9
9.	Carpentry Works	I/17
10.	Joinery Works	I/17
11.	Timber Floor Finish	I/18
12.	Ceiling Timber Battens	I/18
13.	Timber Partitions	I/19
14.	Fascia And Barge Boards	I/19
15.	External Boarding	I/19
16.	Staircase And Balustrades	I/19
17.	Timber Solid Panel Doors	I/20
18.	PVC Doors	I/20
19.	Products And Materials	I/20
20.	Ironmongery	I/22
21.	Built-in Furniture	I/23

©COPYRIGHT JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the timber species used for the Works shall be as stated hereinafter in the **TABLE I1**: Schedule of Timber Grouping and Usage. The strength grouping for timber shall be in accordance with MS 544 as shown hereinafter in the **TABLE I2**: Schedule of Timber Species in Accordance with Strength Grouping.

1.2. All carpentry and joinery work shall include all necessary notching, halving, mortise and tenoning, wedging, scarfing, dovetailing, sinking for heads of bolts and nuts and trimming for opening.

1.3. All carpentry work shall be left with a sawn surface except where particularly described to be wrot. All joinery shall be wrot and finished with sand paper as required and all sizes stated are the finished sizes. Sizes for carpentry shall be within the tolerances stated in sub-section 2.1. and sizes for joinery shall be within the tolerances stated in sub-section 2.2.

1.4. Unless otherwise indicated on the Drawings, all fire protection materials and systems must show evidence that they have been subjected to the fire resistance test in accordance with BS 476 or other approved equivalent standards.

2. Timber Grades and Size Tolerances

2.1. Unless otherwise specified, sawn timber for carpentry work shall be as stated hereunder:

2.1.1. Select Structural Grade - for roof truss

2.1.2. Standard Structural Grade - for structural work

2.1.3. Sound Grade - for General Market Specification (GMS) and strips

2.1.4. Serviceable Grade - for scantling

2.2. Grading shall be carried in accordance with the Malaysian Grading Rules (MGR) For Sawn Hardwood Timber by timber graders registered with the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB). Every timber consignment shall be accompanied by the Grading Summary and Certificate of Compliance certified by registered timber grader. The sample of Certificate of Compliance is shown in **APPENDIX I2** as stipulated in MS 1714. Notwithstanding the certificate, the S.O. reserves the right to carry out independent tests at Makmal Anatomi Kayu, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) or Fibre and Biocomposite Centre (FIDEC), MTIB to determine the species and Strength Group (SG). The sizes of sawn timber, except where otherwise specified, shall be within the margin of permissible variations stated hereunder:

2.2.1. For widths, depths or thicknesses not exceeding 75mm - within 3mm of the specified size.

2.2.2. For widths, depths or thicknesses exceeding 75mm - within 5mm of the specified size.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3. The Contractor shall provide any necessary blocks, wedges or battens to compensate for irregular surfaces caused by any variations in size of timbers hereby permitted.

2.4. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, sawn timber for joinery work shall be of Sound Grade (General Market Specification (GMS) and Strips) and Serviceable Grade (Scantlings). The finished size for joinery, unless otherwise specified, shall be within the margin of permissible variation stated hereunder:

2.4.1. For widths, within 3mm of the specified finished size.

2.4.2. For thicknesses, within 2mm of the specified finished size.

2.5. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings the required actual dimensions shall be referred to the common commercial timber sizes given in **TABLE I6.**

3. Treatment of Timber

3.1. All timber except the heartwood of the naturally durable timbers as scheduled in **TABLE I2** hereinafter and timber for formwork, scaffolding, and other temporary works shall be impregnated by means of vacuum pressure processes in accordance with MS 360 using Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA) wood preservatives conforming to MS 733 in the treatment plant registered with the MTIB.

3.2. If a timber component has sufficient natural resistance to decay and insect attack by virtue of the natural durability of its heartwood, it may be used without treatment even where the hazard exists. The natural durability classification of Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak timbers for ground contacts can be found in MS 360 and as shown in **TABLE I4** and **TABLE I5**. Sapwood should not be used without preservative treatment.

3.3. All timber for internal use and direct contact with humans shall be coated with a minimum of two (2) coats of protective coating and shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturers' specification to S.O.'s approval.

3.4. Unless otherwise specified, the average moisture content for all timber shall not exceed 25% in accordance with MS 360. The moisture content shall be determined in accordance with one of the methods given in MS 837.

3.5. All timber shall be sawn or planed before treatment to achieve the finished cross-section required. As far as possible, all cross-cutting, boring, drilling or other processing should be carried out before treatment.

3.6. The pH value of the treating solution shall not be higher than 3.0 when determined by a glass electrode or pH paper at ambient temperature in accordance with MS 360.

3.7. The net dry salt retention shall be determined in accordance with one of the methods given in MS 360 and MS 821. The minimum salt penetration shall be determined by one the test methods given in MS 833.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.8. The material shall be collected by drilling to the required depth as recommended and shown in MS 360 **TABLE I4**. It can also be collected by sawing to the required depths and then chipped to the small size. Either sawdust or chipped materials shall be ground to fine powder.

3.8.1. The minimum net dry salt retention for CCA shall be as shown in the table below.

No	Use	Minimum Net Dry Salt Retention For CCA
i)	Interior and above the ground	5.6 kg/m³
ii)	Exterior and above the ground	8.0 kg/m³
iii)	Exterior and in contact with the ground (other than foundation piles)	12.0 kg/m³

3.8.2. All sapwood shall be fully penetrated by the preservative and for heartwood, the depth of penetration shall be at least 6mm for the surface of the specimen and any cracked section which may appear.

3.9. The Contractor, when required by the S.O. shall produce a certificate from a preservative treatment plant which certifies that timber required to be impregnated by means of vacuum pressure processes has been impregnated and has achieved the necessary nett dry salt retention. Notwithstanding the certificate, the S.O. reserves the right to carry out independent tests to determine the nett dry salt retention and the result so obtained shall be conclusive.

3.9.1. Treatment certificate

3.9.2. A treatment certificate shall be produced for each batch of timber delivered from the treatment plant. The relevant charge sheets shall be attached with each treatment certificate. The following information shall appear on the certificate:

3.9.2.1. Name and address of buyer;

3.9.2.2. Project title/reference;

3.9.2.3. Name of treating company;

3.9.2.4. Name of preservative(s) used;

3.9.2.5. Average retention of preservative obtained;

3.9.2.6. Charge sheet number and date of treatment;

3.9.2.7. Species of timber treated together with sizes and volume;

3.9.2.8. Commodity and hazard class; and

3.9.2.9. Other registration number (where applicable)

3.9.3. The certificate shall be signed by authorized personnel of the treating company, certifying that the timber has been treated in accordance with MS 360.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.9.4. Timber treatment with other types such as heat treatment are allowed in accordance with relevant standards.

4. Moisture Content and Storage

4.1. At the time of installation, the moisture content of the timber for the various applications shall not exceed that as specified in **TABLE I3** in accordance with MS 544: Part 1.

4.2. Moisture content for foundation piles, formworks and temporary works is not critical for these applications and therefore is not specified.

4.3. Moisture content of timber shall be determined as follows as in accordance with MS 837. The summary of standard procedure are as follows:

4.3.1. For determination of the average moisture content of test specimens, immediately weigh each of the test specimens or sections which are required to be free from saw dust and any loose splinters.

4.3.2. In cases when it is not possible to weigh the test specimens or sections immediately after cutting, place them in previously tared packets of moisture-proof plastic films and tightly sealed.

4.3.3. Dry the weighted test specimens or sections at a temperature of 103ºC ± 2ºC for at least 24 hours. To ensure that the test specimens or sections have attained approximately constant mass, a repeated weighing of two or three control pieces is required after further 2 hours. The difference in mass between the two successive weighing shall be less than 0.2%.

4.4. On delivery to the Site, all timber other than timber for foundation piles, formworks and temporary works shall be properly open-stacked, under cover. Kiln dried timber shall be properly wrapped and stored under cover if it is not used immediately.

4.5. Care should be taken on Site to ensure that the timber is adequately protected from the weather. This is particularly important with material dried to below 19% moisture content, since the full design load should not be applied if the moisture content rises above 19%.

5. Structural Assemblies of Timber

5.1. The workmanship and method of assembly of structural timber shall generally be in accordance with MS 544 and the following requirements:

5.1.1. The quality of the surface, as finished, shall be appropriate to the position and use of the timber.

5.1.2. When grade or other necessary marks are removed, provisions shall be made for remarking in accordance with Malaysian Grading Rules (MGR) for Sawn Hardwood Timber. Surfaces at any joint in an assembly shall be such that the parts may be brought into contact over the whole area of the joint before connectors are inserted or any pressure or restraint from the fastening is applied. These surfaces shall have a good sawn or planed finish.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.1.3. Bearing surfaces of notches and other cuttings shall be true and smooth and in appropriate relation to the other surfaces of the piece.

5.2. Notches other than at the ends of beams shall be U-shaped formed by parallel cuts to previously drilled holes. The diameter of the hole shall be equal to the width of the required notch.

5.3. Where splitting is likely to have a deleterious effect, end sealing is recommended. For timbers known to split and check especially after installation, the ends of the boards and scantlings shall be protected with a coating designed to minimise end checking and splitting. In severe cases where the ends and sides of heavy joists of timbers are liable to excessive split and check due to exposure to windward slanting sunlight, appropriate skirting or cover with a thin timber board shall be necessary.

6. Timber Joints

6.1. When solid timber members are to be joined together using mechanical fasteners, the workmanship and method of assembly shall be in accordance with MS 544: Part 5. The mechanical fasteners are as listed below:

6.1.1. Nailed Joint

Where necessary to avoid splitting, nails shall be driven into pre-drilled holes or diameter not greater than four-fifths of the diameter of the nails. Care shall be taken to avoid placing nails in any end split.

6.1.2. Screwed Joint

Lead holes shall be used to ensure good workmanship in making screwed joints. The diameter of the hole for the shank shall be equal to the diameter of the shank, and for the threaded portion, the diameter of the hole shall not be greater than seven-eighth of the diameter of the root diameter of the screw thread adjacent to the shank. Care shall be taken to avoid placing screws in any end split.

6.1.3. Bolted Joint

6.1.3.1. Bolt holes shall be drilled to diameters as close as possible to the nominal diameter of the bolt and in no case more than 2mm larger than the bolt diameter. Care shall be taken to avoid placing a bolt in any end split. A minimum of one complete thread should protrude from the nut.

6.1.3.2. A washer shall be fitted under the head of each bolt and under each nut. The minimum sizes of washers are shown in **Table I7** as given in accordance with MS 544: Part 6. Where joints using split-rings are to be used, as shown on the Drawings, the members of the joints shall be fitted together in their appropriate positions and clamped or spiked together before drilling. Alternatively, drilling jigs or multiple head boring machines may be used, or individual members may be marked out from the setting-out or by use of prepared templates.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.1.3.3. If either of the latter methods is employed, sample members (usually the first ones produced) shall be carefully checked against the setting-out.

6.1.3.4. In all instances holes for bolt positions shall be accurately determined by reference to the point intersection of the centre lines of the member. Great care is necessary if the first set member marked out is to be used subsequently as drilling templates. Greater accuracy can usually be obtained by using special marking or drilling templates located by a pin at the intersection of the centre lines.

6.1.3.5. Bolts holes shall be drilled at right angles to the surface of the joint. The contact surfaces of the members should be grooved to the appropriate dimensions as given in Part 6 of MS 544.

6.1.3.6. Drilling and grooving may be done in a single operation; alternatively, if the hole is pre-drilled the pilot of the grooving tool shall fit in the bolt hole, thus centreing the groove about the hole.

6.1.3.7. Care shall be taken to ensure that all chips and shavings are removed, and rings shall be expanded before being placed in the grooves.

6.1.3.8. The joint shall be finally assembled and bolts inserted. Washers of the correct dimension shall be placed under the head of the bolt and the nut, and the nut tightened to hold the members together.

6.1.3.9. Recess for shear-plate connectors shall be accurately cut by means of a suitable tool to be appropriate dimensions as given in MS 544: Part 6.

6.1.3.10. Assembly of units shall be done on a level bed and in such a way as to avoid damage to any of the members and so that the finished structural units conform to detailed drawings and specifications supplied.

6.1.3.11. When assembly is to be performed on the Site, one set of component parts shall be fitted together and dismantled prior to dispatch to the Site, to ensure that the assembled structural units conform to the detailed Drawings and Specifications. Twisted or damaged members shall be replaced before erection on the Site.

6.1.3.12. Before proceeding with bulk production, a complete assembly of one of each framed truss or other structural unit shall be checked to prove the accuracy of the templates, etc. A similar check shall be carried out from time to time to control the wear and tear on templates and gauges.

6.1.3.13. Timber members and built-up units shall be marked in accordance with a marking diagram.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7. Prefabricated Timber Roof Truss System

7.1. All prefabricated components shall be manufactured only by reputable licensed truss suppliers listed in J-TRUSS system online (Application and Approval of Truss System Provider) and approved by the S.O.. This supplier duly termed as 'System Provider' is responsible for the analysis, design, detailing, drawing, manufacture, material, handling and erection of the roof members, and their ancillary fixing components. The full requirement is outlined in the Specification for Prefabricated Timber Roof Trusses (JKR 20601-0190-12) or the latest edition published by JKR.

7.2. All projects shall be registered through J-Truss Online System in accordance with the latest requirement imposed by JKR Malaysia.

7.3. System Provider

The System Provider (S.P.) is a supplier of a proprietary roof truss system appointed by the Contractor and approved by the S.O., which employs Quality Assurance procedures in the design, detailing, connection, bracing, erection criteria and manufacture of truss components for the structural roof truss system.

7.4. Duties of Professional Engineer

7.4.1. The S.P. shall appoint a Professional Engineer (P.E.) whose duties shall include the following:

7.4.1.1. Preparation of roof truss analysis and design;

7.4.1.2. Preparation of drawings;

7.4.1.3. Design changes in every stage of work;

7.4.1.4. Certification for completion of roof truss installation;

7.4.1.5. Final certification for roof truss installation prior to issuance of Certificate of Practical Completion for the whole Works to the Contractor.

7.5. Fabricator

All trusses shall only be assembled by licensed fabricators approved by the S.P. and registered with CIDB. A copy of the CIDB registration certificate shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification.

7.6. Installer

All installation works shall be executed and supervised by qualified personnel with valid certificates issued by CIDB. The S.O. shall verify the identification and qualification of the installer prior to the installation.

7.7. General Truss Limitation

7.7.1. Prior to any prefabricated timber roof trusses works, the following general limitation shall be applied:

7.7.1.1. Maximum unsupported truss span 12m with permitted deviation of ±0.05m.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.7.1.2. Maximum truss spacing of 1.2m with permitted deviation of ±0.025m.

7.7.1.3. The minimum basic wind speed shall be 35m/s. However, the minimum basic wind speed shall be increased to 41m/s for lightweight roof covering.

7.7.1.4. Maximum roof pitch shall be of 45º.

7.8. Analysis, Design Report and drawings Submission

7.8.1. The S.P. through the Contractor shall propose to the S.O. for his approval a roof truss system which is safe, functional and conforming to design standard. Submission of proposal shall include truss analysis, design report, and construction drawings. The truss analysis shall indicate all loads, load combinations, connections criteria, bracings and tie-down of the truss. Design output of the truss members, battens, connections, tie-down and wall plates, anchors, bracings, truss accessories, splicing and stiffeners where related to the analysis shall be included in the design report. (In accordance with Specification Pre-Fabricated Timber Roof Truss - JKR 20601-0190-12).

7.8.2. All details in the construction drawings shall be sufficient to enable checking against the analysis and design report, by specifying and providing not limited to: the truss layout and configuration, timber grades, section properties of members, length of members in each truss configuration, properties of truss accessories, specification of fastener and anchor, tie-down and anchoring details and all types of connection details including the connection of all attachments to the trusses.

7.8.3. Technical specifications for fastener and anchor of which the design refers to shall also be submitted. Verification test certificate from an approved accredited laboratory on the technical parameter specified in the technical specifications shall be submitted upon request by the S.O..

7.9. Warranty

7.9.1. When a refabricated timber roof truss system is used, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a warranty from the S.P. certified by a P.E. with the following provisions:

7.9.1.1. All roof truss components shall be manufactured only by approved S.P. producing quality assured products and services.

7.9.1.2. System Provider’s Warranty against any defects or damages which may arise during a period of ten (10) years from the Date of Practical Completion of Works due to any defect, fault or insufficiency in design, materials or workmanship or against any other failure which an experienced Contractor may reasonably contemplate but shall not include normal replacement and maintenance.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Engineered Timber Product (ETP) for Structures

8.1. General

8.1.1. This sub-section shall apply to the construction of all structures or parts of structures to be composed of engineered timber products which is glue laminated timber (Glulam), laminated veneer lumber (LVL) and cross laminated timber (CLT) (refer Figure I1). The work shall be carried out all in accordance with this specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections shown on the Drawings and as required by the S.O..

8.1.2. Glue-laminated timber (Glulam) is a structural timber product manufactured by glueing together individual pieces of dimensioned timber, having their grain essentially parallel and manufactured in accordance with the relevant Standards. The laminations thickness is allowed within 2mm up to 50mm.

8.1.3. LVL is a structural timber product manufactured by bonding together rotary peeled or sliced thin wood veneers under heat and pressure. The minimum numbers of veneer shall be five (5) and maximum thickness of each veneer shall be 6mm.

8.1.4. CLT is a solid wood board which is manufactured by glueing boards/battens crosswise in several layers.

8.2. Design Requirement

8.2.1. Design Data

8.2.1.1. Load Item

All loads shall be clearly itemised as below: -

(i) Dead Load

Dead load shall be specified as per requirement in MS EN 1991-1-1, whichever standard adopted. However, the actual weight of ceiling, mechanical and electrical (M&E) services shall not be less than 0.25kN/m2.

(ii) Imposed Load

The value and requirement of imposed load shall be as per MS EN 1991-1-1, whichever standard adopted. Notwithstanding to the value in the standard, the minimum value of imposed load shall be 0.25kN/m2 distributed uniformly over the whole area supported and 0.9kN concentrated over a length of 125mm (or in the case of coverings, over a square of 125mm side so placed as to produce maximum stresses in the affected members).

(iii) Wind Load

(a) The requirement of wind load shall be as per MS 1553 or MS EN 1991-1-4, whichever standard adopted, with the minimum basic wind speed as per sub-section 2.2 of this specification or the value in MS 1553 whichever higher.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(b) Load combinations shall be clearly identified (as per MS EN 1991-1-1, MS 544: Part 3 or other equivalent standards recognised internationally) and itemised to enable design checking to be carried out upon the most adverse conditions or the effect (of uplift) under consideration.

8.2.2. Design Standards

The design of ETP members, bracings, connections shall be in accordance with the following alternative of principal standards:

8.2.2.1. MS 544 Code of Practice for Structural Use of Timber

8.2.2.2. Any other equivalent standards recognised internationally

8.2.3. Eccentricity

The centroidal axes of the connected members should meet at a point, otherwise the effect of eccentricity of the connection should be taken into account in the design of the members and their connections.

8.2.4. Frame Stability

The analysis of ETP structure frame shall take the following requirements for frame stability:

8.2.4.1. Lateral forces i.e. wind load, notional load, seismic load, whichever governs.

8.2.4.2. Identification of loadpath for lateral stability.

8.2.4.3. Bracing system i.e. shear wall, steel brace etc.

8.2.4.4. Provision of ties for stability against progressive collapse

8.2.5. Designing to Avoid Tension Perpendicular to Grain

8.2.5.1. Whenever possible, joints should be designed to avoid causing tension perpendicular to grain stresses in ETP members.

8.2.5.2. Long lines of fasteners spaced together along the grain should be avoided, particularly if the bolts are in tightly drilled holes. These types of connections may induce tension perpendicular to grain stresses due prying actions from secondary moments.

8.2.6. Load Suspended from ETP Member

Loads suspended from ETP beams or girders should preferably be suspended from the top of the member or above the neutral axis.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.2.7. Jointing, Connection and Bracing

8.2.7.1. Appearance

All connections/joints of ETP members shall be designed as concealed to provide neat joint appearances on all glulam ETP timber frames. Column to foundation and main rafter to column shall be constructed with flanges bolted connections with concealed internal connection to flange plates.

8.2.7.2. Uplift and Anchorage Loads

In cases where the ETP framing members must carry uplift and/or horizontal loads resulting from wind, seismic or construction conditions, such members are required to be anchored against any horizontal or vertical movements or incidental forces. As such, connection design shall include anchorage resistance to uplift and lateral movement apart from providing adequate bearing alone. The steel plate base shall be designed to be sufficient enough to take moment forces due to the frame being free standing structure during installation stage. The installation of J-Bolt (if required) shall be part of works of the main contractor.

8.3. Detailing and Drawings

8.3.1. Detailing Consideration

8.3.1.1. Consideration of Decay

(i) Where an ETP member is exposed to the external weather conditions, all details shall ensure that water and moisture is dispersed and not allowed to pond or accumulate. Prevention of moisture and water entrapment can be achieved by measures such as the usage of moisture barriers, protective overhangs, flashings and other protective features.

(ii) Arch and column bases shall be elevated a minimum of 300mm above the concrete floor level to cater potential for wetting of the floor.

8.3.1.2. Consideration of Shrinkage and Swelling

Whenever possible, all connections/joints detailing shall take into consideration the effect of timber swelling and shrinking due to moisture content changes in service to avoid splitting of members.

8.3.2. Detail Drawings

Construction Drawing shall consist of:

8.3.2.1. Layout Drawings

Layout Drawings shall indicate the plan view of all ETP members together with ties, bracing etc..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.3.2.2. Design Detail Drawings

The design detail drawings shall clearly indicate the following:

(i) Shape of member

(ii) Span, height, spacing, pitch, overhang and camber

(iii) Designed wind load

(iv) Structural capacity of member i.e. bending, shear, axial capacity etc

(v) Magnitude and direction of forces transferred to the supporting structure

(vi) Bracing

(vii) Cambering

Each member shall be clearly drawn on a separate drawing that clearly itemises all member sizes, grade, lengths, angles, connector sizes, orientations and positions.

8.3.2.3. Bracing

Bracing layout and details shall be provided for the total ETP structure, by specifying the type of bracing and the connection details.

8.3.2.4. Connection

The connection method and fixing type of each member to member connection shall be clearly detailed to enable checking, installation and inspection. Type of connections shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.

8.4. Material and testing

8.4.1. Timber for ETP

8.4.1.1. Grade and Strength Group

Timber used for manufacturing of ETP intended for structural use shall be graded to Hardwood Structural Grade as stated in Table 1 MS 1714 by timber graders registered with the MTIB. The strength group shall be a minimum of SG5 or equivalent, in accordance with MS 544: Part 2. The cost involved in the visual strength grading shall be borne by the Contractor. Notwithstanding the certificate, the S.O. reserves the right to carry out independent tests at Makmal Anatomi Kayu, FRIM or Fibre and Biocomposite Centre (FIDEC), MTIB to determine the species and Strength Group (SG).

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.1.2. Mixture of species

Timber of a single species shall be used in an ETP structure, and it is proven to be suitable for the manufacturing of ETP by the qualification test given in MS 758. Lamination of ETP members shall not be of a mixture of different timber species.

8.4.1.3. Moisture Content

The moisture content of the timber at the time of glueing, shall be within the range of 8% to 15% for non-treated timber and 11% to 18% for treated timber as stipulated in MS 758. The range of moisture content of the laminations in an ETP member shall be not greater than 4%. Method for the determination of the moisture content of is as stipulated in MS 837 or equivalent method. The summary of standard procedure to determine the moisture content is as stated in sub-section 4.4 of this section.

8.4.2. Preservative Treatment

8.4.2.1. The timber species should attain sufficient natural durability and resistance to decay and insect attack as stipulated in MS 544: Part 10.

8.4.2.2. Where it is not possible to use timbers which have sufficient natural durability, the timber shall be preservative treated. The treatment of timbers shall be in accordance with specification stipulated in MS 544: Part 10. If the preservative chemical is Copper Chrome Arsenic (CCA), it shall conform to MS 733 and sub-section 3.0 of this section. If any other preservative chemical is used, the main contractor shall provide necessary documents as may be required by the government's representative to prove the efficiency of the chemical treatment. Timber treatment with other types such as heat treatment are allowed in accordance with relevant standards.

8.4.3. Adhesive

8.4.3.1. Selection of Adhesive

The adhesive shall be capable of producing strong and durable joints, ensuring that the integrity of the bond is maintained throughout the intended lifetime of the structure. The adhesive shall meet the requirement for adhesive Type 1 and Service Classes as stipulated in Table 1 MS 758:2001.

8.4.4. Verification of Design Properties of ETP

The finished ETP shall comply with the required design properties as stipulated in MS 758. Verification shall be provided through:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.4.1. Qualification Tests

(i) The Contractor shall be fully responsible to carry out qualification tests which shall be witnessed by the S.O.. The Contractor shall carry out a qualification test whenever a new process or process changes involving new adhesive, species combination, finger joint profile and lamination thickness.

(ii) Unless otherwise stated and approved by the S.O. in writing, a minimum of five (5) qualification tests shall be carried out before any actual manufacturing is allowed.

(iii) The Contractor shall provide in test report the information on the design properties which include characteristics values for bending strength, modulus of elasticity, compression strength, shear strength and tension strength. These properties values to be declared are characteristic values as shown on the Drawings.

(iv) The test shall be carried out in accordance with BS EN 408 at any accredited approved laboratory at the expense of the Contractor.

8.4.4.2. Quality Control Tests

The Contractor shall provide information on the glue line integrity, results of delamination tests and results of glue line shear test as stipulated in MS 758. Unless otherwise stated and approved by the S.O. in writing, a minimum of ten (10) quality control tests shall be carried out before any actual manufacturing is allowed.

8.4.5. Coating Specification

8.4.5.1. All ETP members shall be coated with a minimum of two (2) coats of a clear construction sealer to provide a moisture resistant coating and shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturers' specification to the S.O.'s approval.

8.4.5.2. This should not be considered as a final finish as rectification of damage after erection shall be part of the Contract.

8.4.5.3. Details of the sealer used shall be documented and provided for on-going maintenance of the building.

8.4.5.4. All ETP members shall routinely receive a coat of protective sealer before shipping/transport and is wrapped for protection during shipping/transport and erection. The wrapping should be left in place as long as possible and ideally until permanent protection from the weather is in place.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.5. Manufacturing

8.5.1. Manufacturing Requirement

8.5.1.1. All glued laminated timber building components shall be manufactured and assembled by licensed glued laminated timber manufacturers approved by the S.O.. All the necessary documents relating to the proposed manufacturer such as valid licences or other certificates to the S.O. for approval prior to the commencement of any manufacturing work.

8.5.1.2. All glued laminated timber members shall be manufactured in a factory which has quality control and quality assurance procedures in place as approved by the S.O.. The S.O. reserves the right to visit the factory before giving any approval.

8.5.1.3. The manufacturing of ETP shall conform to MS 758 and relevant standards which specifies all the requirements for the manufacture of ETP which include among others;

(i) Production conditions – premises, and equipment and workmanship, quality assurance programme.

(ii) Adhesives - The adhesive shall meet the requirement for adhesive Type I and minimum Service Class 2 as stipulated in MS 758.

(iii) Manufacture – laminations, bonding, clamping, curing and conditioning.

8.5.1.4. When laminations are joined by finger joints these shall be produced in conformity with BS EN 385 or equivalent Malaysian standard. The finger joint of each lamella layer shall be laid in a staggered position.

8.5.1.5. The maximum permitted deviation from the average thickness within a lamination length of 1m is 0.2mm. Where non-gap-filling adhesives are used the limit deviation shall not exceed 0.1mm. The difference in thickness over the cross-sectional width of the lamination shall be less than 0.15% of the width and in no case exceed 0.3mm.

8.6. Fabrication

8.6.1. Prior to fabrication, the Contractor shall notify the S.O. the dates of tests that shall be carried out. The S.O. may appoint a representative in the event the S.O. cannot be present during the tests. The Contractor shall forward a copy of the test results jointly certified by the manufacturer for the S.O.'s acceptance and approval.

8.6.2. Prior to the manufacture and fabrication of the glued laminated timber, the Contractor shall provide two (2) copies of the following documents for the S.O.'s approval:

8.6.2.1. Particulars of the manufacturer

8.6.2.2. Quality assurance programme of the manufacturing process

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.6.2.3. Method statement for assembly, installation, handling and transportation

8.6.2.4. Manufacturer's fabrication drawings

8.6.2.5. Manufacturer's assembly drawings

8.6.2.6. Grading summary of timber to be used in the manufacturing of glued laminated timber, issued by timber grader certified by MTIB

8.6.2.7. Results of qualification tests

8.7. Handling and Installation

The Contractor shall submit a method statement of installation for the approval of S.O.. The method statement shall explain the sequence of erection of ETP structures and required safety measures.

8.7.1. Handling

8.7.1.1. At all stages of construction, all ETP structures components shall be properly protected to prevent damage.

8.7.1.2. During on-site storage, ETP members shall be stored off the ground with spacer blocks spaced between members. If construction delays occur, the wrapping shall be cut on the underside to prevent the accumulation of water condensation. Proper transit, storage and construction methods are required to avoid rapid changes in the moisture content of members.

8.7.1.3. During handling, correct lifting equipment shall be used. All ETP members must be protected from damages due to strap, chains and wire ropes.

8.7.1.4. When ETP are stored on-site, they should be placed above the firm ground on a supporting block to protect them from water. If the ETP members are stored horizontally, the supporting block shall be spaced as such to prevent bending of the member. If the ETP members are stored vertically, they should be supported at the designed support location in a manner to prevent tipping or toppling.

8.7.2. Installation

8.7.2.1. The installation of ETP members shall be as the approved detailed drawings.

8.7.2.2. During erection, ETP must be transversely braced to provide stability in accordance with method statements prepared by the Contractor and approved by S.O.. All other bracings shall be provided for this purpose. ETP gable ends shall be braced before installation of other internal frames.

8.7.2.3. The engagement of a licensed surveyor to determine the accuracy of base plate and position of ETP structure shall be under the scope of work of the Contractor.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.7.2.4. The Contractor shall inspect the prepared foundations and holding down bolts for position and level not less than seven (7) days before erection of ETP work starts. He shall then inform the S.O., if he finds any discrepancies which are outside the deviations specified in the Drawings requesting that remedial work be carried out before erection commences.

8.8. Defects and Alteration

8.8.1. Glued laminated timber structures shall not have any debonding. Glued laminated timber structures affected by debonding shall be marked as 'Rejected' and removed from Site.

8.8.2. No element of the ETP roof truss, roof frames or roof ancillary members shall be cut or notched or removed or otherwise altered from its original state without the prior written approval of the S.O..

8.8.3. Where defects exceeding the limits or permitted tolerances are detected, rectification works shall be carried out based on the recommendations made by the P.E and to the approval of the S.O..

8.9. Warranty

8.9.1. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a performance warranty by the Contractor on the performance of the ETP member against debonding which may occur during a period of ten (10) years from the date of practical completion. The terms of the performance warranty shall be as stipulated in **APPENDIX I1** and as approved by the S.O..

9. Carpentry Works

9.1. All carpentry shall be accurately set out in strict accordance with the drawings and shall be framed together and securely fixed to the approval of the S.O.. Timber framing shall be properly braced and checked, halved, screwed or bolted together as required. Longitudinal joints in plates, ridge, fascias, etc. shall be formed over supports. Those timber members with lapped joints shall lap at least 150mm or twice the depth of the timber whichever is the greater. The brads, nails, screws, spikes, plugs, bolts, framing anchors and timber connectors shall be provided wherever necessary and as detailed. Other than those detailed, no joints are permitted in structural work unless prior permission is obtained from the S.O.. No structural member shall be notched unless instructed by the S.O..

9.2. For the carpentry works, timbers shall as far as possible be in piece between continuing lengths. At corners, timbers shall be halved for materials of the same thickness and sufficiently lapped for materials of different thicknesses.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10. Joinery Works

10.1. All doors, windows, louvres, screens and the like shall be constructed as shown on the Drawings. Frames shall be assembled at the commencement of the work and all members shall be carefully mortised and tenoned together but no wedging, pinning or glueing shall be done until the framing is prepared in readiness for immediate fixing. All doors, windows, louvres, screens and the like shall be properly stored on Site.

10.2. Immediately before fixing in its final position, joinery shall be wedged and pinned by drawn hole pinning with 10mm diameter Strength Group 1 and 2 timber dowels pins. The pins shall be left projecting until permission is given for flushing off. The methods of framing and putting together all works shall be approved by the S.O. before being executed. Any portions that warp, twist or develop any other defects shall be replaced before wedging up. All framed work shall be pinned before being framed together.

10.3. The choice of species for joinery should be based on working properties of timbers that is the maximum percentage of shrinkage.

10.4. Jointing or connection for joinery that is nailed joint, screwed joint, coach screwed joint or bolted joint shall comply with MS 544: Part 5.

11. Timber Floor Finish

11.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, timber floors shall be constructed using 100mm x 38mm wrot, tongued and grooved boarding, well cramped up and secretly nailed to each joist or batten with 62mm wire nails. Floor boarding shall be in long lengths with splayed heading joints and no two adjacent joints shall occur over the same joist. On completion, the flooring shall be planed, sanded and all gaps sealed with an approved sealer. The floor shall then be cleaned off and unless otherwise specified, it shall be finished with three (3) coats of approved polyurethane paint applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

11.2. Wrot timber skirting shall be provided where shown and as detailed on the Drawings. Skirting shall be in long lengths with splayed heading joints and with mitres, returns and ends neatly cut and fitted and fixed to grounds.

11.3. Where engineered timber floorings are specified or shown on the Drawings, it shall be finished with high abrasive protective overlay and a moisture barrier balancing film to be applied on timber flooring backing in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and S.O.'s approval.

11.4. Timber strip and parquet flooring shall be as specified in SECTION K: PLASTERING, PAVING AND FLOOR FINISH.

12. Ceiling Timber Battens

Where ceiling battens are used for ceilings, it shall be fixed to the frames with butt `V' joint using nails or screws. Asbestos-free cement flat sheets for ceiling shall be 5mm thick fixed to frames using mitred profiled timber cover battens and brass screws with rounded edge beading. Ceiling panels shall be set out symmetrically from the centre line of the ceiling. Suspended ceiling systems shall be as specified in SECTION L: CEILING.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

13. Timber Partitions

Non-structural timber partitions shall be as specified in SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM.

14. Fascia And Barge Boards

Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, fascia and barge boards shall be 25mm thick wrot timber and supplied in long lengths. The boards shall be fixed in whole lengths and where joints are necessary, they shall be scarfed jointed and the joints shall occur only over the ends of roof framing members and mitred corners. Boards, 250mm wide and less shall be in one width and those deeper shall be formed by multiple boards joined together by tongue and groove and 'V' joint.

15. External Boarding

15.1. Unless otherwise shown on the drawings, all external boarding shall be formed with 150mm x 19mm horizontal, vertical or diagonal boarding in wrot pressure-treated timber in long lengths and to the sectional profile as detailed in the drawings.

15.2. Unless otherwise shown, lapping for plain weather boarding shall be 38mm. Boarding shall be secured to the frames using 75mm galvanized steel nails and in the case of plain weather boarding, nails shall not be driven through the lapped portions. The exposed bottom ends of all external vertical boarding shall be splayed inward at an angle of 30º and treated with preservatives.

15.3. The timber boarding shall be cleaned off and unless otherwise specified, it shall be finished with approved polyurethane base paint with UV protection applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The strength grouping for external timber flooring shall be in accordance with the Properties of Malaysian Timber as shown hereinafter in **TABLE I8.**

15.4. For coastal environments and exposed weather applications subjected to airborne salts deposition, metal connectors and fasteners used shall comply with AS 3566 Class 4 and be certified as such by the supplier of fasteners and to the approval of the S.O..

15.5. All fixings and associated components shall be manufactured from compatible metals and coated conforming to ISO 9223 Category 4 (C4) and Category 5 (C5) environment. Flashings shall be made from the same material as the roofing sheets.

16. Staircase And Balustrades

16.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the Contractor shall prepare Shop Drawings as required for the Works. Prior to the fabrication and installation works, the Contractor shall submit the Shop Drawings to the S.O.'s for approval.

16.2. The preferred sizes for modular staircase and stair openings shall comply with MS 1064: Part 3.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

17. Timber Solid Panel Doors

17.1. All fire doors shall be of the appropriate Fire Resistance Period (FRP) in accordance with the Ninth Schedule of the Uniform Building By-Laws.

17.2. All fire doors including frames shall be constructed to a specification of the relevant FRP in accordance with MS 1073 and shall be tested by a laboratory, approved and certified by JBPM and have obtained a Product Certification Scheme from an accredited certification body.

17.3. All double leaf doors with rebated meeting stiles shall be provided with coordinating device fully fitted within the door openings with a gap of not more than 3mm between the frame and the edge of the door when closed

17.4. Where shown on the Drawings, approved vision panels of suitable size shall be incorporated in the Fire Rated Door.

17.5. Flush doors shall generally comply with MS 1506: Specification for Wooden Door with plywood facing and strength group 1 and strength group 2 timber lipping, mitred around all edges. The plywood and strength group 1-4 shall in all respects with the Specifications mentioned hereinbefore.

17.6. The preferred sizes for modular door sets shall comply with MS 1064: Part 4 and for modular windows shall comply with MS 1064: Part 5.

18. PVC Doors

18.1. Unless otherwise specified in the drawings, PVC doors shall be of strong impact resistance and waterproof/moisture resistant laminated timber finish on both sides. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the door shall be 38mm thick.

18.2. PVC toilet doors shall be of full single panel of flush type. It shall be 100% waterproof, strong impact resistance and not be discoloured easily. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the door shall be 38mm thick. PVC door shall be delivered to the Site complete with ironmongery as listed in the **TABLE I9**: Schedule of Ironmongery.

19. Products And Materials

19.1. Plywood

19.1.1. Unless otherwise specified, plywood used for interior and exterior purposes other than for formworks and temporary works shall be manufactured with Moisture Resistant (MR) bond and Weather and Boil Proof (WBP) bond respectively in compliance with MS 228. Boards which are to be painted or varnished shall be properly sanded down and holes and crevices filled with approved wood putty or filler.

19.1.2. Plywood intended for use as a shuttering board shall be of the Weather and Boil Proof (WBP) type.

19.1.3. Plywood intended for structural use, shall be of Malaysian Basic Structural Grade (MBSG) rated or equivalent and shall comply with MS 544: Part 4.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

19.1.4. Plywood to be used in marine environments or severe wet conditions shall be in accordance with MS 544: Part 4.

19.2. Blockboard

19.2.1. Fixing of blockboards shall generally be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

19.2.2. Boards which are to be painted or varnished shall be properly sanded down and holes and crevices filled with approved wood putty or filler to the approval of the S.O..

19.3. Chipboards

19.3.1. Chipboards shall be of the type manufactured from wood chips or shavings combined with a thermosetting synthetic resin glue binder bonded and hot-pressed together and complying with MS 1036 for medium density chipboard. The type and quality of boards shall be approved by the S.O.. The boards shall be fixed as detailed in the drawings with a minimum edge distance of 12mm for nailing. All edges must be properly sealed, not exposed.

19.3.2. Boards which are to be painted or varnished shall be properly sanded down and holes and crevices filled with approved wood putty or filler to the approval of the S.O..

19.4. Fibre Building Boards

19.4.1. All fibre building boards namely, Hard Board, Medium Board and Medium Density Fibre Board (MDF) shall comply with MS 1429 and MS 1912. The type and quality of Fibre building boards shall be as approved by the S.O.. Perforated hardboards shall be not less than 3.2mm thick with maximum of 4.8mm perforation at 19mm centres unless otherwise stated in the Drawings.

19.4.2. All fibre building boards shall be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. Unless otherwise detailed in the Drawings, the ceiling boards shall be butt and `V' jointed.

19.5. Composite Boards

19.5.1. The type and quality of composite boards shall be as approved by the S.O. and shall be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. All edges must be properly sealed, not exposed.

19.5.2. Fixing of timber based composite boards shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions. Panels which are to be painted or varnished shall be properly sanded down and holes and crevices filled with approved wood putty or filler to the satisfaction of the S.O. Panels which are for wet prone areas, shall comply with MS 1787.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

19.6. Woodwool Slabs

19.6.1. Woodwool slab shall comply with MS 1036 and shall be of the type and quality as approved by the S.O.. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the slab shall be laid with its length at right angles to support, fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

19.7. Wood Cement Boards

19.7.1. Wood cement boards shall comply with the requirements of MS 934 or MS 544: Part 4. In fixing, the board must be supported on all four edges and at immediate positions at centres not exceeding 610mm. Joints between boards shall occur on centres of supports. Minimum edge distance shall be 20mm.

19.7.2. Boards which are to be painted shall be lightly sanded and any dust shall be removed from the surface with a piece of clean coarse cloth. Any filling compounds used shall be alkali-resistant. Fixing of the board shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

19.8. High Pressure Laminate (HPL)

High Pressure Laminate is a thermoset paper/plastic composite, where decorative papers impregnated with melamine are consolidated over phenolic-impregnated craft papers at high temperature and pressure to form a homogenous laminate. Unless otherwise specified, HPL shall comply with MS 1787: Part 1-15 for durability. All edges must be properly sealed and shall not be exposed.

19.9. Wood Plastic Composite (WPC)

WPC shall be made from minimum 70% rice husk and balance recycled HDPE. WPC solid decking system shall be of 145mm (w) x 25mm (t) fixed onto 300mm c/c on Suspended Levelling System with hot dipped zinc-aluminium alloy coated steel with a minimum coating mass of AZ150 to AS/NZS 1397-2002 steel sheet grade G300 on to flat concrete slab with ENSS03 stainless steel clip, all in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation and S.O.'s approval.

20. Ironmongery

20.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the Contractor shall supply and fix all ironmongery as listed in the **TABLE I9:** Schedule of Ironmongery attached hereinafter, complete with fixing screws of the same material and finish. All ironmongery set such as internal lock set shall come from the same brand with lever handle/cylindrical set.

20.2. Proper sockets shall be provided for all bolts to fix flush in floors, cills and door and window frames. Each lock shall be provided with three keys, and no locks shall have identical keys, unless specifically required by the S.O.

20.3. All doors, windows, gates, joinery, etc., shall be provided with anti-rust heavy duty ironmongery appropriate for its function, complete with fixing screws of the same material and finish.

20.4. All doors shall be provided with door-stops, door-closers and other appropriate ironmongery where applicable or as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

20.5. The submission of the ironmongery set shall have been tested and certified by SIRIM QAS International Sdn. Bhd. or approved equivalent.

20.6. Installations of ironmongery for coastal areas must be of brass, chromium or bronze that can withstand rust and weather. All locksets to be of stainless steel of SUS 304SS. SUS201 SS and zincalume within the lockset accessories are to be avoided.

20.7. Construction key, master key and grand master key are to be provided by the suppliers in accordance with the project needs.

21. Built-in Furniture

21.1. General

21.1.1. Built-in furniture shall be constructed and properly framed in wrot timber as shown on the Drawings. Where fittings are not to be painted, unless otherwise specified, they shall be stained and varnished as described in SECTION N: PAINTING.

21.1.2. All interior furniture works shall be coordinated with mechanical and electrical works and as approved by the S.O.

21.1.3. All built-in furniture materials shall be protected wrapped in strong waterproof paper or polythene/polyethylene (PE) sheeting to protect against damp and scratching during transportation from the factory. The wrapping shall not be removed until installation starts.

21.1.4. Built-in furniture materials shall be unloaded and handled in a manner which will not result in damage, deformation or contamination to the built-in furniture materials.

21.1.5. Built-in furniture materials and loose furniture delivered to the Site shall be properly stored by arranging them in stacks, keeping them properly wrapped and stored under cover if they are not used or assembled immediately.

21.2. Materials

21.2.1. All composite wood products, such as Medium Density Fibreboard (MDF) shall comply with MS 1429 and the use of Particleboards shall comply with MS 1912.

21.2.2. The formaldehyde emission for all composite wood products and wood-based panels shall comply with MS 1787.

21.2.3. Laminates used in composite wood products shall comply with MS ISO 4586.

21.2.4. Unless otherwise specified in the drawings or Specification the resin used in composite wood products shall be phenol-formaldehyde (PF), melamine-urea-formaldehyde (MUF), melamine-urea-phenol formaldehyde (MUPF), polymeric diphenyl methane diisocyanate (PMDI) or polyurethane (PU).

21.2.5. Adhesive for wood and composite wood products shall be phenol-formaldehyde resin adhesive classified as weather-proof and boil-proof, in accordance with MS 908.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

21.2.6. Thermoplastic fittings, such as handles and accessories, where applicable, shall be polyamide (PA) or polypropylene (PP). Thermoplastics shall comply with MS 2324.

21.2.7. Solid surface shall be non-porous, homogenous, stain and chemical resistant, fire resistant and with a composition of acrylic polymer, aluminium trihydrate filler and pigment.

21.2.8. Where timber species are used it shall be constructed and properly framed in wrot timber as detailed in the Drawings.

21.2.9. All composite wood products to be used in air-conditioned areas must be of 100% waterproof material with mold and mildew resistant.

21.3. Component Assemblies

21.3.1. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, steel frames, where applicable, shall be square and flat with mitred, welded corners.

21.3.2. Screws shall have countersunk heads which shall comply with MS ISO 1482.

21.3.3. Hinges shall have a spring mechanism to lock the door in a close or open position, remain completely hidden behind the door and enable the door to open to 120º.

21.3.4. Drawer slides shall be of epoxy powder coated metal, mounted from the bottom and provided with friction bearing-mounted nylon rollers.

21.3.5. Unless otherwise specified, drawers shall have the ‘soft-close’ and/or ‘positive-close’ functions, which are mechanisms enabling drawers to quietly shut, or which fully shut after being only partially pushed. Drawers can be lifted up and removed easily for cleaning purposes.

21.3.6. All drawers, unless otherwise specified, shall have ¾ extension and be able to sustain up to 25kg. Kitchen cabinet drawers shall have full extension and be able to sustain up to 45kg, which is suitable for large pots, pans and/or woks.

21.3.7. Drawers for storing small kitchen cutlery shall have thermoplastic inserts with subdivided compartments.

21.3.8. Drawer handles and cabinet pulls shall be ergonomic. Thermoplastic handles and pulls shall recess into the door panels. Metal handles and pulls that extrude shall either be epoxy powder coated and/or anodized aluminium.

21.3.9. Solid surface worktops and countertops shall be 12mm thick, 600mm deep with backsplash 100mm high, with integral bowl, where applicable. Actual dimension of solid surface worktops shall be measured at Site. Upon installation of the solid surface worktops, it shall be polished and set level to S.O.’s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

21.3.10. Unless otherwise specified, worktops and countertops shall have a flat edge finishing at the perimeter. Worktops and countertops shall be provided with holes and cut-outs for plumbing components, where applicable. All joints shall be inconspicuous and use the manufacturer's recommended adhesive and silicone sealant.

21.3.11. Built-in furniture sliding doors shall be fitted with guides or similar fittings, rollers or ball bearings, pull handles, stops and locking mechanisms.

21.3.12. Cabinet doors with glass inserts and/or panels shall be constructed with proper support to ensure that the glass remains securely fixed. Support shall be bedded in mastic with all interstices completely filled.

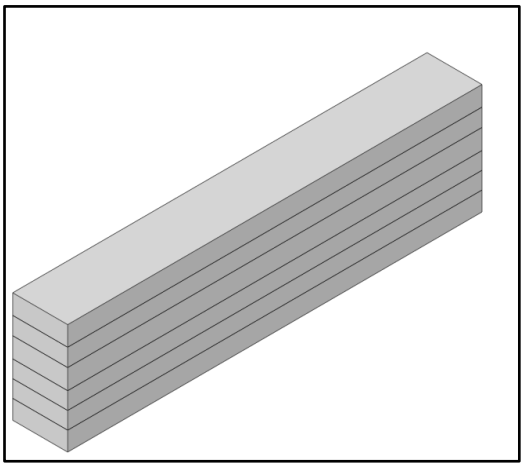
21.3.13. Glass inserts and/or panels and glass shelves, where applicable, which needs to be structurally strong and shall be tempered glass. Tempered glass shall comply with MS 1498.

21.3.14. Cupboards, wardrobes, cabinets and shelves shall have peg-holes on either side internally, allowing for adjustable shelf height. Adjustable legs, if applicable, shall be of a proprietary system type as approved by the S.O..

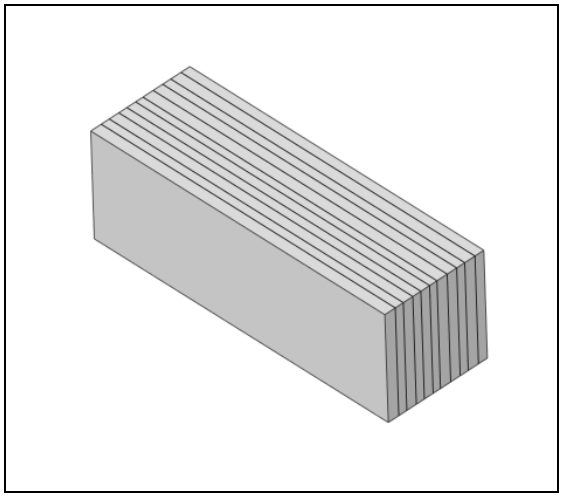
© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

FIGURE I1: ENGINEERED TIMBER PRODUCTS:

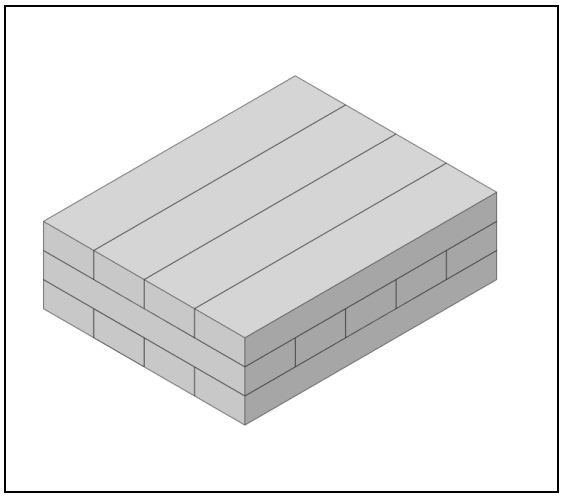
(a) Glued Laminated (Glulam) Timber



(b) Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)



(c) Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)



© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I1: SCHEDULE OF TIMBER GROUPING AND USAGE

No	Typical Usage	Species
1.	**Structural frames**	
	1.1 All columns, stilts and beams	SG4
2.	**Bearer to water tank**	SG5
3.	**Staircase and component elements**	
	3.1 Stinger & treads/Riser	SG5
	3.2 Trimmer beams	SG5
	3.3 Balustrades, nosing and handrails	SG5
4.	**Flooring**	
	4.1 Floor bearers, joists and strutting for joists	SG5
	4.2 Floor boardings	SG5
	4.3 Gymnasium floor boarding	SG4
	4.4 Parquet flooring	SG5
	4.5 Skirtings	SG5
5.	**Walling**	
	5.1 Wall and partition framings	SG5
	5.2 External wall boardings	SG5
	5.3 Internal wall boardings	SG7
6.	**Roof structures**	
	6.1 Roof trusses, rafters, purlins, wall plates and other roof members	SG1 - SG4
	6.2 Fascia boards	SG5
7.	**Ceiling frames**	
	7.1 Ceiling joists and spacers	SG5
	7.2 Cover battens to joints of ceiling sheets	SG7
	7.3 Ceiling strips and soffit battens	SG7
8.	**Door and window frames**	
	8.1 All doors, windows, vent frames, grounds, stops and architraves	
	8.1.1 External usage	SG5
	8.1.2 Internal usage	SG7
9.	**Furniture fitting**	
	9.1 Built-in fittings and furniture in general	
	9.1.1 Carcassing	SG5
	9.1.2 Lining/Panelling	SG7
	9.1.3 Top	SG5
	9.2 Workshop furniture top	SG5
10.	**Beading fillets and edgings in general**	SG5

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I2: SCHEDULE OF TIMBER SPECIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH STRENGTH GROUPING (S.G)

S.G 1	S.G 2	S.G 3	S.G 4	S.G 5	S.G 6	S.G 7
A) Naturally Durable						
Balau	Belian	Bekak	Giam	Jati		
Bitis	Mata Ulat	Delek	Malabera	Tembusu		
Cengal	Kekatong	Keranji	Merbau			
Penaga			Resak			
B) Requiring Treatment						
	Dedaru	Agoho	Berangan	Alan Bunga	Bayur	Ara
	Kempas	Balau Merah	Dedali	Babai	Damar Minyak	Batai
	Merbatu	Kelat	Derum	Balik Angin Bopeng	Durian	Geronggang
	Mertas	Kembang Semangkuk	Kapur	Bintangor	Jelutung	Laran
		Kulim	Kasai	Brazil Nut	Jenitri	Pelajau
		Pauh Kijang	Keruntum	Gerutu	Jongkong	Pulai
		Penyau	Mempening	Kundur	Kasah	Sesenduk
		Perah	Meransi	Kedondong	Macang	Terentang
		Petaling	Meranti Bakau	Keledang	Medang	
		Ranggu	Merawan	Keruing	Melantai/ Kawang	
		Ru	Merpauh	Ketapang	Meranti Merah Muda	
		Surian Batu	Nyalin	Kungkur	Meranti kuning	
		Tualang	Perupuk	Melunak	Mersawa	
			Punah	Mempisang	Sengkurat	
			Rengas	Mengkulang	Terap	
			Simpoh	Meranti Merah Tua		
				Meranti Putih		
				Nyatuh		
				Penarahan		
				Petai		
				Ramin		
				Kayu Getah		
				Sengkuang		
				Sepetir		
				Tetebu		

Notes :

1. For naturally durable timbers, sapwood should be excluded. If sapwood is included, preservative treatment is necessary. (Source: MS 360:1986)
2. For timber requiring treatment, they should be amenable to preservative treatment.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I3: SCHEDULE OF MOISTURE CONTENTS (M.C) OF TIMBER FOR VARIOUS POSITIONS IN BUILDING

Application	Maximum M.C. At Time Of Installation For Non Air-Conditioned Application	Maximum M.C. At Time Of Installation For Airconditioned Application (Kiln-Dried Timber)
Structural Components		
• Columns, beams, bearer, studs, joists, ties and struts	30% (Thickness >100mm) 25% (Thickness <100mm)	Not applicable Not applicable
Roofing		
• Rafters, ties, struts, purlins and bracing	25%	Not applicable
• battens	25%	Not applicable
Staircase		
• stringers, treads, trimmer beam and handrail	19%	12%
• balustrades	19%	12%
Flooring		
• floor boarding and parquetry	19%	12%
• skirtings	19%	12%
Walling		
• wall, partition framing	19%	12%
• external wall boardings	19%	Not applicable
• internal wall boardings	19%	12%
• fascia boards	19%	Not applicable
Ceiling Frames		
• cover battens to joints of ceiling sheets	25%	Not applicable
• ceiling strips and soffit battens	19%	12%
Door & Window Frames		
• door, window and vent frames including their stops and grounds	19%	12%
• door leaves, window and vent sashes	19%	12%
Furniture		
• built in fittings, furniture generally	19%	12%
• workshop furniture	19%	12%
• science laboratory tops	19%	12%
Beading fillets and edgings generally	19%	12%

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I4: NATURAL DURABILITY[1] CLASSIFICATION OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA TIMBERS FOR GROUND CONTACT

Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		Class 4	
Very durable (More than 10 years)	**Durable (5 to 10 years)**	**Moderately durable (2 to 5 years)**		**Not durable (Less than 2 years)**	
Chengal	Balau	Agoho[2]	Rengas	Api-api	Nyatoh[6c]
Giam	Bekak	Balau, red	Sepetir	Ara	Perapat
Penyau	Bitis	Bakau	Tumu	Berangan	Perah
Resak	Kasai	Bungor	Tualang	Balek angin	Perupok
Tempinis	Kapur [4a]	Derum	Telor buaya	Bintangor	Petai
	Nyatoh[6a]	Dedali	Pelong	Batai	Podo
	Merbau	Dedaru	Kerukup	Bayur	Pulai
	Mersawa	Delek	Brazil nut[2]	Damar minyak	Putat
	Merbau lalat	Dungun	Keruntum	Dungun paya	Ramin
	Delinsem[2]	Acacia[3]	Keruing[8a,b,c]	Durian	Samak
	Malabera	Pauh kijang	Keledang[9a,b]	Engkabang	Sena
	Medang[5a,b]	Kapur[4b]	Mata ulat	Jelutong	Sawa luka
	Penaga	Kelat	Medang[5c]	Gaham badak	Sepul
	Pelajau	Kembang semangkok	Meranti,[7a,b,c,d,e] dark red	Geronggang	Sesenduk
	Pelawan	Kempas	Mempening	Gerutu	Sentang[3]
	Ranggu	Keranji	Mengkulang	Gading	Simpoh
	Surian batu	Gegatal	Meransi	Gapis	Sempilor
	Teak	Kulim	Merbatu	Meranti bakau	Terentang
	Tembusu	Kungkur	Merawan	Meranti, light red	Tapus
		Leban	Merbau kera	Jenitri	Terap
		Nyalas	Meranti, white	Jongkong	Tuai
		Pauh kijang	Mertas	Kasah	Tulang daing
		Petaling	Nyatoh[6b]	Kekabu	Ketapang
		Punah	Nyireh	Kawang	Rubberwood
			Nipis kulit	Keledang[9c,d,e]	Pine[3]
				Kapur[4c]	Yemane[3]
				Kayu malam	Coconut
				Kedondong	Tengkurung
				Kungkur	Penarahan
				Meranti, yellow	Keruing[8d,e]
				Laran	Meranti tembaga
				Lelayang	Machang
				Lilin	Medang[5d, e]
				Limpaga[2]	Mempisang
				Ludai	Merbatu
				Merpauh	Melantai
					Minyak berok

NOTE:

For reference to source of data see Bibliography.

The results were obtained from the graveyard test from the Forest Research Institute Malaysia test site.

[1] All samples taken from heartwood area except for the timber which their sapwood and heartwood cannot be differentiated. Timber of the same species but from different regions in Malaysia may have different durability classifications.
[2] The timber is not Peninsular Malaysia origin.
[3] Plantation timber, originally from other countries.
[4a] *Dryobalanops aromatica*
[4b] *Dryobalanops rappa*
[4c] *Dryobalanops oblongifolia*
[5a] *Alseodaphne insignis*
[5b] *Dehaasia nigrescens*
[5c] *Cinnamomum porrectum*
[5d] *Litsea firma*
[5e] *Litsea megacarpa*
[6a] *Palaquium impressinervium*
[6b] *Palaquium maingayi*
[6c] *Palaquium gutta*
[7a] *Shorea uliginosa*
[7b] *Shorea platyclados*
[7c] *Shorea pauciflora*
[7d] *Shorea singkawang*
[7e] *Shorea curtisii*
[8a] *Dipterocarpus sublamellatus*
[8b] *Dipterocarpus crinitus*
[8c] *Dipterocarpus verrucosus*
[8d] *Dipterocarpus kerrii*
[8e] *Dipterocarpus lowii*
[9a] *Artocarpus interger*
[9b] *Artocarpus lanceifolius*
[9c] *Artocarpus dadah*
[9d] *Artocarpus rigidus*
[9e] *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I5: NATURAL DURABILITY CLASSIFICATION OF SARAWAK TIMBERS FOR GROUND CONTACT

Class 1	Class 2	Class 3		Class 4	
Very durable (More than 10 years)	**Durable (5 to 10 years)**	**Moderately durable (2 to 5 years)**		**Not durable (Less than 2 years)**	
Belian	Kapur bukit	Baru	Kapur paji	Acacia	Bindang
Penyau	Kapur kelansau	Bedaru	Kapur paya	Alan	Geronggang
Selangan batu[2]	Kawi	Kandis	Luis/Chengal pasir	Asam	Jadap
	Luis	Kasai	Medang luis kasar	Bajan	Jelawai
	Lun runcing	Leban	Mengkulang	Bayur	Jelutong
	Mertama	Nyireh	Mersawa kunyit	Bengang	Kayu cina
	Nyatoh[3]	Pelajau	Petai belalang	Benuah	Kayu malam
	Rhu	Resak membangun	Sempilor	Binuang	Kelampayan
	Selangan batu[4a]	Seladah[4b, c]		Bintangor	Kembang semangkok
		Selumar		Bintawak	Kepayang babi
		Selunsur		Dungun	Keranji
		Tapang		Durian	Keruing
		Urat mata		Empenit	Ketiau
				Entuyut	Kumpang
				Litoh	Legai
				Medang	Meranti, light red
				Menggris	Yellow flame
				Mersawa paya	Meranti, yellow
				Minggi	Mergasing
				Ngilas	Peran/bilat
				Nyatoh[5a, b]	Segera
				Pelai	Seladah[6a, b]
				Perah	Sentang
				Perupok	Simpoh Tampoi
				Petai	Tekalong
				Pitoh	Teruntum Ubah
				Ramin	Upi
				Resak paya	
				Sawih	

[1] The results were obtained from the graveyard test from Oya Road, Sibu test site. All samples taken from heartwood area except for the timber which their sapwood and heartwood cannot be differentiated. Timber of the same species but from different regions in Malaysia may have different durability classifications.
[2] *Shorea pulricostata*
[3] *Palaquium rivulare*
[4a,b,c] *Shorea flava, S. laecis, S. spp*
[5a,b] *Dacryodes incurvata, Santira laevigata*
[6a,b] *Palaquium pseudorostratum, Ganua motleyana*

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I6: COMMON COMMERCIAL TIMBER SIZES

Sizes and geometrical properties of Malaysian structural timbers

Shape	Nominal Size (mm x mm)	Minimum timber sizes (mm)		
		Fullsawn	Baresawn	Dressed Timber
Square	25 x 25 (1" x 1")	28 x 28	25 x 25	20 x 20
	50 x 50 (2" x 2")	55 x 56	50 x 50	45 x 45
	75 x 75 (3" x 3")	80 x 81	75 x 75	70 x 70
	100 x 100 (4" x 4")	106 x 106	100 x 100	90 x 90
	125 x 125 (5" x 5")	131 x 131	125 x 125	115 x 115
	150 x 150 (6" x 6")	159 x 159	150 x 150	140 x 140
Rectangle	25 x 50 (1" x 2")	28 x 56	25 x 50	20 x 45
	25 x 75 (1" x 3")	28 x 81	25 x 75	20 x 70
	25 x 100 (1" x 4")	28 x 106	25 x 100	20 x 90
	25 x 125 (1" x 5")	28 x 131	25 x 125	20 x 115
	25 x 150 (1" x 6")	28 x 159	25 x 150	20 x 140
	25 x 175 (1" x 7")	28 x 184	25 x 175	20 x 165
	25 x 200 (1" x 8")	28 x 212	25 x 200	20 x 190
	38 x 50 (1½" x 2")	41 x 56	38 x 50	33 x 45
	38 x 75 (1½" x 3")	41 x 81	38 x 75	33 x 70
	38 x 100 (1½" x 4")	41 x 106	38 x 100	33 x 90
	38 x 125 (1½" x 5")	41 x 131	38 x 125	33 x 115
	38 x 150 (1½" x 6")	41 x 159	38 x 150	33 x 140
	38 x 175 (1½" x 7")	41 x 184	38 x 175	33 x 165
	38 x 200 (1½" x 8")	41 x 212	38 x 200	33 x 190
	50 x 75 (2" x 3")	55 x 81	50 x 75	45 x 70
	50 x 100 (2" x 4")	55 x 106	50 x 100	45 x 90
	50 x 125 (2" x 5")	55 x 131	50 x 125	45 x 115
	50 x 150 (2" x 6")	55 x 159	50 x 150	45 x 140
	50 x 175 (2" x 7")	55 x 184	50 x 175	45 x 165
	50 x 200 (2" x 8")	55 x 212	50 x 200	45 x 190
	63 x 100 (2½" x 4")	68 x 106	63 x 100	58 x 90
	63 x 125 (2½" x 5")	68 x 131	63 x 125	58 x 115
	63 x 150 (2½" x 6")	68 x 159	63 x 163	58 x 140
	63 x 175 (2½" x 7")	68 x 184	63 x 175	58 x 165
	63 x 200 (2½" x 8")	68 x 212	63 x 200	58 x 190
	75 x 100 (3" x 4")	80 x 106	75 x 100	70 x 90
	75 x 125 (3" x 5")	80 x 131	75 x 125	70 x 115
	75 x 150 (3" x 6")	80 x 159	75 x 175	70 x 140

(Source : MS 544: Part 2)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I7: MINIMUM REQUIRED SIZE OF WASHERS FOR STRUCTURAL BOLTED JOINTS

Bolt diameter (mm)	Washer size (mm)		
	Thickness	Minimum diameter for round washers	Minimum side length for square washers
M6	1.6	30	25
M8	2.0	36	32
M10	2.5	45	40
M12	3.0	55	50
M16	4.0	65	57
M20	5.0	75	65
>M20	6.0	85	75

(Source: MS 544: Part 6)

TABLE I8:. PROPERTIES OF MALAYSIAN TIMBER

Heavy Hardwoods				
No	Species	Strength	Tangential Movement	Air-dry density (kg/m^3)
1	Balau	Very strong	2.1 – 2.5%	850-1155
2	Merbau	Strong	2.1 – 2.5%	515-1040
3	Red Balau	Strong	2.1 – 2.5%	800-880
Medium Hardwoods				
1	Kelat	Strong	2.1 – 2.5%	495-1010
2	Kempas	Very strong	> 3.1%	770-1120
3	Keruing	Strong	2.6 – 3.0% 3.1%	690-945
4	Mengkulang	Strong	2.1 – 2.5%	625-895
5	Merpauh	Strong	1.5 – 2.0%	640-880
Light Hardwoods				
1	Bintagor	Moderately strong	1.5 – 2.0%	495-865
2	Dark Red Meranti	Moderately strong	< 1.5% 1.5 – 2.0%	560-865
3	Gerutu	Moderately strong	2.6 – 3.0%	575-880
4	Mersawa	Moderately strong	2.1 – 2.5%	515-735
5	Yellow Meranti	Moderately strong	1.5 – 2.0%	575-735

(Source: Choo KT, Gan KS & Lim SC, Movement of Seasoned Timber in Service, FRIM Technical Information Handbook No. 18)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE I9: SCHEDULE OF IRONMONGERY

Type of Doors, Windows etc.	Ironmongery for each type of doors, windows etc.
1. Single Leaf Door	
1.1. Plywood Flush Door	a) 3 Nos. of 102mm x 76mm x 2mm galvanised steel hinges with nylon rings. b) 1 No. upright 3 lever mortice lockset with satin chrome lever handle furniture of approved manufacture with 2 Nos. chrome plated keys of different serial number for each building. c) 1 No. stainless steel door stopper.
1.2. Timber Panelled Door	a) 3 Nos. of 102mm x76 mm x 2mm stainless steel hinges with nylon ring. b) 1 No. medium duty cylindrical lockset, 5 pin tumbler with knob and rose of stainless steel with hairline finish complete with 3 Nos. nickle-plated brass keys of different serial number for each building. c) 1 No. stainless steel door stopper.
2. Double Leaf Door 2.1. Plywood Flush Door	a) 6 Nos. 102mm x 76mm x 2mm stainless steel hinges with nylon rings. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder. c) 1 No. solid brass mortice lock rebated part. d) 1 Set of 150mm and 300mm Flush Bolt Lever Type Stainless Steel. e) 1 No. dust socket medium. f) 2 Nos. stainless steel door stopper.
2.2. Timber Panelled Door	a) 6 Nos. 102mm x 76mm x 2mm stainless steel hinges with nylon rings. b) 1 No. cylindrical lock stainless steel, 5 pin tumbler with knob and rose of stainless steel with 3 nos nickel-plated brass keys c) 1 No. solid brass mortice lock rebated part. d) 1 Set of 150mm and 300mm Flush Bolt Lever Type Stainless Steel. e) 1 No. dust socket medium. f) 2 Nos. stainless steel door stopper.
3. PVC Door To Toilet /Bathroom Cubicles	a) 3 Nos. 102mm x 76mm x 2mm stainless steel hinges with nylon rings. b) i) Residential Quarters - 1 No. stainless steel cylindrical lock with privacy locking device operated by turn from inside and knob handle. ii) Non-residential buildings - 1 No. stainless steel indicator bolt toilet. c) 1 No. hat & coat hook stainless steel.
4. Single Leaf Fire Rated Door	
4.1. Standard size of 800 mm x 2100 mm ½ hr & 1 hr fire rated door (Metal Frame & Timber Door)	a) 3 Nos. 127mm x 89mm x 2.5mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. stainless steel door stopper. d) 1 No. door closer. e) 1 No. floor spring for double swing door.
4.2 Standard size of 900 mm x 2100 mm ½ hr & 1hr fire rated door (Metal Frame & Timber Door)	a) 3 Nos. 12mm x 89mm x 2.5mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. stainless steel door stopper. d) 1 No. door closer. e) 1 No. floor spring for double swing door.
4.3 Standard size of 900mm x 2100mm 2 hr fire rated door (Metal Frame & Timber Door)	a) 4 Nos. 127mm x 89mm x 2.5mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. stainless steel door stopper. d) 1 No. door closer. e) 1 No. floor spring for double swing door. f) 2 Nos. of ball bearings. g) 1 No. of heavy duty stainless steel latch with 75 mm long backset.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Type of Doors, Windows etc.	Ironmongery for each type of doors, windows etc.
5. Double Leaf Fire Rated Door	
5.1. Standard size of 1200mm x 2100mm	a) 4 Nos. 127mm x 89mm x 2.5mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. solid brass mortice lock rebated part. d) 1 Set of 150 mm and 300 mm Flush Bolt Lever Type Stainless Steel. e) 1 No. dust socket medium. f) 2 Nos. stainless steel door stopper. g) 2 Nos. automatic door closer of hydraulically spring operated type (for swing doors) or of wire rope and weight type (for sliding doors). h) 2 Nos. floor spring for double swing door.
5.2 Standard size of 1800mm x 2100mm	a) 6 Nos. 127 mm x 89 mm x 2.5 mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. solid brass mortice lock rebated part. d) 1 Set of 150 mm and 300 mm Flush Bolt Lever Type Stainless Steel. e) 1 No. dust socket medium. f) 2 Nos. stainless steel door stopper. g) 2 Nos. automatic door closer of hydraulically spring operated type (for swing doors) or of wire rope and weight type (for sliding doors). h) 2 Nos. floor spring for double swing door.
5.3 Standard size of 2400mm x 2100mm	a) 8 Nos. 127 mm x 89 mm x 2.5 mm heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body with single key thumb turn cylinder approved by JBPM. c) 1 No. solid brass mortice lock rebated part. d) 1 Set of 150 mm and 300 mm Flush Bolt Lever Type Stainless Steel. e) 1 No. dust socket medium. f) 2 Nos. stainless steel door stopper. g) 2 Nos. automatic door closer of hydraulically spring operated type (for swing doors) or of wire rope and weight type (for sliding doors). h) 2 Nos. floor spring for double swing door.
6. Single Leaf Fire Escape Door	a) 3 Nos. of 127mm x 89mm x 2.5mm thick heavy duty stainless steel hinges. b) 1 complete set of approved make fire rated panic bolts.
7. Double Leaf Fire Escape Door	a) 6 Nos. of 127mm x 89mm x 2.5mm thick heavy duty stainless steel butt hinges. b) 1 complete set of approved make fire rated panic bolts.
8. Glass Door	a) 1 Set Floor Spring. b) 1 Set Patch Fitting, door bottom, door top, lock clamp, over panel. c) 1 pair Pull handle 600 mm.
9. Aluminium Door	a) 3 Nos. 102mm x 76mm x 2mm stainless steel hinges with nylon rings. b) 1 Set Hollow Lever Handle Stainless Steel Mortice Lock Body deadlock with a single key thumb turn cylinder.
10. Kitchen Cabinet Door / Workbench	a) Galvanised steel continuous 'piano' butt hinges. b) 1 No. 100mm aluminium 'D' handle. c) 1 No. bales catch. d) 1 No. galvanised steel cupboard lock in satin chrome finish.
11. Wardrobe	a) 3 Nos. of 75mm brass butt hinges (per door leaf). b) 2 Nos.100mm anodised aluminium barrel bolt (for double leaf doors) c) 1 No. 100mm aluminium 'D' handle. d) Chromium plated steel clothes hanger rail. e) Steel cylinder cupboard lock in satin chrome finish.
12. Drawer	a) 1 No. steel cylinder drawer lock in satin chrome finish. b) 1 No.100mm aluminium 'D' handle.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Type of Doors, Windows etc.	Ironmongery for each type of doors, windows etc.
13. Sliding and Folding Door/ Partition	a) Top or bottom running set sliding and folding door gear, complete with tracks, channel, brackets, roller guides, hangers and all necessary butt hinges, flush bolts and flush door pulls, etc. as recommended by the manufacturer. b) 1 No. upright 3 lever rebated mortice lockset for sliding and folding door with satin chrome lever handle furniture with 2 Nos. keys of different serial numbers for each building.
14. Straight Sliding Door	a) Top or bottom running set straight sliding door gear complete with tracks, brackets, hangers, roller guides, channels, door stops, flush brass bolts, brass flush pull etc. as recommended by the manufacturer. b) 1 No. upright 3 lever mortice lockset with satin chrome finish for straight sliding door with 2 Nos. keys of different serial numbers for each building.
15. Timber Casement Window	a) 2 Nos. 400mm long approved electro-galvanised steel friction hinges. b) 1 No. approved brass with satin chrome finish combination handle and fastener.
16. Top Hung Casement Timber Window.	a) 2 Nos. 750mm long approved electro-galvanised steel friction hinges. b) 1 No. approved brass with satin chrome finish automatic locking fastener.
17. Top Hung Vent/Sashes	a) 2 Nos. 400mm long approved electro-galvanised steel friction hinges. b) 1 No. approved brass with satin chrome finish automatic locking fastener

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX H/1

GLUED LAMINATED TIMBER PERFORMANCE WARRANTY (SPECIMEN)

1.0 **Coverage of Performance Warranty**

We …..…….. the glued laminated timber Manufacturer hereby warrant that for a period of **ten (10) years** from the date of Practical Completion, the glued laminated timber system shall not be affected by the following defect:

a) Debonding

This condition occurs when the individual laminations of a glued laminated timber member become separated.

2.0 **Procedure for Claims**

i) Any defect claims shall be made in writing and delivered by post or by hand to the Manufacturer.

ii) A technical team from the Manufacturer will be dispatched to evaluate the nature of the claim. Should our findings conclude the defects as within the scope of warranty, then the Manufacturer shall make good such defects.

iii) Should the Manufacturer's technical team conclude that the defects fall outside the scope of the warranty, the Manufacturer shall not be held responsible for the claim.

iv) Should the Government disagree with the conclusion of the technical team pertaining to the defects in particular, then an independent third party competent in such technical evaluation shall be appointed to investigate the disputed defects.

v) The appointment of independent third party competent in such technical evaluation shall only be appointed upon the mutual agreement between the Government and the Manufacturer.

vi) The findings of the third party shall be conclusive and mutually accepted by the Government and the Manufacturer.

vii) If the findings of the independent third party are within the coverage of this performance warranty, all cost shall be borne by the Manufacturer or otherwise such cost shall be borne by the Contractor.

viii) All claims for the defects must be received by the Manufacturer not later than fourteen (14) days from the expiry of the warranty period.

MANUFACTURER

…….. ……..
Company Stamp

…….. ……..
Signature
Name:
Date:

WITNESS ……..
Company Stamp

……..

…….. ……..
Signature

Name:
Date:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX I2:

SAMPLE CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Certificate of Compliance

Certificate No. .....

This is to certify that the sawn timber below which is consigned to (name and address of consignee).....
.....

under purchase order number ..... has been graded by a qualified Timber Grader in accordance with the Malaysian Standard (MS XXX) that the timber is of the kind/strength group of timber and grade(s) shown in the summary below; and that the appropriate grade and other marks have been placed on the timber.

Descriptions

Cross section (Size)	Timber name/strength group of timber, grade, number of pieces and length	Pieces	Volume

Total number of pieces ..... KD/AD/SD

Total volume of timber .....m^3

THIS HARDWOOD WAS GRADED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS

OF MS .....

.....

Name & Signature of Timber Grader and C.O.C. number
Date: ……..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION J: STRUCTURAL STEEL AND METAL WORKS		PAGE
1.	General	J/1
2.	Hot Rolled Structural Steelworks	J/1
3.	Prefabricated Cold Formed Steel Roof Trusses	J/2
4.	Metal Frames for Doors and Windows	J/5
5.	Collapsible Gates, Roller Shutters and etc.	J/7
6.	Sundries	J/7

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

This section provides the generally applicable requirements for steel and metal for the construction of structures, building components and other related works. All materials shall conform to the relevant Malaysian or British or European Standards or other internationally recognised standards with the approval of the S.O..

2. Hot Rolled Structural Steelworks

2.1. All hot rolled structural steelworks design, materials, drawings, workmanship (welding, bolting, fabrication and erection), protective treatment (corrosion and fire), Quality Assurance and Quality Control shall be in accordance with the JKR Specification for Structural Steelworks (No. JKR 20601-0272-22) or its latest edition.

2.2. The Contractor shall procure all steel products or components from manufacturers/ suppliers with *Perakuan Pematuhan Standard* (PPS) as specified in SECTION A: PRELIMINARIES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

2.3. The Contractor is reminded to employ certified skilled construction workers with *Sijil Kemahiran Kompetensi Pembinaan* (SKKP) as specified in SECTION A: PRELIMINARIES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

2.4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA & QC)

The Contractor shall submit a Quality Assurance and Quality Control programme as specified in the JKR Specification for Structural Steelworks (No. JKR 20601-0272-22) or its latest edition.

2.5. Drawings and Design Reports

2.5.1. The Drawings to be submitted by the Contractor shall be endorsed by Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate (P.E.P.C.) based on construction drawings are as follows:

2.5.1.1. Shop drawings:
- Fabrication drawings;
- Erection drawings.

2.5.1.2. As-built drawings.

2.5.2. Where the Contractor provides the design, the Contractor shall prepare design reports and Drawings with details in accordance with *MS EN 1993* or other relevant standards. The Drawings and design reports shall be endorsed by a P.E.P.C.. The Contractor shall also prepare Drawings of temporary restraints and/ or works for all construction stages in compliance with the requirements specified in the JKR Specification for Structural Steelworks (No. JKR 20601-0272-22) or its latest edition.

2.6. The Contractor shall refer to the list provided in the JKR Specification for Structural Steelworks (No. JKR 20601-0272-22) or its latest edition as in **Appendix 1** (but not limited) for design, workmanship, erection, protective treatment and construction work programme.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7. Records

2.7.1. All records related to the works shall be made available to the S.O. throughout the contract period.

2.7.2. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. document and records for approval which shall include but not limited to:

2.7.2.1. Drawings as in Item 2.5. and documentation register;

2.7.2.2. Mill certificates for materials and certification for welding consumables;

2.7.2.3. Calibration of equipment;

2.7.2.4. Welding Procedure Specification (WPS);

2.7.2.5. Inspection, laboratory test reports and valid test certificates;

2.7.2.6. Type of protective treatment system for corrosion and fire including technical data sheet and method statement;

2.7.2.7. Delivery schedules and method statements for fabrication, erection and installation;

2.7.2.8. Construction works sequences;

2.7.2.9. Surveys and final inspection results;

2.7.2.10. Completion of erection and hand over certification.

3. Prefabricated Cold Formed Steel Roof Trusses

3.1. All prefabricated components shall be manufactured only by reputable licensed truss suppliers listed in J-TRUSS system online (Application and Approval of Truss System Provider) and approved by the S.O.. This supplier duly termed as 'System Provider' is responsible for the analysis, design, detailing, drawing, manufacture, material, handling and erection of the roof members, and their ancillary fixing components. The full requirement is outlined in the JKR Specification for Prefabricated Cold Formed Steel Roof Trusses (No. JKR 20601-0270-22 or its latest edition.

3.2. System Provider (S.P.)

The System Provider (S.P.) is a manufacturer and a supplier of a proprietary roof truss system, approved by JKR which employs quality assurance procedures in the supply of material, design with detailing and trusses component manufacturing. The S.P. shall be responsible to fabricate, deliver and install the cold formed steel roof trusses system. The S.P. shall guarantee the due performance of the entire roofing system.

3.3. Duties of P.E.P.C.

3.3.1. The P.E.P.C. shall sign-off and endorse every process of the truss system delivery that includes:

3.3.1.1. Roof truss analysis and design;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3.1.2. Construction drawings;

3.3.1.3. Fabrication drawings;

3.3.1.4. Design changes document in every stage of works;

3.3.1.5. Roof truss installation completion document, prior to issuance of Certificate of Practical Completion (CPC) by the S.O.;

3.3.1.6. As Built Drawings; and

3.3.1.7. Defect report prior to issuance of Certificate of Making Good Defect (CMGD) by the S.O..

3.4. Fabricator

All trusses may be assembled and installed either by S.P. or licensed company appointed by the S.P. and registered with CIDB under Class B02 IBS: *Sistem Kerangka Keluli.* A copy of CIDB registration certificate shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification.

3.5. Installer

All fabrication and installation works shall be executed and supervised by skilled construction worker accredited and certified by CIDB. The S.O. may verify the identification and qualification of the installer prior to the installation.

3.6. General Truss Limitation

3.6.1. Prior to any prefabricated cold formed steel roof trusses works, the following general limitation shall be applied:

3.6.1.1. Maximum truss span or unsupported truss length 12.00 metres with permitted deviation of ±0.05 metres unless otherwise instructed by the S.O.;

3.6.1.2. Maximum truss spacing of 1.20 metres with permitted deviation of +0.025 metres;

3.6.1.3. The minimum basic wind speed shall be 35.0 m/s;

3.6.1.4. Minimum base steel thickness for main truss member shall be;

a) 1.0mm for unsymmetrical section or open cross section; or

b) 0.6mm for symmetrical machine-manufactured box or closed cross section.

3.6.1.5. Minimum base steel thickness for other truss element shall be;

a) 0.5mm for batten or purlin;

b) 1.2mm for wall plate; and

c) 1.0mm for bracing.

3.6.1.6. Minimum section depth shall be 75.0mm in the direction of local major axis of truss member section;

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.6.1.7. Minimum section flange shall be 35.0mm in the direction of local minor axis of truss member section;

3.6.1.8. Minimum section lip shall be 7.0mm in the direction of local major axis of truss member section;

3.6.1.9. Minimum section batten or purlin shall be proposed and endorsed by P.E.P.C. according to the design; and

3.6.1.10. Connector shall only be of hexagon head/wafer-head self-drilling screw or bolt. Welding is not allowed as fastener.

3.7. Analysis, Design Report and Drawings Submission

3.7.1. The S.P. shall propose a roof truss system which is safe, functional and conforming to design standard. Submission of proposal shall include truss analysis, design report, and construction drawings. The truss analysis and design shall indicate all design parameters including but not limited to loads, load combinations, connections criteria, bracings and tie-downs of the truss. Design output of the truss members, battens, connections, tie-downs and wall plates, anchors, bracings, truss accessories, splicing and stiffeners whereby related to the analysis shall be included in the design report. Refer to **Appendix 3** of JKR Specification for Prefabricated Cold Formed Steel Roof Trusses (No. JKR 20601-0270-22) or its latest edition.

3.7.2. All details in the construction drawing shall be sufficient as such to enable checking against the analysis and design report, by specifying and providing not limited to; the truss layout and configuration, steel grades, section properties of members, length of members in each truss configuration, properties of truss accessories, specification of corrosion protection, specification of fastener and anchor, tie-down and anchoring details and all type of connection details including the connection of all attachments to the trusses.

3.7.3. Technical specifications or mill certificates for base steel, fastener and anchor of which the designs refer to shall also be included in the submission. Verification test certificate from an approved accredited laboratory on the technical parameter specified in the technical specifications or mill certificates shall be submitted upon request by the S.O..

3.8. Warranty

3.8.1. When a prefabricated cold formed steel roof truss system is used, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a warranty from the S.P. with the following provisions:

3.8.1.1. The products used are genuine and free from manufacturing defects;

3.8.1.2. The prefabricated cold formed steel roof truss system is installed in accordance with the S.P.'s instructions, guidance and specifications that will deliver the specified level of performance; and

3.8.1.3. The warranty certificate shall cover a period of ten (10) years from the date of Certificate of Practical Completion against any defect or failure due to the installation and workmanship by the S.P.'s registered panel installer.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Metal Frames for Doors and Windows

4.1. Steel Frames

4.1.1. The Contractor shall supply, assemble and fix steel frames for doors and windows as shown on the Drawings. The steel frames shall comply with BS 6510 and shall be from an approved source and shop-primed with two (2) coats of red lead oxide or other approved rust resisting primer.

4.1.2. The steel frames shall be manufactured from sections rolled from good commercial grade galvanized mild steel in single sections, mechanically straightened with all corners pre-cut with a 45 degrees mitre joint giving a snug and accurate fit, fully electrically welded, and carefully ground and cleaned, or shall be mechanically jointed by an approved method.

4.1.3. All screws, nuts, bolts and washers shall be of stainless steel.

4.1.4. Steel frames shall be painted as specified in SECTION N: PAINTING.

4.2. Aluminium Frames

4.2.1. The Contractor shall supply, assemble and fix aluminium frames for doors and windows as shown on the Drawings. Unless otherwise specified, all aluminium frames for windows shall be fabricated from sections extruded from aluminium alloy conforming to MS 832. All aluminium frames for glass sliding doors shall be fabricated from sections extruded from aluminium alloy and in compliance with MS 1017.

4.2.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, aluminium surfaces shall be natural anodised finish, free from alloy defects, dye marks, scratches and other surface blemishes in accordance with BS 3987 with an anodic coating of 15μ minimum thickness complying with BS EN 12373-1.

4.2.3. All coloured anodized finish to aluminium exposed surfaces shall be subject to the S.O.'s approval.

4.2.4. All aluminium extrusion or sheet exposed surfaces after anodizing and after colouring, if required by the S.O., shall be sealed, and the adequacy of the sealing shall be given special emphasis.

4.2.5. All fasteners such as bolts and screws shall be of stainless steel type A2-70 (minimum) in compliance with ISO 3506 or other suitable materials as specified in the Drawings. Rivets shall be stainless steel or aluminium alloy appropriate to the applications.

4.2.6. Extruded aluminium framing members shall be fabricated from designated alloys complying with MS 2289. Ancillary members such as sills, couplings and the like formed from sheet materials, they shall be fabricated from designated alloys complying with MS 2040.

4.2.7. Where friction stays and hinges are fastened onto the framing section, the portion that receives the fastener shall not be less than 2.5mm thick.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3. Frames for Adjustable Louvre Windows

4.3.1. The Contractor shall supply, assemble and fix frames for adjustable louvre windows as shown on the Drawings in compliance with MS 1057.

4.3.2. Unless otherwise specified, the frames shall be of approved manufacture. The frames shall be supplied complete with weather seal and non-ferrous bearings, spring clips, locking device and weather stripping with all necessary spacing pieces. The frames, coupling mullions and spacer brackets shall be minimum 1.2mm thick (18 SWG) or otherwise specified cold-rolled steel strip galvanised with hot-dipped process. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the clips and pivots to receive the louvres shall be of durable nylon material and sample submitted shall be to S.O.'s approval.

4.3.3. The operating rods shall be 2.13mm thick (14 SWG). The handle and lock shall be 2.642mm thick (12 SWG) steel.

4.3.4. Unless otherwise specified, the finish shall be anodized coating of 15μ (average) minimum complying with BS EN 12373-1.

4.4. Accessories

4.4.1. Accessories for each steel or aluminium frame for doors and windows shall be supplied complete with:

4.4.1.1. Sufficient number of built-in stainless steel hinges as per Schedule of Ironmongery under SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY;

4.4.1.2. Two (2) rubber buffers per closing jamb, to reduce noise and vibration;

4.4.1.3. Welded mortar guard; Adjustable stainless steel striker plate with a gently curved lead-in edge;

4.4.1.4. Removable spreader bars, to ensure a perfect square during transportation and installation; and

4.4.1.5. Minimum of eight (8) pieces of 4mm brick ties, to ensure a tight permanent fit.

4.5. Samples

Samples of steel or aluminium sections with complete accessories for the doors and windows, together with complete set of shop drawings of all works shall be submitted to the S.O's for approval prior to the commencement of any work.

4.6. Installation

4.6.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, all types of window and door frames shall be fixed or installed using the sub-frame method in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and to the S.O.'s approval.

4.6.2. All joints on the window and door frames shall be sealed using polyurethane (PU) type joint sealant.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6.3. Where buildings are located near to the coastal area, the bolts, nuts and screws used shall be of stainless steel unless otherwise specified.

4.6.4. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the adjustable louvre side frames shall fix to the aluminium frames and shall be installed using the sub-frame method in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and to the S.O.'s approval.

5. Collapsible Gates, Roller Shutters Etc.

The Contractor shall provide and fix approved collapsible steel gates, folding shutters, roller shutters etc. complete with all necessary accessories as approved by the S.O. to the sizes and positions as shown on the Drawings. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, they shall be galvanised and fixed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6. Sundries

6.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, mild steel shall be used for balustrades to staircases, verandahs, balconies, etc. shall be fixed as shown on the Drawings.

6.2. All iron and steel for the sundries shall be of the quality approved by the S.O.. Screws and bolts shall have washers where appropriate. Hooks for carrying ceiling fans shall be formed from 13mm diameter mild steel rods bolted to timber ceiling members or ragged into concrete.

6.3. Welded mesh, expanded metal, aluminium sheets etc. shall be provided and fixed as shown on the Drawings.

6.4. Mild steel grilles, drain cover gratings shall be provided and fixed as shown on the Drawings. Unless otherwise stated, all steelworks shall be joined by continuous welding.

6.5. Ant caps shall be of 16 gauge galvanised iron sheets formed to shape as shown on the Drawing. The caps shall be fixed between concrete stumps/brick piers or walls and timber posts or plates as required. The caps shall project 60mm and inclined at 45^0 from the surface.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION K: PLASTERING, PAVING AND FLOOR FINISH		PAGE
1.	General	K/1
2.	Plaster Work	K/3
3.	Paving Work	K/6
4.	Tiling Work	K/9
5.	Carpet	K/19
6.	Seamless Flooring System	K/22

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. Cement

1.1.1. The cement, unless otherwise described shall be Ordinary Portland Cement, complying with MS EN 197-1 as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING or Masonry Cement complying with MS EN 413-1.

1.1.2. White and coloured cement shall be of approved manufacture.

1.2. Plasticiser

The plasticiser shall be of approved manufacture and used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

1.3. Plasterlime

The plasterlime shall be of approved manufacture and shall comply with BS 890 and shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

1.4. Sand

The sand for external rendering, internal plastering and floor screeding shall comply with MS 30 for fine aggregates. Sand for plastering using gypsum shall comply with MS 701.

1.5. Water

Water for mixing shall be clear and free from harmful matter as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING.

1.6. Mixing

1.6.1. All mixing of mortar for plaster and screed shall be done by machine. Hand mixing shall only be allowed for small quantities and with the approval of the S.O.. Hand mixing shall be done on a clean platform. The water content of the mix shall be only the minimum required to give a workable mix.

1.6.2. Mortar for plaster and screed shall be used up within 45 minutes after mixing.

1.6.3. For gypsum plaster, mixes shall be used up within 1 hour after mixing.

1.6.4. No remaking of the mix shall be permitted thereafter.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.7. Surface Preparation

1.7.1. Where possible cement paving, screeding and rendering on concrete surface shall be laid while the concrete is still green, that is after the final set but not later than 24 hours of laying concrete. The concrete surfaces shall be brushed with a stiff broom before it has hardened to remove laitance and give a roughened surface. Hardened concrete surfaces shall be thoroughly hacked to form a key to the approval of the S.O..

1.7.2. Before any paving, screeding or rendering is applied, all surfaces shall be thoroughly cleaned and wetted and be in damp state at the time the paving, screeding or rendering is applied.

1.7.3. Where plastering and rendering are to be applied in several coats, the surface of each preceding coat shall be scratched while still green to form a key for the subsequent coat.

1.8. Bay

Paving and screeding shall be laid in alternate bays. On hardened concrete bases, each bay shall not exceed 15m^2. On the surface where the concrete is still green, each bay shall not exceed 30m^2. Where bays are not square, the ratio of the length between adjacent sides of each bay shall be approximately 1:1.5. The joints in paving screed shall coincide as nearly as possible with joints in the base.

1.9. Curing and Protection

Unless otherwise specified hereinafter, the screeds shall be cured for three (3) to seven (7) days after laying and protected from rapid drying by covering with polyethylene sheets or tarpaulins and shall also be protected from any damage.

1.10. Making Good

1.10.1. Defective screeds shall be cut out and made good with fresh screed and sufficient time shall be allowed for the screed to dry prior to the laying of the floor finish.

1.10.2. Defective plastering and rendering shall be made good by cutting out the defective part to a rectangular shape, and the edges shall be undercut to form dovetail-key and finished flush with the surrounding work.

1.11. Samples

The Contractor shall supply the S.O. with samples of materials and/or sample of finished work for approval. Approved samples shall be kept at Site for reference.

1.12. Tools

Proper tools shall be used for all scribing, scoring, splicing, smoothing edges, making angles etc. of tiles, bricks and others so as to produce neat and fit joints.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.13. Types of Finishes

The appropriate type of finishes to be used in the various locations of the works shall be as shown on the Drawings or as tabulated in the Schedule of Finishes. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the finishes and their dimensions shall be as specified hereinafter.

1.14. Cornices and Angles

1.14.1. The cornices and moulded work shall be clean and accurately formed to the section shown on the Drawings. All mitres, stops and enrichments and moulding shall follow the details as shown on the Drawings, all to the approval of the S.O..

1.14.2. All rounded and moulded angles shall be of the same material mix as the adjacent finish. For narrow reveal, splays and returns under 30mm wide, Class D plaster to BS 1991 shall be used.

1.15 Water proofing

The full requirements are specified under SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM of this Specification.

2. Plaster Work

2.1. Plain Plaster

2.1.1. Plain plaster shall consist of one (1) part masonry cement to six (6) parts sand by volume. Where CEM 1 is used, plasticiser or plaster lime shall be added to the mix in accordance with the manufacturer’s instruction.

2.1.2. The plaster shall be applied in two (2) coats generally to a total thickness of 20mm to brickwall up to wall height and 12mm to soffits, beams, columns, concrete-walls and other smooth surfaces.

2.1.3. The first coat shall consist of rough plastering to a thickness of 10mm for 20mm plainface, and 6mm for 12mm plainface. The second coat shall be finished with a steel trowel for internal surfaces and with a straight-edged wood float for external surfaces.

2.1.4. All external walls, unless otherwise specified, shall be finished with rough surface cement plastering.

2.1.5. All internal walls, unless otherwise specified, shall be finished with smooth skimmed surface cement plastering.

2.1.6. The Autoclaved Aerated Concrete (AAC) blocks wall with compatible plaster thickness shall be as follows:

i. Internal wall (general area): minimum 125mm thick.

ii. Internal wall (clinical area): minimum 150mm thick.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

iii. Internal wall at 24 hours air-conditioned room: minimum 150mm thick for both sides of walls with minimum 25mm gap (infill with PUR/PIR insulation) in between the walls or 200mm thick of wall.

iv. Party wall: 200mm thick, shall be classified of Class O building material in accordance with BS 476 Part 4 (non-combustible) or Part 6 & 7 (limited combustible), or at least has an A2 rating in accordance with EN 13501 Part 1.

v. Auditorium wall: minimum 200mm thick.

2.2. Granolithic Plaster

2.2.1. Granolithic plaster shall consist of by volume, two (2) parts cement, one (1) part sand, five (5) parts granite chipping passing 6mm mesh and retaining upon 3mm mesh, applied in two (2) coats to a total thickness of 10mm to a backing coat, finished smooth with wood float.

2.2.2. The backing coat shall consist of 12mm thick plain plaster as described herein before. The finished surface shall be brushed lightly to achieve the required texture after it has reached the initial set.

2.2.3. Shanghai plaster shall consist of two (2) parts approved coloured cement, one (1) part sand and five (5) parts of selected lime-stone chipping passing 6mm mesh and retaining upon 3mm mesh by volume applied in two (2) coats to a total thickness of 10mm to the backing coat, finished smooth with wood float.

2.2.4. The backing coat shall consist of 12mm thick plain plaster as described hereinbefore. The finished surface shall be brushed lightly to achieve the required texture after it has reached the initial set.

2.3. Shanghai Plaster

2.3.1. Shanghai plaster shall consist of two (2) parts approved coloured cement, one (1) part sand and five (5) parts of selected lime-stone chipping passing 6mm mesh and retaining upon 3mm mesh by volume applied in two (2) coats to a total thickness of 10mm to the backing coat, finished smooth with wood float.

2.3.2. The backing coat shall consist of 12mm thick plain plaster as described hereinbefore. The finished surface shall be brushed lightly to achieve the required texture after it has reached the initial set.

2.4. Textured Finish Plaster

2.4.1. Textured finish plaster shall consist of a 20mm thick backing coat of plain plaster as described hereinbefore ruled into a plain and even surface and a finishing coat as on the Drawings and described hereinafter.

2.4.2. For rough cast finish, the mix shall consist of selected cement, sand and aggregate in the proportion to give the required finish to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.4.3. For Tyrolean finish, the mix shall consist of one (1) part selected coloured cement, and two (2) parts sand by volume applied to the backing coat by means of a Tyrolean machine in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. The finish shall be built up in three (3) layers to a total thickness of not exceeding 6mm. Each coat shall be allowed to dry before the application of a subsequent coat.

2.4.4. For pebble-dash finish, the dry pebble for the finish shall be thrown onto the backing coat while the latter is still wet. The pebbles to be used shall be clean and of size and quality approved by the S.O..

2.4.5. For pebble-wash finish, the selection of pebbles shall be clean and of size, colour and quality approved by the S.O.. The selected pebbles shall be mixed with plain plaster and applied while it is still wet in a single coat generally to a total thickness of 12mm to a backing coat. The applied surface is tapped to set the pebbles in position. The pebbles shall be brushed and washed lightly to achieve the required texture after it has reached the initial set. Loose pebbles shall be placed back in position and by tapping the surface to set.

2.5. Gypsum Plaster

2.5.1. Gypsum plaster, or plaster of Paris, is produced as a proprietary dry plaster powder and when it is mixed with water, it re-forms into gypsum. The ratio of the gypsum powder mix to the amount of water shall be as recommended by the manufacturer.

2.5.2. The setting of unmodified plaster starts about 10 minutes after mixing and is complete in about 45 minutes; but not fully set for 72 hours. The total gypsum plaster thickness for vertical and horizontal masonry and concrete surfaces shall be 16mm.

2.5.3. The resulting paste hardens as it cools, forming a relatively soft, pliable finished product. Unlike mortar or cement, which dries much harder, gypsum plaster can be sanded or otherwise manipulated once cured, making it a good option for aesthetic, non-load bearing purposes.

2.5.4. Gypsum plaster is renowned for its use as an art medium and is often use in conservation works especially for decorative embellishment. It is also used to simulate the appearance of surfaces of wood, stone or metal.

2.6. Lime Plaster

2.6.1. Typical lime plaster mix shall consist of one (1) part lime putty to three (3) parts of washed, well graded sand. The lime putty is mixed at one (1) to three (3) ratios, creating a compact plaster.

2.6.2. Water is added to produce slaked lime (calcium hydroxide), which is sold as a wet putty or white powder. Water is added to the white powder mix as per the manufacturer's recommendation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.6.3. Water is added to the proprietary lime plaster mix as per the manufacturer's recommendation to form a workable paste prior to use. Lime plaster is used as an alternative to or in combination with ordinary Portland cement. It is commonly used for decorative works such as mural paintings on walls, ceilings or any type of flat surface.

2.6.4. Once the water is mixed it shall be stored in an air-tight container. Once exposed to the atmosphere, the calcium hydroxide turns back into calcium carbonate, causing the plaster to set.

2.7. Barium Plaster

The plastering of internal surfaces of X-Ray room walls shall be of barium plaster consisting of one (1) part cement, one (1) part barytes (barium sulphate) fines and three (3) parts barytes sand by volume.

2.8. Plaster to Sides of Manholes, Inspection Chambers and Septic Tanks

Plastering to sides of manholes, inspection chambers and septic tanks shall be as specified under SECTION V: SEWERAGE.

3. Paving Work

3.1. Cement Paving

3.1.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, cement paving shall be 20mm thick consisting of one part cement to three parts sand by volume. The paving shall be thoroughly rammed within 30 minutes of laying and trowelled smooth after it has stiffened sufficiently to prevent laitance being brought to the surface. Paving to the apron shall finish to a slight fall towards surface drains.

3.1.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings skirtings shall be formed to a height of 150mm and thickness of 20mm, covered at bottom and rounded at top.

3.2. Granolithic Paving

3.2.1. Granolithic paving shall be 20mm thick, consisting of two (2) parts cement and five (5) parts granite chipping passing 6mm mesh and retained upon 3mm mesh by volume.

3.2.2. The chipping shall be washed and free from dust. The paving shall be trowelled smooth to proper level or fall where appropriate. After initial set the surface shall be brushed lightly to achieve the required textured finish.

3.2.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, granolithic skirting shall be 100mm high and 20mm thick, coved at bottom and slightly rounded at top.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2.4. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the edge of threshold and treads of concrete stairs shall be finished with 150mm x 75mm x 12mm thick vitreous non-slip nosing tiles laid lengthwise bedded and pointed in 1:3 cement and sand mortar. The sides of open stringers shall be finished with granolithic plaster worked to profile the treads and risers to the approval of the S.O..

3.3. In-situ Terrazzo

3.3.1. In-situ terrazzo shall consist of one (1) part approved coloured cement and three (3) parts selected limestone chipping passing through 12mm mesh and retained upon 3mm mesh by volume.

3.3.2. The terrazzo topping shall be 20mm thick laid on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed. The concrete base to receive the screed shall be thoroughly cleaned and wetted.

3.3.3. While laying the screed, aluminium or brass strips of size 32mm wide x 3mm thick shall be set vertically on edge into the screed to form panels. Each panel shall not exceed $4m^2$ with top edges of the strips standing sufficiently high to finish flush with the finished terrazzo floor level. The terrazzo shall be trowelled to a dense even finish.

3.3.4. When sufficiently hard but not less than two (2) days after being laid it shall be rubbed down to a smooth surface by means of carborundum stone.

3.3.5. Tile impregnator then shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation onto the terrazzo surface to prevent future staining.

3.3.6. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the edge of the threshold and treads of concrete stairs shall be finished with 150mm x 76mm x 12mm vitreous non-slip nosing tiles of approved colour laid lengthwise bedded and pointed. The sides of open stringers shall be finished with in-situ terrazzo working to profile the treads and risers to the approval of the SO..

3.4. Waterproof Paving to Roof Slabs

Waterproof paving to roof slabs shall be as specified under SECTION E: CONCRETING.

3.5. Precast Concrete Paving

3.5.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, precast concrete paving slabs shall be of size 600mm x 600mm x 50mm thick each and made of 1:2:4-20mm concrete reinforced with 'A6' fabric reinforcement to MS 145. The top surfaces of slab shall be brushed with stiff broom or wire brush after the initial set to give a rough finish.

3.5.2. Paving slabs shall be laid to the pattern as shown on the Drawings or approved by the S.O.. The slabs shall be bedded on 25mm thick semi-dry cement and sand (1:3) screed laid on 100mm thick properly compacted and blinded hardcore.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.5.3. The joints between the paving slabs shall be 20mm wide filled with cement mortar (1:3) and raked to a depth of 6mm.

3.5.4. Pavers shall be provided to areas needed as per functional requirement:

i. Pre-cast concrete pavers shall be a minimum of 60mm thick for light to a medium-duty application (e.g., footpaths, jogging tracks, residential driveways).

ii. Pre-cast concrete pavers shall be a minimum of 80mm thick for heavy-duty application (e.g., roads, factory floors, container yards, aircraft parking aprons). Pavers, where specified, shall be of approved equivalent and applied strictly following the manufacturer's specification.

3.6. Interlocking Concrete Paving

3.6.1. Taking the existing sub-grade/soil conditions and the anticipated traffic loading into consideration, an adequate thickness of well compacted base course must be provided to ensure good pavement performance. Unless otherwise specified, existing bitumen or concrete surfaces need not be removed and can act as a good subgrade.

3.6.2. Interlocking concrete paving blocks shall comprise of segmental interlocking concrete paving units laid on minimum 30mm thick sand bedding course.

3.6.3. A layer of sand should be loosely spread and screed to a uniform thickness such that its compacted thickness would be approximately 30mm thick. It is important that the sand layer remains undisturbed prior to the laying of blocks.

3.6.4. The grade of the concrete and thickness of the paving blocks shall be as detailed in the Drawings.

3.6.5. Concrete edge restraints shall be provided at the perimeter of the pavement to ensure the paving blocks are tightly abutted and to separate areas of different laying pattern.

3.6.6. The paving blocks are placed side by side on the sand bed with gaps of approximately 2mm between adjoining blocks. The gap between the paving blocks shall be filled with fine sand of different grading to that required for the bedding sand.

3.6.7. The paving blocks can be cut to fit edges and awkward corners. The pavement which has been laid shall be compacted with a hand-guided plate vibrator until it is firmly embedded in the sand layer.

3.6.8. The general specification of the precast concrete paving blocks shall comply with MS 1380.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.7. In-situ Concrete Paving Footpath

3.7.1. In-situ concrete paving shall consist of 75mm thick concrete of 1:3:6-20mm mix by volume as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING, laid on 100mm thick properly compacted and blinded hardcore to panels as shown on the Drawings or as approved by the S.O..

3.7.2. The concrete shall be well compacted and floated with a wooden float to smooth and even finish. After the concrete has achieved the initial set, the surface shall be brushed with a stiff broom or wire brush to give a rough finish.

3.7.3. The joints between the panels shall be filled with approved cold-poured polyurethane joint filler.

3.8. Brick Paving

3.8.1. Bricks for paving shall be of semi-vitreous bricks 225mm x 75mm x 50mm thick of approved quality and colour.

3.8.2. The bricks shall be soaked as specified in SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM before laying and shall be laid flat on 25mm semi-dry cement and sand (1:3) screed with 6mm spacing to the pattern as shown on the Drawings or as approved by the S.O..

3.8.3. The screed shall be laid on 75mm thick concrete (1:3:6-19mm) base found on properly compacted and blinded 100mm thick hardcore. The joints shall be filled with cement mortar (1:2) and finish flush.

4. Tiling Works

4.1. Ceramic Tile

4.1.1. In general, all ceramic tiles manufactured locally are using the `dry-pressed' manufacturing process and the ceramic tiles are categorized based on their water absorption rate as defined in the MS 1294, MS ISO 13006 or the International Standard Organization (ISO) Standards (ISO 13006).

4.1.2. The methods and materials used in the installation of ceramic tiles under normal internal conditions shall comply with MS 1294-1 and the installation of ceramic tiles under normal external conditions shall comply with MS 1294-2.

4.1.3. The installation of tiling works requires skilled operatives working safely using protective clothing and equipment where appropriate; workmanship shall comply with BS 8000-11 for ceramic tiles.

4.1.4. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, ceramic tiles to internal and external floor for heavy duty areas shall be vitrified with water absorption less than 0.5% [Classification Group BIa] also referred to as heavy duty tiles shall comply with MS ISO 13006 and the size shall be tiles of 300mm x 300mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.5. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, ceramic tiles to internal floor areas under normal condition shall be vitrified with water absorption less than 3% [Classification Group BIa or, BIb] shall be vitreous hard wearing non-slip glazed complying with MS ISO 13006 and the tile size shall be minimum of 300mm x 300mm.

4.1.6. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, ceramic tile skirting shall match the flooring tiles and shall be 300mm x 100mm laid lengthwise on cement and sand (1:3) screed as described. All angles to skirting shall be neatly cut to fit all abutments.

4.1.7. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, accessories such as skirting (bull nose or cove base), step tiles, step nosing, edging strips, angle tiles (internal and external), etc. shall be of an approved type of standard manufacture from the same material to match flooring. Unless specified or otherwise shown on the Drawings, skirting shall be 100mm high, stair nosing shall be minimum 20mm wide, laid full length of the treads and of bull nose profile, and edging strips 25mm wide.

4.1.8. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, ceramic tiles for internal walls shall be scuff-resistant glazed vitrified tiles with water absorption less than 6% [Classification Group BIb or BIIa] shall comply with MS ISO 13006. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum tile size shall be of 300mm x 300mm.

4.1.9. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, ceramic tiles for external walls up to first floor height shall be scuff-resistant glazed vitrified tiles with water absorption less than 3% [Classification Group BIa or BIb] and shall comply with MS ISO 13006. The tiles maximum size shall be of 300mm x 300mm.

4.1.10. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, ceramic tiles for external walls used above first floor height shall be scuff-resistant glazed vitrified tiles with water absorption less than 0.5% [Classification Group BIa] shall comply with MS ISO 13006. The tiles maximum size shall be of 300mm x 300mm.

4.1.11. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all ceramic tiles for walls and floors shall be of 1st Grade or Grade A with approved surface finish & texture, colour and manufacture.

4.1.12. Ceramic tiles used for walls which have high water absorption characteristics shall be bedded with approved tile adhesive to the manufacturer’s specification on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) render which has sufficiently cured. The tiles shall be laid with 2mm to 3mm gap and all joints shall be filled with approved tile proprietary grout to match. Exposed edges of tiling shall be finished with rounded on edge tiles. Ceramic tiles of Classification Group BIII with water absorption >10% shall not be used under any conditions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.13. Porous tiles shall be soaked before fixing to prevent rapid suction and subsequent failure in bonding with the mortar bed. Tiles should be removed from their cartons and completely immersed in clean water for at least 30 minutes. After soaking, they should be stacked tightly together, with the end tiles face outwards, on a clean surface and allowed to drain. Tiles classified in MS ISO 13006 in Groups BIIb and BIII require this saturation treatment; soaking of tiles of Group Ia, BIb and BIIa is unnecessary, refer to MS 1294-1.

4.1.14. Unless otherwise instructed by the manufacturer, the tiles should be fixed dry. All tile installations shall use approved type cementitious adhesives. The selection and application of ceramic tile adhesives for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors shall comply with MS ISO 13007-1 and MS 1294.

4.1.15. Grouts used shall be of proprietary grout with good working characteristics, low shrinkage and good adhesion to edges of the tiles complying with MS ISO 13007-3. The selection of the type of grout shall be to the manufacturer's recommendation. Sanded grout shall be used for tile joint width of 4mm or more. Non-sanded grouts shall be used for installation in joints of 4mm width or less. The application of ceramic tile grouts for internal and external tile installations on walls and floors shall comply with MS 1294.

4.1.16. Tiles shall be laid with joints not exceeding 3mm wide to be filled with coloured grout. Admixtures shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and they shall not be added to the proprietary grout unless approved by the grout manufacturer. Admixtures are added for improving the resilience and reducing the water permeability of the hardened grout mortar.

4.1.17. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, movement joints should be located in the tiles installation to coincide and be continuous with all existing structural movement joints, although they are actually formed as separate joints isolated by suitable thickness of back-up material.

4.1.18. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings,, the movement joints with consultation with the designers shall be positioned at the following locations:

4.1.18.1. Over existing and/or structural movement joints;

4.1.18.2. Where tiling abuts other materials;

4.1.18.3. Where tiling is continuous across junctions of different background materials;

4.1.18.4. In large tile areas, at internal vertical corners and at 3m to 4.5m centres horizontally and vertically; and

4.1.18.5. Where stresses are likely to be concentrated, for example at changes of alignment.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.19. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, joint sealant materials for movement joints shall be selected and applied in accordance with the guidance given BS 6213.

4.1.20. Where large format ceramic tiles are required for walls and to be fixed above first floor height, they shall be secured by mechanical means. When the thickness of tile exceeds 12.5mm and the weight of tile is more than 32kg/m^2, mechanical fixing is recommended. All mechanical fixing methods shall be certified by a competent Professional Engineer and to the approval of the S.O..

4.1.21. Pull-out test shall be carried out after twenty-eight (28) days installation for every maximum area 500m^2 or on the tiles that are suspected of hollowness, at the instruction of the S.O..

4.1.22. Adhesion strength of the pull-out test shall exceed 0.5 N/mm^2 for walls with cement: sand mortar bedding or 1.0N/mm^2 with adhesive bedding. Pull-out test shall be carried out in accordance to MS ISO 13007-2 and as recommended by the tile adhesive manufacturer. Location and number of test point for the pull-out test shall be as requested by the S.O..

4.1.23. Unless otherwise specified, all toilet walls, pantry, and wet areas shall be finished with glazed ceramic tiles up to the ceiling, complete with uPVC tile-trims and/or other accessories wherever required.

4.1.24. Cafeteria kitchen shall be finished with glazed ceramic tiles up to the ceiling, complete with uPVC tile-trims and other accessories.

4.1.25. Toilet, pantry, kitchen, ablution, and other wet area floors shall use non-slip tiles.

4.1.26. Non-slip matt finished tiles with a minimum of 300mm x 300mm shall be used for toilets, wet areas, and external corridors unless otherwise specified. Finishes for toilets in special areas (e.g., VIP areas) shall be of a higher tiles range than a standard toilet.

4.1.27. Glazed ceramic tiles or suitable materials to match the worktop shall be provided as a backsplash behind worktops, wash hand basins, and sinks. The length of the backsplash shall cover the overall module of the low and overhead cabinet. The height of the backsplash shall be up to the height of the bottom of overhead cabinets.

4.2. Precast Terrazzo Tiles

4.2.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, precast terrazzo tiles of an approved manufacture shall be 100mm x 300mm x 20mm thick machine-pressed tiles comprising of 6mm limestone aggregate and coloured cement.

4.2.2. The tiles shall be soaked prior to laying and shall be laid butt jointed on 20mm thick semi-dry cement and sand screed. The laying shall be done while the screed is still green. All joints between the tiles shall be grouted with coloured cement to match.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.3. The tiles shall be rubbed down to a smooth surface after a minimum of two (2) days or laying by means of Carborundum stone. Tile impregnator shall then be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation on to the terrazzo surface to prevent future staining.

4.2.4. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, nosing and edging tiles to edges of flooring and treads of concrete stairs shall be of an approved type and to match with the flooring accessories such as skirting (bull nose or cove base), step tiles, step nosing, edging strips, angle tiles (internal and external), etc. shall be of an approved type from the same material to match flooring.

4.2.5. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, skirting shall be 100mm high, stair nosing shall be minimum 20mm wide laid full length of the treads and of bull nose profile and edging strips 25mm wide.

4.3. Mosaic

4.3.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, mosaic tiling to floors shall be semi-glazed tiles and shall be of an approved colour and manufacture.

4.3.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, mosaic tiling to walls shall be fully glazed tile and shall be of approved colour and manufacture.

4.3.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all skirting shall be 100mm high to match floor tiling. The tiles at the bottom of the skirting shall be set at 45^0 to the horizontal and the top finished with cove tiles or edging strips to manufacturer's recommendation. The tiles required to form angles to skirting shall be neatly cut and fit to all abutments.

4.3.4. Mosaic tiling to floors shall be bedded on 20mm thick semi-dry cement and sand (1:3) screed, laid on the concrete base which has been thoroughly cleaned and wetted.

4.3.5. Mosaic tiling to walls shall be evenly buttered with cement and sand mortar before bedding on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed which has sufficiently cured. Alternatively, the tiling shall be bedded with approved proprietary adhesive to manufacturer's recommendation onto the cement screed.

4.3.6. During bedding, the surface of the mosaic shall be checked and any unevenness shall be made good. Any misaligned or defective tiles shall be adjusted or replaced. All joints shall be grouted with approved proprietary grout or coloured cement and sand grout to match. The tiling shall be allowed to mature under damp condition for at least four (4) days before cleaning down.

4.3.7. The selection and application of tile adhesives for internal and external mosaic installations on walls and floors shall comply with MS ISO 13007- The selection and application of tile grouts for mosaic installations on walls and floors shall comply with MS ISO 13007-3.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4. Quarry Tiles

4.4.1. Quarry tiles shall be of non-slip type 150mm x 150mm x 12mm thick complying with MS 1091. The tiles shall be bedded on 20mm thick semi-dry cement and sand (1:3) screed with joints about 2mm wide, laid on the concrete base which has been thoroughly cleaned and wetted. All tiles shall be soaked overnight before laying.

4.4.2. All skirting shall be 100mm high with rounded top edge to match the tiles flooring. The tiles required to form angles to skirting shall be neatly cut and fit to all abutments.

4.5. PVC Tiles/Sheets

4.5.1. PVC tiles or sheets shall be of approved type, pattern and colour. PVC tiles or sheets are to be of non-slip type and shall comply with MS 602. Tiles shall be 250mm x 250mm x 2mm thick minimum. Sheets shall be 2m roll width x 2mm thick minimum.

4.5.2. Accessories such as skirting, stair nosing, edging strips etc. shall be of the same manufacture from similar material to match flooring. Unless otherwise described skirting shall be 100mm high; stair nosing shall be 60mm wide laid full length of the treads and of bullnose profiles; and edging strips shall be 25mm wide.

4.5.3. The final appearance and performance of the floor covering will be determined and affected, in part, by the condition of the subfloor. It is essential that all subfloors are solid, smooth, flat, even, permanently dry, clean and free from all foreign materials such as dust, paint, grease, oils, solvents, curing and hardening compounds, sealers, asphalt and old adhesive residue. The dryness of the subfloor is of the utmost importance and it must be determined by testing the moisture level in the subfloor. Enough drying time must be allowed in the building program to achieve a relative humidity (RH) reading of below 75% or in compliance to the manufacturer’s RH recommendation.

4.5.4. Installation area for the flooring must be clean, fully enclosed, weathertight and maintained at uniform temperature at least 48 hours prior to, during and after the installation is completed.

4.5.5. The tiles or sheet shall be laid and jointed on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed subfloor with an approved proprietary waterproof adhesive strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. The screed shall be finished smooth with a steel trowel to an even surface and shall be dry, clean and free from dust and sand before laying the tiles and sheets. A self-levelling sub-floor smoothing compound shall be applied on uneven surfaces to provide a quality finish to receive the floor coverings or as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.5.6. For ground floor or basement areas, an approved damp proof membrane shall be installed prior to the application of sand/cement screeds.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.7. Adhesive; when not specified otherwise, type to be as recommended and approved by the PVC tile/sheet covering manufacturer. Use acrylic adhesive/solvent-based adhesive on dry, dustless sub floors in areas not subjected to spillages. Use two parts polyurethane adhesive on the sub-floors in areas subject to excessive spillage of water. Floors must be kept free of traffic until the PU adhesive is fully set, recommended minimum 8 hours.

4.5.8. The floor coverings should be adhered in acrylic adhesive or approved equivalent. All joints on the floor must be cut in, grooved and hot welded. Cove up skirting shall be 100mm height, to enable the self-coving of the floor covering. In areas that are not subjected to spillages of water onto the wall surfaces, the top of the covering is to be finished with a PVC capping seal. This should be adhered to the wall surface approximately 100mm-150mm high prior to self-coving floor covering. The material is then cut and fitted into the capping seal, capping seal should be adhered with contact adhesive.

4.5.9. In areas that are subjected to spillages of water onto the wall surfaces, the top of the covering is finished with aluminium trimming, a specially designed section for forming water-tight joints in conjunction with the surface of the wall finishes. It is recommended that the aluminium trim be screwed on the wall surface.

4.5.10. Where there are excessive spillages of water, it is important that a watertight joint be achieved at the junction of drains, gratings, access covers etc..

4.5.11. On completion, the flooring shall be well-cleaned and treated or polished in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

4.6. Timber Strip Flooring

4.6.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, timber strip flooring shall be ready-made, laminated three (3) ply timber strips or floorboards of approved manufacture. The timber species for use in timber strip flooring shall be as specified in SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY.

4.6.2. The flooring shall be laid to the pattern as approved by the S.O., on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed with an approved waterproof adhesive applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. The screed shall be finished smooth with a steel trowel to an even surface and it shall be dry, clean and dust free before laying the timber strip flooring. After the adhesive has set, the timber strip flooring shall be sanded to a true smooth and even surface using a suitable sanding machine. Any misaligned or defective timber strip shall be adjusted or replaced.

4.6.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, skirting to timber strip flooring shall consist of 100mm x 12mm thick wrot timber skirting rounded at the top, and fixed to the wall or column using 38mm masonry nails spaced approximately at 600mm centres in two rows 26mm away from the top and bottom edges. The nails shall be punched below the surface and the holes filled with approved putty. Any jointing of the skirting shall use splayed butt joints.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6.4. The face edges of the flooring shall be lined with wrot timber edging to match. The edging strips shall be 38mm wide approximately x 12mm thick fixed to the base using adhesive as specified hereinbefore, projecting 12mm from the finished sides of floor slabs. Edging strips shall be jointed using glued splayed butt joints.

4.6.5. After sanding the flooring shall be cleaned, any gap sealed with approved sealer, stained and finished with three (3) coats of approved polyurethane paint. Each coat shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

4.7. Parquet Tile Flooring

4.7.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, parquet tiles shall be ready-made 120mm x 120mm x 10mm thick consisting of 120mm x 25mm x 10mm pressure treated kempas, keruing or other approved medium hardwood timber battens. The timber species for use in parquet flooring shall be as specified in SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY WORKS.

4.7.2. The flooring shall be laid to the pattern as approved by the S.O., on 20mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed with an approved waterproof adhesive applied in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. The screed shall be finished smooth with a steel trowel to an even surface and it shall be dry, clean and dust free before laying the parquet flooring. After the adhesive has set, the parquet flooring shall be sanded to a true smooth and even surface using a suitable sanding machine. Any misaligned or defective parquet shall be adjusted or replaced.

4.7.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, skirting to parquet flooring shall consist of 100mm x 12mm thick wrot timber skirting rounded at the top and fixed to the wall or column using 38mm masonry nails spaced approximately at 600mm centres in two rows 26mm away from the top and bottom edges. The nails shall be punched below the surface and the holes filled with approved putty. Any jointing of the skirting shall use splayed butt joints.

4.7.4. The face edges of the flooring shall be lined with wrot timber edging to match. The edging strips shall be 38mm wide approximately x 12mm thick fixed to the base using adhesive as specified hereinbefore, projecting 12mm from the finished sides of floor slabs. Any edging strips shall be jointed using glued splayed butt joints.

4.7.5. After sanding the flooring shall be cleaned, any gap sealed with approved sealer, stained and finished with three (3) coats of approved polyurethane paint and sanding between coats. Each coat shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. The required type of flooring finish shall be to S.O.'s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.8. Granite Slabs

4.8.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, granite slabs for flooring shall be 600mm x 600mm x 25mm thick and bedded with cement and sand mortar or alternatively with 9mm thick approved proprietary tile adhesive onto 25mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed as described hereinbefore. The slabs shall be laid butt-joint. Any gap shall be filled with an approved mixture of adhesive and grout powder. After grouting, the surface then shall be polished, buffered and finished with a layer of impregnator.

4.8.2. If used in wet or exposed areas, or on ground floor, waterproofing system shall be installed prior to the laying of granite slabs. The floors or the exposed wet areas shall be applied with two coats of approved waterproof coating.

4.8.3. The reverse side of granite slabs in contact with the ground floor or exposed wet wall surface shall be applied with approved waterproof coating.

4.9. Marble Slab

4.9.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, marble slabs for flooring shall be 600mm x 600mm x 25mm thick shall be bedded with cement: sand mortar or alternatively with 9mm thick approved tile adhesive onto 25mm thick cement and sand (1:3) screed. The slabs shall be laid butt-joint. Any gap shall be filled with an approved mixture of the adhesive and grout powder. After grouting, the surface then shall be polished, buffered and finished with a layer of impregnator.

4.9.2. If used in wet or exposed areas, or ground floor, a waterproofing system shall be installed prior to the laying of marble slabs. The floors or the exposed wet areas shall be applied with two coats of approved waterproofing coating.

4.9.3. The reverse side of marble slabs in contact with the ground floor or exposed wet wall surface areas shall be applied with approved waterproof coating.

4.10. Vinyl

4.10.1. Vinyl sheet or vinyl tile flooring shall be high performance homogeneous-heterogeneous type and specified in accordance with the following type and performances:

4.10.1.1. Vinyl Type 1: Heavy duty to withstand heavy traffic of trolleys.

4.10.1.2. Vinyl Type 2: Anti-static to cater for aseptic and dust free environments.

4.10.1.3. Vinyl Type 3: Anti-slip to cater for wet areas as well as slippery areas.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.10.1.4. Vinyl Type 4: Heavy duty, fully flexible and resilient for sports flooring and children play areas (Designed specially that combines tough wear layer with a resilient backing for comforts and under floor sound deadening properties and attractive good looks).

4.10.1.5. Vinyl Type 5: High Resistant to Chemical.

4.10.2. All joints to be hot welded and matching coloured. The skirting to the vinyl floor must be of the same vinyl to 150mm high with approved cove former and finished with matching coloured UPVC capping strips with approved recommended acrylic adhesive strictly to manufacturer's method of installation.

4.10.3. Vinyl sheets shall have Polyurethane Reinforced (PUR) surface treatment for easy maintenance.

4.10.4. Approved metal dividing clips shall be installed when vinyl flooring meets with other floor finishes.

4.10.5. Prior to the application of vinyl floor covering, the Contractor shall ensure that the floor substrate has a perfectly even surface, dry and free from dust and sand. Vinyl sheets shall be installed onto floor flatness tolerance of not more than $\pm$3mm for every 3m length floor area ready to receive vinyl flooring. Self-levelling compound of approved quality to be installed before finishing with vinyl flooring. The flatness tolerance shall strictly adhere to the manufacturer's method of installation.

4.10.6. Types of adhesive with low VOC shall be used strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the manufacturer.

4.10.7. Laying of all type's vinyl flooring shall only be carried out by specialists from the approved supplier of the material.

4.10.8. The Contractor shall incorporate damp proof treatment before laying the vinyl flooring to ensure that the floor slab/ or base screed is free from rising damp.

4.10.9. For waiting areas, corridors and other specific areas, the vinyl floors shall be completed with designed motifs, graphics and interplay of colours to the S.O.'s concurrence.

4.10.10. Stainless steel floor trap and gratings provided in vinyl flooring area shall be of special approved type that is suitable for vinyl flooring and shall be installed to manufacturer's specification and instructions.

4.10.11. Approved anti-slip nosing strips shall be used wherever vinyl is being laid on steps or staircases. Special approved type of metal grating suitable for vinyl flooring shall be used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.11. Indoor Sport Floors - Cushion PVC Sport Flooring

4.11.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, multi-purpose game court surfaces shall be finished with Cushion PVC Sport Flooring sheets endorsed and recommended surfacing systems with excellent shock absorption, elasticity, flexibility, strong protective membrane, waterproof, resilience and slip resistance to ensure great sports performance.

4.11.2. Cushion PVC Sport Flooring sheets shall be minimum overall thickness of 7.5mm comprising surface layer with protecsol treated, calendered and grained 100% PVC sheet.

4.11.3. It is reinforced by a double layer of non-woven fiberglass grid and double density closed cell foam. Shall undergone Sanosol treatment for fungistatic and bacteriostatic, surface treated with Protecsol cross-linked dirt protection treatment.

Weight: 4.7kg/m2,
Shock Absoprtion (EN 14808): P1
Impact Protection Index (IPI) (AC-P90-205) =76%,
Vertical Deformation (EN 14809): < 2mm,
Energy Return (pr EN WI 217): 0.4 m/s,
Abrasion Resistance (EN ISO 5470-1):<350mg,
Sliding Coefficient (EN 13036-4): 80-100,
Indentation Resistance (EN1516) : < 0.5mm,
Abrasion resistance EN ISO 5470-1) < 350mg.
Ball bounce (EN12235) >90%
Fire (EN13501-1): Cfl-S1
Complied to GREEN Label/ Certificate
Low VOC

4.11.4. Cushion PVC flooring sheets shall comply with approved or accredited by major sport federations, namely Badminton Wall Federation (BWF), International Basketball Federation (FIBA), Internation Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), Asean Football Confederation (AFC), Fédération Internationale de Volleyball (FIVB), International Floorball Federation (IFF).

4.11.5. The final appearance and performance of the floor covering will be determined and affected, in part, by the condition of the subfloor. The general requirement for the subfloor must be absolutely hard, smooth finished level, dry, structurally sound, free from cracks and other irregularities, free from contamination with paint, plaster, oil, grease or any substances that could affect the adhesion. A damp proof membrane must be laid under the concrete to act as a barrier against underlying hydrostatic pressure and moisture (for ground floor only). Cracks or hollowness must be repaired and filled with an appropriate material. The subfloor must be level with a tolerance of 3mm over 2m straight edge.

4.11.6. The floor covering should be underlayment 5mm self-levelling compound (e.g. CL 11 or NC146) with primer and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The tensile bending strength after 28 days is 6N/mm2 and compressive strength after 28 days is 30N/mm2. Self-levelling compound shall comply with green label certification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.11.7. The top of the covering is finished with damp proof membrane (for ground floor only) (e.g. HydroEpoxy 300 or PE146), a 2-component water based epoxy polyamide membrane/barrier coating. The cured membrane shall withstand 250kPa hydrostatic pressure which is equivalent to a 25m head of water. Application is in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

4.11.8. Cushion PVC Sport Flooring sheets installation shall only use low VOC adhesives.

5. Carpet

5.1. Carpet Tiles

5.1.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all carpets shall be of high quality, durable, loop pile type of 100% Nylon type 6 fibre (ASTM D 629-72/ANSI), 1/12 gauge, minimum 7mm overall thickness of pile height and cushion backing, 16 oz per sq. yard pile weight (normal traffic area), 24 oz per sq. yard pile weight (heavy traffic area).

5.1.2. Carpets shall be coated with protective coating (e.g. 3M Scotchgard™ or equivalent) for stain resistant and easier cleaning.

5.1.3. All ground floor areas, which are specified using carpet tiles, shall have approved damp proof membrane on the ground floor slabs.

5.1.4. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, wall edges shall be with approved minimum 100mm height timber skirting.

5.1.5. The Contractor shall be required to submit samples of the various colours/patterns and SIRIM Eco-Label certification.

5.1.6. Aluminium dividing strips or other suitable rust proof metal gripper strips shall be laid at junctions of different floor finishes and finishing flushed with flooring.

5.1.7. Carpet tiles can be laid over any smooth, hard floor like parquet, laminated flooring and stone. Ensure the surface is clean, level and dry before installation.

5.1.8. All floor areas, which are specified using carpets, must be dry, level, and free from dirt, grease, oil, paint, sealer, old adhesives, and other residues.

5.1.9. Carpet tiles installation shall only use low formaldehyde water-based adhesive.

5.1.10. Carpet tiles used shall be laid with close butt joints, stretched and balanced so that all seams are parallel with minimum bows with suitable rustproof metal gripper strips securely installed.

5.1.11. The carpets shall be installed in largest practical pieces and salvage shall be trimmed as required to assure colour uniformity and pattern match at seams. All carpet shall have its edges trimmed and neatly fitted around all perimeters, openings and obstructions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.1.12. Warranty minimum 2 years on manufacturing defects. Supply and install by approved installer by manufacturer.

5.2. Broadloom Carpet (Roll Carpet / wall to wall carpet)

5.2.1. Machine Tufted Carpet

5.2.1.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the machine tufted carpet shall be of high quality, durable, loop pile type or cut pile type or combination of both of 100% Nylon type 6 fibre (ASTM D 629-72/ANSI), 1/12 gauges, minimum 7mm overall thickness of pile height and PVC backing underlay, minimum 18oz per sq. yard pile weight (normal traffic area), minimum 24oz per sq. yard pile weight (heavy traffic area).

5.2.1.2. Broadloom carpets shall be coated with protective coating (e.g. 3M Scotchgard™ or equivalent) for stain resistant and easier cleaning.

5.2.1.3. All ground floor areas, which are specified using carpets, shall have approved damp proof membrane applied on the floor slabs. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all carpets shall be laid with 6mm thick rubber-crumb underlay.

5.2.1.4. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, wall edges shall be minimum 100mm height timber skirting.

5.2.1.5. All floor areas, which are specified using carpets, must be dry, level, and free from dirt, grease, oil, paint, sealer, old adhesives, and other residues.

5.2.1.6. The Contractor shall be required to submit samples of the various colours/patterns and SIRIM Eco-Label certification.

5.2.1.7. Aluminium dividing strips or other suitable rust proof metal gripper strips shall be laid at junctions of different floor finishes and finishing flushed with flooring.

5.2.1.8. Broadloom carpets used shall be laid with close butt joints with underlay, stretched and balanced so that all seams are parallel with minimum bows with suitable rustproof metal/ wood gripper/ gripper strips securely installed.

5.2.1.9. The carpets shall be installed in largest practical pieces and salvage shall be trimmed as required to assure colour uniformity and pattern match at seams. All carpet shall have its edges trimmed and neatly fitted around all perimeters, openings and obstructions.

5.2.1.10. Warranty minimum 2 years on manufacturing defects. Supply and install by approved installer by manufacturer.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.2. Axminster Carpet

5.2.2.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the axminster carpet shall be of high quality, durable, cut pile type of 80% Wool 20% Nylon type 6 fibre (ASTM D 629-72/ANSI), 1/12 gauges 7/7 rows and pitch, minimum 7mm overall thickness of pile height and jute backing, minimum 32oz per sq. yard pile weight (normal traffic area), minimum 42oz per sq. yard pile weight (heavy traffic area).

5.2.2.2. Broadloom carpets shall be coated with protective coating (e.g. 3M Scotchgard™ or equivalent) for stain resistant and easier cleaning.

5.2.2.3. All ground floor areas, which are specified using carpets, shall have approved damp proof membrane applied on the floor slabs. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all carpets shall be laid with 6mm thick rubber-crumb underlay.

5.2.2.4. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, wall edges shall be minimum 100mm height timber skirting.

5.2.2.5. All floor areas, which are specified using carpets, must be dry, level, and free from dirt, grease, oil, paint, sealer, old adhesives, and other residues.

5.2.2.6. The Contractor shall be required to submit samples of the various colours/patterns and SIRIM Eco-Label certification.

5.2.2.7. Aluminium dividing strips or other suitable rust proof metal gripper strips shall be laid at junctions of different floor finishes and finishing flushed with flooring.

5.2.2.8. Broadloom carpets used shall be laid with close butt joints with underlay, stretched and balanced so that all seams are parallel with minimum bows with suitable rustproof metal/ wood gripper/ gripper strips securely installed.

5.2.2.9. The carpets shall be installed in largest practical pieces and salvage shall be trimmed as required to assure colour uniformity and pattern match at seams. All carpet shall have its edges trimmed and neatly fitted around all perimeters, openings and obstructions.

5.2.2.10. Warranty minimum 5 years on manufacturing defects. Supply and install by approved installer by manufacturer.

5.2.3. Stone Plastic Composite (SPC) Flooring

5.2.3.1. Overall thickness: 5mm to 7mm for commercial application, 4mm to 5mm for residential application.

5.2.3.2. Wear layer thickness: 0.3mm to 0.5mm for residential application, 0.5mm to 0.7mm for commercial application.

5.2.3.3. Adhesive thickness: 2mm to 3mm for residential application.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.3.4. Length: 60-inch/ 152.4cm planks.

5.2.3.5. Width: 9-inch/ 22.66cm planks.

5.2.3.6. Thickness: 5.7mm thickness.

5.2.3.7. Core material: Waterproof Core – Rigid Vinyl – SPC.

5.2.3.8. Surface texture: Natural texture.

5.2.3.9. Warranty: Lifetime residential warranty and 10 years commercial warranty.

6. Seamless Flooring System

6.1. All concrete floor slabs shall be applied with waterproofing and floor hardener. High-performance, self-levelling epoxy or polyurethane (PU) resin shall be used in areas that are subject to heavy-duty machinery and high traffic.

6.2. Chemical resistant epoxy resin shall be used in laboratories and/or stores unless otherwise specified.

6.3. Polyurethane resin shall be used in areas that need hygienic clean floors and subject to thermal shocks, such as food preparation areas, cold storage, or freezer in kitchens.

6.4. Polished concrete, wherever specified, shall be a super flat concrete floor slab treated with an approved coat of nano lithium concrete densifier. It shall be grinded to either 800, 1500, or 3000 grit level (depending on the function) before executing works. Polished concrete shall be low maintenance, waterproof, chemical resistant, and with the following specification:

i. Compressive strength: 8 N/mm² (ASTM C942-99)

ii. Abrasion Resistance: 70.3mg weight loss & wear index at 1000 cycles (ASTM D4060)

iii. Skid Resistance: Wet: 62, Dry: 82 (ASTM E303)

iv. Water absorption: 4.89% (BS 1881: Part 122)

v. Pull out adhesion test: 967 Psi (ASTM D45410)

6.5. Heavy duty coloured stamped or stencilled concrete or any other approved alternatives shall be used at driveways and car porches unless otherwise specified.

6.6. Coloured concrete floor hardener shall be provided in areas of heavy machinery works. It shall be laid with a self-levelling epoxy floor complete with floor hardener and crystallisation or cementitious waterproofing. A proprietary floor hardener system shall be used and applied following the manufacturer's recommendation. Floor hardener materials shall be of high quality, heavy-duty 5mm thick above 150mm thick concrete floor slab.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION L: CEILING		PAGE
1.	General	L/1
2.	Acoustic Requirements	L/1
3.	Materials and Ceiling Components	L/1
4.	Ceiling Suspension System	L/5

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, all ceilings for internal use shall be a range of gypsum plasterboards or as approved by the S.O. with class 'O' fire rating and all ceiling installations shall comply with the classification of fire spread as stipulated in the 8th Schedule Uniform Building By-Law 1984.

1.2. All concealed ceilings shall be provided with dedicated service access to the ceiling void for maintenance of services above the ceiling space in accordance with the Drawings and approval of the S.O..

1.3. All sprinkler heads (drops) shall have a 12.5mm diameter oversize ring, sleeve or adaptor through the ceiling tile to allow for free movement of the sprinkler pipes. It shall also comply with the local fire regulations and to the S.O.'s approval.

1.4. The ceiling installation shall not commence works until the building is effectively weather-tight and the work area of wet trades has been completed and dried.

2. Acoustic Requirements

2.1. Acoustic requirements specified or shown on the Drawings, such as sound absorption, sound insulation (against air-borne and impact noise) shall be tested in accordance with BS EN 13964, BS EN ISO 10140, BS EN ISO 354[WTH1] or other acceptable standards.

2.2. A full test report shall be submitted to the S.O. as proof of compliance. It shall relate to the entire specified system. Any variations shall be endorsed by the test laboratory or field testing. Test reports, comments and the testing authority shall be stated in the manufacturer's trade literature or be made available upon request or both.

2.3. All acoustic ceilings shall be of proprietary system using mineral fibre boards or spray applied cellulose on ceiling and/or soffit of slab as approved by the S.O. and conforms to class 'O' fire rating classification comply with BS 476 Part 6 & Part 7.

3. Materials and Ceiling Components

3.1. Zinc-Coated and Aluminium/Zinc Coated Steel

Zinc-coated and aluminium/zinc-coated steel used for the construction of suspended ceiling components shall comply with MS 1196 or other equivalent Standards. The Contractor shall provide proof of compliance to the approval of the S.O.. Where sections have been cut from zinc-coated or aluminium/zinc-coated sheets, the cut edges shall be treated with protective anti-rust paint to prevent corrosion. All pre-painted finish for ceilings shall be as specified under SECTION G: ROOFING.

3.2. Linear Strip Ceiling

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, linear strip ceiling shall be aluminium pre-painted anodized, consisting of 150mm width x 12.5mm deep x 0.6mm thick panel fixed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation and to S.O.'s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3. Plasterboard

3.3.1. All plasterboards dimensions, its tolerances and flexural breaking load shall comply with BS EN 520. The board shall carry class 'O' approval from JBPM.

3.3.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings the size for plasterboard ceiling shall be 600mm x 600mm x 9mm thick min. and shall be suspended from the soffit with adjustable hanger rods in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and S.O..'s approval.

3.4. Plasterboard with improved core adhesion at high temperature (Type F)

The type of board and test requirements shall be in accordance with BS EN 520, and to the approval of the S.O.. The board shall carry Class 'O' approval from JBPM.

3.5. Plasterboard with reduced water absorption (Type H)

The types of moisture resistance board to receive paint finish shall be in accordance with BS EN 520 and to the approval of the S.O.. The board shall carry Class 'O' approval from JBPM.

3.6. Mineral Fibre Boards

3.6.1. Unless otherwise specified, the board size shall be 600mm x 1200mm x 15mm thick sq. edges. The board shall carry Class 'O' approval from the JBPM and the requirement of sag resistance shall be minimum of RH95 and above.

3.6.2. Mineral Fibre Board shall have a requirement of Noise Reduction Coefficient (NRC) rating minimum of 0.70.

3.6.3. Surface coating of the board shall be applied with vinyl latex paint in white colour at the factory and the surface design/texture of the board shall be to S.O.'s approval.

3.7. Fibre Cement Ceiling Panel

Fibre cement ceiling panel shall be asbestos free and shall be an autoclaved cellulose fibre cement flat board. Thickness must be minimum 3.2mm, 4.5mm and 6mm (internal) and 6mm, 9mm for (external). The basic composition of the panel should consist of cement, refined sand and cellulose fibre. The material shall be classified as Class O in accordance with BS476 Part 4, or Part 6 and Part 7 requirements (fire-listed) under SIRIM QAS fire listing scheme.

3.8. Acoustic Glass Wool Ceiling Panel

Acoustic glass wool ceiling panel shall be lightweight fibre glass wool material with high acoustical sound absorption of NRC: 0.90-1.00 (ASTMC 423). Unless otherwise specified the size of the panel shall be 600mm x 1200mm x 20mm thick, sq. edge fixed to aluminium tee exposed grid systems, suspended from the soffit with adjustable hanger rods in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation and S.O.'s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.9. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GRG)

3.9.1. GRG Boards are manufactured by glass fibre reinforced gypsum and consist of non-combustible high-grade gypsum casting plaster with glass fibre membranes. Unless otherwise specified minimum sizes shall be 1200mm X 900mm x 9mm thick. The board shall conform to the following:

Fire performance : GRG Boards are rated non-combustible as defined in BS 476: Part 4.

Dry Density : Approx. 1660kg/m²

3.9.2. GRG boards shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and to S.O.'s approval.

3.10. Cornice

3.10.1. Unless otherwise specified, cornice shall be provided of the same ceiling material for all plaster ceiling materials.

3.10.2. Cornice shall be fixed to the walls and ceiling using proprietary adhesive or as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

3.10.3. Large cornices shall be fixed using screws together with cornice adhesive as recommended by the cornice manufacturer and to S.O.'s approval.

3.10.4. Cornice should be carried and handled carefully to avoid cracking the core or wrinkling the paper liner. Where possible, the Contractor shall use full lengths of cornice and mitre all joints.

3.10.5. The Contractor shall ensure accurate and level placement by marking ceilings and walls with a line at the cornice edge.

3.10.6. Cornice with shorter length shall be installed first followed by the longer lengths by bowing out to spring mitres fit into place.

3.11. Reinforcing/Jointing Tape

The tape shall not be less than 50mm width paper tape in accordance with ASTM C475 from an approved manufacturer and to S.O.'s approval.

3.12. Jointing Compound

Jointing compound shall be of setting type or pre-mixed multi-purpose gypsum based air drying type compound, in accordance with BS EN 13963 and to the approval of the S.O..

3.13. Sealants

The application of fire sealant for plasterboard with improved core adhesion at high temperature (Type F) and wet area sealant for plasterboard with reduced water absorption (Type H) shall be in accordance with BS 8212 and to the approval of the S.O.. The appropriate type of sealant shall be used for the required type of plasterboard. Elastomeric sealants can be used at the perimeter of the dry lining or partitioning to provide an airtight construction and to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.14. Control Joint

Unless otherwise specified, control joints shall be provided in a long continuous run of ceiling, spaced at not more than 12m centres maximum and recommended by the manufacturer and to the approval of the S.O..

3.15. Anchors and Fasteners

3.15.1. The Contractor shall submit the details of the proposed proprietary anchor to the S.O. for approval.

3.15.2. Notwithstanding the above, the alternative anchor proposed shall be made of carbon steel galvanised to minimum thickness of 5 µm or stainless steel in accordance with European Technical Approval Guideline ETAG 001 Metal Anchors for Use in Concrete.

3.15.3. The size of the anchor fixing shall not be less than 6mm diameter (M6) with effective anchorage depth of not less than 30mm measured from the soffit of the floor slab. The hole for the anchor shall be drilled using a drill bit of corresponding size to the proprietary anchor. The design resistance in all load directions shall not be less than 1.10kN.

3.15.4. Shot-fired (hybrid-pin) alternative anchors shall not be used to install the suspended ceiling hangers to the concrete soffit. Screws with nylon wing plugs shall not be used as ceiling anchors to install the suspended ceilings.

3.15.5. Fasteners shall have a corrosion-resistant finish and be appropriate for intended use, in accordance with BS EN 14566. The heads of fasteners shall be shaped so that they can be driven slightly below the surface of the plasterboard without punching through the paper liner.

3.16. Acoustical Cellulose Insulation

3.16.1. Spray Applied Acoustical Cellulose Insulation on ceiling and/or soffit of slab shall be:

3.16.1.1 Thickness – minimum 30mm

3.16.1.2 Thermal conductivity (k-value) = 0.0029 W/mK tested to ASTM C-177.

3.16.1.3 Fire retardant Class “O” complying with BS476 Part 6 & 7 and endorsed by JBPM.

3.16.1.4 Average moisture absorption of not more than 15% as per ASTM C739.

3.16.1.5 Tested Noise Reduction Coefficient of minimum NRC 0.75 at 30mm thickness.

3.16.1.6 Tested to be non-toxic and asbestos free, contain no carcinogenic materials and shall not cause any skin irritation to humans

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.16.2. Where required, appropriate surface preparation and treatment should be done on the surface of the substrate according to manufacturer's recommendation.

3.16.3. The application of cellulose insulation shall be applied strictly to manufacturer's method statement and to S.O.'s approval.

4. Ceiling Suspension System

4.1. General

4.1.1. Batten systems (furring channels) as vertical ceiling hangers shall not be allowed for the installation of proprietary ceiling systems.

4.1.2. Where grid ceiling suspension systems are installed exposed to wind condition (outside building), all lay-in ceiling panels/boards shall be secured to the suspension system with minimum two proprietary `hold-down clip' for each tile as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

4.1.3. Only proprietary adjustable butterfly type locking clips (rod joiner) shall be used with a minimum thickness of 0.48mm and galvanised coating mass of minimum 80g/sq. m. The locking clips shall be of min. steel grade SK-5 or approved equivalent with a minimum pull off strength of 110kgs.

4.2. Fixed Ceiling System

4.2.1. Timber framing or metal framing system shall be designed and installed to support the fixed ceiling panels/boards on the external or outside space of the building as shown on the Drawings. All external ceilings shall use fixed ceiling system.

4.2.2. All timber materials used shall be treated and as specified under SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY. Unless otherwise specified, ceiling boards fixed to the timber frames shall be with butt 'V' joint using nails or screws as recommended by the ceiling manufacturer and to S.O.'s approval.

4.2.3. Where conceal ceilings are used, all ceiling panels/boards fixed to the metal frames shall be screwed permanently to the metal framing system as recommended by the ceiling manufacturer and to S.O.'s approval.

4.2.4. All screw fixings of the ceiling panel/boards to the framing system shall be completely sealed to match with the ceiling surface. All external ceilings shall be painted with weather resistant paint as specified under SECTION N: PAINTING.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3. Grid Ceiling Suspension System

4.3.1. Vertical Suspension Members

4.3.1.1. Ceiling hangers shall be galvanised mild steel machine straightened hanger rods of minimum 4mm diameter consisting of two pieces length with a galvanization thickness of minimum 80g/sq. m. and tensile strength of minimum 350MPa. held together by a galvanised rod joiner (adjustable type galvanised locking clips). Only proprietary adjustable locking clips (butterfly type) shall be used as a rod joiner.

4.3.1.2. Proprietary anchor fixing shall not be less than 6mm diameter (M6) with effective anchorage depth of not less than 30mm measured from the soffit of the floor slab. The hole for the anchor shall be drilled using a drill bit of corresponding size to the anchor. The proprietary anchor is fixed to the structural soffit at a distance 200mm away from the wall and then spaced equal to or not more than 1200mm centre to centre (c/c) to form the grid of the ceiling hanger.

4.3.1.3. One end of the hanger shall be attached to a pre-drilled G300 steel grade with AZ150 zinc aluminium alloy L-shaped soffit cleat 60mm x 20mm x 25mm (width) and minimum base metal thickness of 1.15mm with a galvanization thickness of minimum 80g/sq. m. for suspending the pre-straightened hanger rod. The other end of the hanger shall be secured using proprietary locking clips to the primary T-section. The T-sections shall be fixed accordingly to the required ceiling level by adjusting the length of the ceiling hanger through the rod joiner. Alternatively, zinc coated M6 x 60mm fisheye anchor may be considered at soffit.

4.3.1.4. One end of the pre-straightened hanger rod shall be hooked to the pre-drilled soffit cleat and the other end of the hanger shall be secured to the primary T-section using proprietary locking clips. The T-sections shall be fixed accordingly to the required ceiling level by adjusting the length of the ceiling hanger through the rod joiner.

4.3.1.5. The proprietary adjustable locking clips (butterfly type rod joiner) shall be 0.5mm minimum thickness with galvanised coating mass of minimum 80g/sq. m. The locking clips shall be of minimum steel grade SK-5 and with a minimum pull off strength of 110kgs.

4.3.2. Horizontal Suspension Members

4.3.2.1. The T-grid system shall be manufactured to a minimum 24mm width x 30mm height T-section rigidized (rotary stitching) on all T-sections and with a load carrying capacity of minimum 20kgs/m² per ASTM C635. All T-sections shall be in pre-painted white or powder coated colour white. Installation shall refer to the manufacturer's method statement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.2.2. Perimeter wall angles shall be securely fixed to the adjacent perimeter walls using appropriate fixings forming part of the grid ceiling system as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

4.4. Concealed Ceiling Suspension System (Soffit-ceiling distance < 1800mm)

Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings and when the distance between the concrete soffit and the suspended ceiling board is less than 1800mm in vertical height, the concealed ceiling suspension system shall be as follows:

4.4.1. Vertical Suspension Members

4.4.1.1. Ceiling hangers shall be rigidized galvanised mild steel 25mm x 25mm angle section with 0.5mm base metal thickness or galvanised mild steel machine straightened hanger rods of minimum 4mm diameter with a galvanization thickness of minimum 80g/sq. m. and tensile strength of minimum 350MPa. The rod shall be in 2 pieces and should be used in conjunction with the adjustable suspension (butterfly type) clip/rod joiner. Levelling of the ceiling shall be executed in accordance with the manufacturer's method statement.

4.4.1.2. Proprietary anchor fixing shall not be less than 6mm diameter (M6 or ¼") with effective anchorage depth of not less than 30mm measured from the soffit of the floor slab. The hole for the anchor shall be drilled using a drill bit of corresponding size to the anchor. The proprietary anchor shall be fixed to the structural soffit at a distance 200mm away from the wall and then spaced equal to or not more than 1000mm c/c to form the grid of the ceiling hanger.

4.4.1.3. Where hanger rods are used, one end of the hanger rod shall be attached to a pre-drilled G300 steel grade with AZ150 zinc aluminium alloy L-shaped soffit cleat 60mm x 20mm x 25mm (width) and minimum base metal thickness of 1.15mm. Alternatively, zinc coated M6 x 60mm fisheye anchors may be considered at soffit. The other end of the hanger shall be secured using proprietary locking clips to the primary channel (main runners).

4.4.1.4. Where mild steel angle sections are used as ceiling hangers, one end of the ceiling hanger shall be connected to the pre-drilled proprietary anchor fastener to the soffit slab. The other end of the hanger shall be secured using proprietary locking clips or suspension brackets to the primary channel (main runners).

4.4.2. Horizontal Members

4.4.2.1. Primary rigidized galvanised steel channel (main runners) shall be 34mm x 12mm x 0.4mm minimum BMT at a distance of 100mm away from the wall and spaced equal to or not more than 1000mm c/c (the minimum thickness may vary according to the profile with larger cross section values with appropriate justification from manufacturer). Installation shall refer to the manufacturer's method statement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4.2.2. Secondary rigidized galvanised steel channel 34mm x 12mm x 0.4mm minimum BMT shall be secured using proprietary locking clips or suspension brackets to the primary channel.

4.4.2.3. The primary and secondary channels shall be connected using galvanised proprietary locking clips or suspension brackets with minimum thickness of 0.5mm (the minimum thickness may vary according to the profile with larger cross section values with appropriate justification from manufacturer) and screwed as recommended by the manufacturer. And no tilting movements are allowed on the primary channel once secured with locking clips.

4.4.2.4. Unless otherwise specified, a single layer 9mm thick gypsum board ceiling shall be screwed using approved drywall screw minimum (3.5mm Ø) x 25mm length fixed at maximum distance of 200mm c/c to the secondary channel as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.5. Concealed Ceiling Suspension System (Floor-ceiling distance > 1800mm)

Unless otherwise shown on the drawings or when the distance between the concrete soffit and the suspended ceiling board exceeds 1800mm in vertical height, the concealed ceiling suspension system shall be as follows:

4.5.1. Vertical suspension members

4.5.1.1. Ceiling hanger system shall be galvanised mild steel threaded rods of not less than 6mm diameter.

4.5.1.2. Fixing of vertical suspension hangers to soffit slab shall be by using threaded rod and proprietary anchor (drop in anchor or equivalent). Identify the actual location of the suspended point on Site, mark the position for drilling, the position should be no more than 100mm away from the perimeter wall, drilling at least 28mm depth. Insert corresponding diameter drop-in anchor or equivalent, for best result hammer the “pin” slightly inside the drop-in-anchor. Cut threaded rod to require suspension length and screw fix the threaded rod into the corresponding diameter drop-in-anchor or equivalent. Slightly pull the threaded rod to check the fixing.

4.5.1.3. One end of the threaded ceiling hanger rod shall be connected to the pre-drilled anchor fastener (drop-in anchors or equivalent) and the other end of the threaded rod shall be secured to the proprietary locking clips or suspension brackets with two M6 nuts and locked to the primary channel (main runners).

4.5.2. Horizontal Members

4.5.2.1. Primary channel shall be galvanised steel 38mm x 12mm x 1mm thick minimum placed at a distance of 100mm away from the wall and spaced equal to or not more than 1000mm c/c. The primary channel shall have the characteristic strength of at least 250N/mm². Installation shall refer to manufacturer’s method statement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.2.2. The dimension of the secondary channel shall be at not less than 50mm x 20mm x 0.5mm thick minimum place at 450mm c/c minimum for 9mm thickness board and 600mm c/c minimum for 12mm thickness board. The secondary channel shall have the characteristic strength of at least 250N/mm².

4.5.2.3. The primary and secondary channel shall be connected using galvanize proprietary locking clip with minimum thickness of 0.5mm (the thickness may vary according to the profile with larger cross section values with appropriate justification from manufacturer) and screw as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.5.2.4. Unless otherwise specified, a single layer 9mm thick minimum plasterboard ceiling shall be screwed using approved drywall screw minimum (3.5mm Ø) x 25mm length fixed at maximum 200mm c/c to the secondary channel as recommended by the manufacturer.

4.6. Performance and Installation Requirements

4.6.1. Suspended ceiling systems are not designed for bearing additional weight and shall not be regarded as structural elements. Electrical wiring systems, including cable trays, conduits, junction boxes, lighting fixtures, air-conditioning ducts, air diffusers and other appurtenances shall not be placed directly on the ceiling and shall be independently supported and independently braced from the structure.

4.6.2. Suspended ceilings shall be designed to ensure that detrimental levels of water and condensation are not formed within or on the surfaces of the ceiling and related components and the ceilings shall be designed according to Class C conditions of BS EN 13964.

4.6.3. Other steel components of the substructure such as supporting member, perimeter trim, etc. shall have a characteristic strength of at least 250N/mm² and their tolerances shall comply with BS EN 13964. No bends or notches or drilling or other alterations from its original state are allowed on steel components unless allowed by the manufacturer.

4.6.4. Where not specified, tolerances for the ceiling shall comply with BS EN 13964. The maximum deflection between two suspension points shall not exceed L/500 where L is the suspension distance between the two points.

4.6.5. The top fixing of all suspension components shall be made to the primary structural framing element, unless specifically designed otherwise. The Contractor shall ensure the fixings are of a corrosion-resistant material suitable for the intended application, and fixings shall be compatible with the material of the structure to which they are to be fitted.

4.7. Structural Steel Fixing

4.7.1. Self-drilling screws are not allowed for structural steel, unless specifically designed otherwise. These screws shall not be placed in tension unless specifically designed for that purpose.

4.7.2. Penetrations made into the structural steel by drilling shall be duly approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.7.3. Clips shall be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

4.8. Cold Formed Truss/Timber Truss Fixing

4.8.1. Suspended ceiling system fixings to cold formed trusses shall only be allowed by using steel plate straps. For the case of proprietary truss systems, the Contractor shall obtain written approval from the Truss System Provider and the S.O..

4.8.2. Fixings to timber joists shall be made into the side of the timber, with five times the diameter of the fastener clear edge distances.

4.9. Glued Laminated Timber Fixing

Top fixing to glued laminated timber members shall only be allowed with the approval of a P.E. The glued laminated timber shall be fabricated as specified under SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY.

4.10. Concrete Fixing

4.10.1. Shot-fired fasteners are not allowed to be installed directly to a concrete flat roof slab. Separate structural framing elements for ceiling fixing shall be specifically designed if required and it shall be approved by the S.O..

4.10.2. Fixing to aerated/lightweight concrete shall only be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

4.11. Purlin fixing

4.11.1. Fixings shall be made of steel plate straps. No connections requiring drillings to the web/lip of the purlins are allowed, unless specifically designed otherwise.

4.11.2. Where flange connections are necessary, they should be made as close as possible to the web of the purlin, and design calculations shall be provided to ensure the structural capacity of the purlin is not compromised.

4.11.3. Fixings shall be selected and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specification and approved by the S.O..

4.12. All concrete expansion bolts shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations taking due care to maintain minimum edge distances, spacing and embedment depth.

4.13. Ceiling hangers shall be installed in accordance with the ceiling system manufacturer's recommendation. Bends as means of levelling the ceiling or to avoid plenum services, shall not be made in the ceiling hangers. Where ceiling hangers cannot be secured at the specified spacing, secondary members shall be installed to manufacturer's recommendation.

4.14. In areas where the suspended ceiling is adjacent to rooms or areas with 24 hours air-conditioning and the concrete soffits are applied with PU foam, the ceiling suspension hanger shall be secured to the concrete soffit using M6 x 30mm A4 stainless steel (DIN17440) anchor bolts as specified or shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.15. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, plasterboard partitions shall be fixed to the primary framing members of the ceiling suspension system in accordance with BS 8212.

4.16. Suspended Ceiling Exposed to Wind (Outside Building).

4.16.1. Wind Load

4.16.1.1. The minimum basic wind speed shall be 35 m/s. However, the minimum basic wind speed shall be increased to 41 m/s for lightweight covering.

4.16.1.2. The requirement of wind load shall be as stated in the MS 1553 – Code of Practice on Wind Loading for Building Structures. The minimum basic wind speed shall be as specified above or as per the value stated in MS 1553 whichever higher.

4.16.1.3. Load combinations shall be clearly identified (as per MS EN 1993 Part 1 to Part 3 or other equivalent standards recognised internationally) and itemised to enable design checking to be carried out upon the most adverse conditions or the effect (e.g. effect of uplift) under consideration.

4.16.1.4. Where the grid ceilings system is installed to areas exposed to wind condition (outside buildings), all lay-in ceiling panels/boards shall be secured to the suspension system with min. two proprietary `hold-down clip' for each tile as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O.. Installation shall refer to the manufacturer's method statement.

4.17. Testing and Inspection

4.17.1. The Contractor shall carry out in-situ Pull-Out Test for the complete ceiling suspension (hanger) system inclusive of the rod joiner and the anchors. The sampling rate shall be five (5) samples for every 200 number of hangers installed and the points of testing shall be carried out subject to S.O..'s approval.

4.17.2. The minimum load for the pull-out test shall be 0.5 kN applied to each complete ceiling suspension sample inclusive of rod joiner where applicable. The test sample shall be left for the duration of minimum 8 hours and the observation shall be recorded and submitted to the S.O. for approval.

4.17.3. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. in writing to request for inspection and approval prior to closing up of the ceiling suspension system with ceiling panels.

4.18. 24 Hours Air Conditioning Rooms

All ceiling for 24 hours air conditioning rooms shall made from soffit and apply with spray a layer Polyurethane Spray Foam Insulation System with K-value ≤ 0.0272 W/(m°K), zero Formaldehyde and VOC's content ≤17.67g/L. to wall and under the soffit of the floor slab. Minimum 50mm thick and extended at least 1.5m all around. Top most floor which allocates AHU room shall have soffit ceiling with skim coat.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.19. Warranty

4.19.1. When a proprietary ceiling system is used, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a warranty from the manufacturer with the following provisions:

4.19.1.1 The products used are genuine and free from manufacturing defects;

4.19.1.2 The complete ceiling suspension (hanger) system are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's method statement, recommendation, guidance and specifications that will deliver the specified level of performance;

4.19.1.3 The warranty certificate shall cover a period of 10 years from the date of Certificate of Practical Completion against any defect or failure due to the installation and workmanship by the manufacturer's registered panel installer.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION M: GLAZING		PAGE
1.	General	M/1
2.	Sealants	M/1
3.	Glass Thickness	M/1
4.	Glazing	M/1
5.	Clear Glass	M/1
6.	Safety Glass	M/2
7.	Decorative Glass	M/2
8.	Low Emission Glass	M/3
9.	Glazing Work to Timber Frames	M/3
10.	Glazing Work to Metal Frames	M/3
11.	Glazing Works to Louvred Window	M/4
12.	Glazing to UPVC Frame	M/4
13.	Frameless Glazing	M/4
14.	Glazing Works to Patented Windows, Doors, Panels and Sky Lights.	M/4
15.	Fixing of Glass Blocks	M/5
16.	Product Delivery, Storage and Handling	M/5
17.	Storage	M/5
18.	Protection	M/5
19.	Installation	M/5
20.	Cleaning Upon Completion	M/6

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

Generally, all glass shall conform to MS 1135 and shall be free from bubbles, specks and other defects. Samples shall be submitted for the approval of the S.O..

2. Sealants

2.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, sealants shall be silicone, rubber or other approved type applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2.2. Joint sealant for aluminium profile shall be of silicone, polyurethane, polysulphide or other equivalent suitable for its intended use.

2.3. Joint sealant for uPVC profile shall be of silicone, polyurethane, polysulphide, ethylene propylene diene monomer (EPDM) rubber, thermoplastic elastomers (TPE) or other equivalent suitable for its intended use.

2.4. Joint sealant for non-structural use in building shall be an approved type and shall comply with BS EN 15651-2.

2.5. Joint sealant for structural use in building shall be an approved type and shall comply with BS EN 13022.

3. Glass Thickness

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the type and minimum thickness of glass shall be as stated in the Schedule of Glass in **APPENDIX M1**.

4. Glazing

4.1. All doors and windows etc. except louver windows shall be glazed as shown on the Drawings or the Schedule of Doors and Windows.

4.2. All glass shall be cut to size with 2mm clearance all around the rebates. All exposed edges of glass panes shall be rounded off.

4.3. All glazing works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

4.4. Figured or textured glass surface for windows shall be installed facing the interior.

5. Clear Glass

Clear float glass shall be to BS 952, Type I, Class 1, Quality Q3, and 6mm thick unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6. Safety Glass

6.1. Safety glass shall be manufactured in accordance with BS 6206.

6.1.1. Tempered Glass

A single piece of specially heat-treated or chemically treated glass, with a stress pattern such that the piece when fractured reduces to numerous fragments, with no large jagged edges. Fully tempered glass shall be glazing quality, manufactured in accordance with BS 6206 and unless otherwise specified shall be 6.0mm thick Type I.

6.1.2. Laminated Safety Glass

Laminated safety shall consist of two (2) or more layers of glass with one (1) or more layers of transparent/ pigmented and specially treated Polyvinyl Butyral (PVB) sandwiched between the glass layers. The glass shall have comprehensive strength 1000N/mm² and unless otherwise specified.

6.1.3. Bullet Resistant Laminated Glass

Bullet resistant laminated glass shall comply with BS EN 356 or BS EN 1063. Framing to glass shall be supplied by the glass manufacturer, including polyurethane gaskets. The glass composite should combine properties which have abrasion resistance elements.

6.1.4. Wire Glass

Wire glass shall be manufactured in accordance with SIRIM standard and JBPM approval. Wire glass which is installed at any Fire Rated Wall or Fire Rated Door should have JBPM approval.

7. Decorative Glass

7.1. Glass Blocks

Glass blocks may be solid or hollow blocks with clear, coloured or obscured appearance and shall be manufactured in square or rectangular units on the product. Installation shall be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

7.2. Spandrel Panel (pacified)

Spandrel is a portion of the exterior wall of a multi-storey building that covers the area below the sill of the vision glass installation. Spandrel panel (pacified) shall be heat strengthened or tempered float glass with ceramic frit or silicone polyester enamel pacifier coating applied to surface.

7.3. Reflective Glass

A metallic coating shall be applied to one side of the glass to increase the amount of reflection by the glass in both the visible and infra-red (light and heat) range of the electromagnetic spectrum. This metallic coating shall be applied to clear or body tinted glass. U value for this glass shall be in between 5.1 to 5.7 W/m².K for 6mm thickness.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Low Emission Glass

8.1. Low-E glass units shall be permanently marked with the appropriate certification label of the SIRIM Ecolabel.

8.2. Low-E glass falls into two broad cate.g.ories: soft coat and hard coat. Both applications involve depositing a thin, transparent coating of silver or tin oxide on the glass surface to allow short-wavelength sunlight to pass through while blocking long-wavelength heat radiation. The difference between the two (2) coatings lies in their application, which affects the glazing performance and durability.

8.3. Soft (or sputtered) coat is the most common type of low-E glass. In this application, the layer of silver is deposited onto the glass through a sputtering process after the glass has been manufactured. This type of coating is fairly delicate and must be protected within an insulated glass unit (IGU) to prevent scratching.

8.4. Hard coat (or pyrolytic) is the most common type of low-e. The process is applying a thin layer of tin oxide onto the surface of the molten hot glass. Applying the tin at this stage welds it to the glass, resulting in a durable coating.

8.5. The minimum U-Value for tropical design for double glazed Low-E glass shall be ranges from 3.8 to 3.6 W/sq.m.K for 6mm thick (with 6mm air space/layer) and 3.5 to 1.0 W/m².K for 6mm thick (with 12.9mm air space/ layer). The U-Value for single glazed Low-E glass with 6mm thickness shall range from 5.6 to 3.8 W/m².K. This glass shall be used as safety fire rated glass for doors and windows.

8.6. Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) or Shading Coefficient is a measure of how much solar heat is transmitted through the glass. The SHGC ranges from 0 to 1.

9. Glazing Work to Timber Frames

9.1. The grooves and rebates to be glazed shall first be cleaned, primed with wood primer, painted with one (1) coat of oil paint and allowed to dry, followed by the application of a thin bed of putty or synthetic sealant.

9.2. The glass panes shall then be properly placed and secured in the grooves or rebates with timber beadings as detailed in the Drawings.

9.3. Where the glass panes are to be secured with putty or synthetic sealants, the glass shall be placed and held in the grooves or rebates with approved sprigs driven at intervals of not exceeding 300mm centres. The glass shall then be finally secured with back-putty or sealants finished true to profile or as detailed in the Drawings.

9.4. Installation of timber frames for doors and windows shall refer to SECTION I: TIMBER, JOINERY AND IRONMONGERY.

10. Glazing Work to Metal Frames

10.1. The grooves and rebates to be glazed shall first be cleaned of rust and primed with an approved metal primer and allowed to dry, followed by the application of a thin bed of glazing putty or sealant. The glass panes shall then be placed and secured in the grooves and rebates with metal, aluminium beadings or neoprene rubber in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions or as detailed in the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.2. Where the glass panes are to be secured with putty, the panes shall be placed and held in the grooves or rebates with spring clips sets in holes in the frame. The glass shall then be finally secured with back-putty or synthetic sealants finished true to profile or as detailed in the drawings.

10.3. Installation of metal frames for doors and windows shall refer to SECTION J: STRUCTURAL STEEL AND METALWORKS.

11. Glazing Works to Louvred Window

11.1. The glass blades for fixed louvred window shall be properly housed in the grooves of the timber frames and secured in position with timber beadings as shown on the Drawings.

11.2. In the case of adjustable louvred windows, the louvred frames shall be fixed on to the vertical members of the window frame and secured with 20mm long dome headed galvanised screws fixed at 200mm centres. The louvre blades shall then be inserted and secured in the flanged clips, all in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

11.3. The position of handles shall be as shown on the Drawings.

12. Glazing to UPVC Frame

12.1. Generally, all glazing work to uPVC frames shall conform to BS EN 12608. All glazing works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

12.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the frame shall be fitted at least 10mm inwards from the outside edge of the face of the brickwork. It is essential that the windows are installed true and square by measuring the window's diagonals after the installation.

12.3. The gap between the window frame sill and brickwork shall be sealed with silicone sealant as approved by the S.O..

13. Frameless Glazing

13.1. Where shown, approved frameless glazing must conform to BS 5234, BS 6180 and BS 6399.

13.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the jointing method for frameless glazing shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

13.3. The Contractor shall submit method statements for the fixing and installation of the frameless glazing system for the S.O.'s approval.

14. Glazing Works to Patented Windows, Doors, Panels and Sky Lights.

Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the installation and glazing of patented windows, doors, roof-lights, etc. shall be strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

15. Fixing of Glass Blocks

15.1. Unless otherwise specified the size of the glass blocks shall be 190mm x 190mm x 80mm and approved by the S.O.. The glass blocks shall be laid butt-jointed in cement and sand mortar (1:4) by volume.

15.2. Before the first course is laid, the base to receive the glass blocks shall be coated with an approved bitumen emulsion or similar material.

15.3. Each panel of the glass blocks shall have a clearance of 13mm at sides and top with surrounding structure. The clearance shall or as approved by the S.O. be filled with non-hardening compound and finished with detail in the Drawings.

15.4. Approved expanded metal reinforcement shall be provided at every fourth course. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all joints between the blocks shall be pointed with white cement and the exposed areas of the non-hardening compound shall be painted to match the surrounding structure.

16. Product Delivery, Storage and Handling

16.1. Glass units shall be delivered, handled and stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

16.2. The units shall be protected prior to installation, to prevent damage to glass and glazing materials from temperature changes, moisture and direct exposure to sun.

17. Storage

All glass shall be stored on Site in a dry, sheltered location in racks in near vertical position with the edges of the glass protected from damage. A protective sheeting shall be provided to prevent spillage of materials onto the surface of the glass. Water collection between sheets shall be controlled by the use of spacers.

18. Protection

18.1. All installed products shall be protected until completion of the project.

18.2. All damaged or broken panels shall be repaired or replaced before substantial completion.

18.3. Glass shall be protected from damage. Glass units with damage or imperfections of type that impairs performance or appearance shall be removed and disposed of and replaced with new units of specified materials.

19. Installation

Glass shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

20. Cleaning Upon Completion

20.1. After installation, the fabricator shall remove any excess sealants, caulking, putty and other misplaced materials from all surfaces including adjacent work. The window frame and glass shall be cleaned thoroughly as recommended by the manufacturers. Cracked or defective panes shall be replaced to the approval of the S.O..

20.2. Any excess glazing materials shall be removed from finish surfaces.

20.3. Manufacturer's labels/logos shall be removed after glass installation is complete.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX M1

SCHEDULE OF GLASS

No.	Type of Glass	Minimum Glass Thickness (mm)	Application
1.	Clear Float Glass	6	● External use windows and doors ● Interior framed glass screens, partitions ● Display windows, showcases, display shelves ● Furniture: Table-tops/ cabinet
		10	● Interior frameless glass screens, partitions
		19	● External wall curtain
2.	Tinted Float Glass	6	● External use on windows and doors ● Interior framed glass screens, partitions ● Display windows, showcases, display shelves ● Furniture: Table-tops
		10	● Interior frameless glass screens, partitions
		19	● External wall curtain
3.	Clear Figured (obscured) Glass	6	● Windows ● Furniture, display bases, house fittings, partitions etc. ● Decoration e.g. Front doors, display etc.
4.	Grey/Tinted Figured Glass	5	● Windows ● Furniture, display bases, house fittings, partitions etc. ● Decoration e.g.. Front doors, display etc.
5.	Toughened/Tempered Glass	6	● Furniture, interior decorations, table tops, showcases, partitions etc. ● Railing, Shower screen, sliding door ● Solar panel application
		10	● Escalator side plates, sport complexes partition, spandrel for wall & decorative paneling. ● Door panel (one or two leaf)
		15	● Curtain wall of high-rise building, airport.
6.	Laminated Glass	6	● Skylights, glass roofs and the like ● High security places e.g. Burglar resistant showcases and the like. ● Places where safety necessary e.g. Verandah side panels and the like.
		12	● Animal observatory windows & aquariums ● Safety window (bullet/earthquake & fire) ● Acoustic glazing ● Armored vehicle
7.	Wired Glass i. Clear & Polished ii. Figured and Translucent	6	● Where nominal fire protection is required – window, door & partition

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.	Lead Glass - Laminated crystal clear glass with minimum 2mm thick lead sheeting sandwiched in between.	9mm total thickness	● X-Ray rooms
9.	Heat Strengthened glass	8	● Vision panel
		10	● Panel fire door ● Window panel
10.	Reflective Glass	4	● Internal partition ● Entrance, privacy window/door, decorative wall, spandrel glazing
		10	● Vertical/sloped glazing, building facade
11	Double glaze Glass	4	● Laboratories window/door. ● Server room, external window, cool storage, train window.
		8	● Sound proof window/ acoustic window
12	Sand Blastered Glass	8	● Door & Window
		12	● Interior Wall
		19	● External Wall

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION N: PAINTING		PAGE
1.	General	N/1
2.	Painting to Timber Work	N/2
3.	Painting to Metal Work	N/3
4.	Painting to Masonry Work	N/4
5.	Treatment to Fair Face Surfaces	N/5
6.	Epoxy Coatings	N/5
7.	Silicone Paint	N/5
8.	Painting on Floor Surfaces	N/5
9.	Painting to Timber-based Products	N/5
10.	Painting to Gypsum Board and The Like	N/6
11.	Painting to Laboratory Bench Tops	N/6
12.	Varnishing	N/7
13.	Painting Works for Buildings in Coastal Areas.	N/7
14.	Painting Works to Clinical Areas (Hygienic Areas)	N/8
15.	Completion of Painting Works	N/8

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. All paints to be used shall be those supplied by approved manufacturers. The quality of paints shall comply with MS 125 in respect of oil/enamel paints and MS 134 in respect of emulsion paint/acrylic paint.

1.2. Prior to commencing painting work, the Contractor shall submit the following to the S.O.:

1.2.1. Name of the paint manufacturer and the manufacturer's certification that the paint conforms to the relevant standard as specified in sub-section 1.1 hereof together with the proof that such certification have been verified by tests carried out by SIRIM or ISO in the last 3 years.

1.2.2. The performance warranty by the manufacturer to the Government on the performance of the paint against any peeling, cracking, fungus/ algae growth and discoloration which may arise during a period of 5 years or more from the date of practical completion due to insufficiency in material or workmanship. The terms of the performance warranty shall be as stipulated in **APPENDIX N1** and as approved by the S.O..

1.2.3. Name of the painting applicator as approved by the paint manufacturer including written evidence of the current approval.

1.2.4. A copy of the method statement including procedure for the painting works in accordance with these specifications and manufacturer's instructions.

1.2.5. All paints shall be delivered to the Site in the manufacturer's original sealed containers unopened and shall be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

1.3. Paints shall not be adulterated and any paint that has deteriorated shall not be used and shall be removed from the Site forthwith.

1.4. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the types of paint to be used for the work on exposed surfaces shall be as stated in the `Schedule of Paint Finish' attached hereinafter.

1.5. No painting shall be done under conditions which may jeopardize the quality of finish paintwork.

1.6. During painting, care shall be taken to prevent stain or damage to other works.

1.7. Surfaces to be painted shall be dry, free from dirt, oil, grease, old loose paint and other deleterious matter. All cracks shall be raked out and stopped and all holes and dents shall be filled.

1.8. Unless otherwise specified in the manufacturer's instructions, each coat of paint applied on timber or metal surfaces shall be allowed to dry and subsequently rubbed down lightly with sandpaper before the next coat is applied. Any dirt or dust shall be removed from preceding coats immediately before proceeding with application of the next coat.

1.9. All priming to shop fabricated components shall be done at shop.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.10. All prime surfaces shall be inspected and approved by the S.O. before commencement of painting works.

1.11. Finish surfaces shall be uniform in finish and colour and be free from brush marks or other defects.

1.12. Sample areas showing all tints of paints to be used shall be prepared by the Contractor as and when required by the S.O..

2. Painting to Timber Work

2.1. Painting to New Timber Work

2.1.1. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, all exposed wrot surfaces of timber shall be painted as specified hereinafter.

2.1.2. Before painting to new timber work, all knots shall be covered with knotting and all nail holes, cracks, etc. shall be stopped with white lead and putty (1:3) and shall be primed with aluminium wood primer well brushed in.

2.1.3. Unless otherwise specified, the prepared surface shall be painted with one (1) undercoat (alkyd undercoat) and shall be finished with two (2) coats of premium semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd paint or three (3) coats UV protection, low odour alkyd wood finish.

2.1.4. Timber decks shall be applied with three (3) coats of scratch resistant, UV protection, fast drying urethane alkyd wood finish. Each preceding coat shall be allowed to dry thoroughly and rubbed down lightly with fine sandpaper and thoroughly cleaned before applying the next coat.

2.1.5. All timber surfaces abutting concrete or brickwork shall be primed before fixing or assembling.

2.1.6. All ironmongeries except hinges shall be removed before painting begins and shall be carefully re-fixed.

2.2. Repainting Existing Timber Work

Where repainting to existing timber work is specified, the following procedure shall be adhered to. If the surface is intact, it shall be rubbed down with fine sandpaper to the approval of the S.O.. Then one (1) coat of undercoat shall be applied followed by two (2) coats of gloss enamel paint unless otherwise specified. Where cracking and flaking have occurred, the entire existing paint shall be removed by burning off or by use of paint remover as approved by the S.O.. The surfaces shall then be thoroughly cleaned and shall be applied with minimum one (1) coat aluminium wood primer followed by one (1) undercoat and unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, shall be finished with two (2) coats of gloss enamel paint.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3. Painting to Metal Work

3.1. Painting New Steel and Ironwork

The areas to be painted shall be cleaned down and be free from rust, scale, oil, grease, dirt and dust. One (1) coat of approved metallic primer shall be applied followed by one (1) coat of premium alkyd undercoat unless specified and shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd paint.

Soil and vent pipes shall be primed as above and given two (2) coats of approved bituminous paint.

3.2. Repainting Existing Steel and Ironwork

3.2.1. Where repainting to existing steel or ironwork is stated in the Drawings, the following procedure shall be adhered to. Where a firm surface exists, it shall be scuffed with fine sandpaper to the approval of the S.O. and spot primed if necessary, before the application of by one (1) coat of premium alkyd undercoat unless specified and shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd or gloss enamel paint.

3.2.2. If the old paint is in a bad, deteriorated condition the whole paint shall be removed by the use of approved paint remover or by scraping as approved by the S.O.. The surface shall be thoroughly cleaned and shall be applied with one (1) coat approved metallic primer, by one (1) coat of premium alkyd undercoat unless specified and shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd or gloss enamel paint.

3.3. Painting New Galvanised Ironwork

Where painting to new galvanised ironwork is specified, the surfaces shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved self-etching quick drying metallic primer unless otherwise specified and shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd paint or gloss enamel paint.

3.4. Repainting Existing Galvanised Ironwork

3.4.1. Where repainting to existing galvanised ironwork is specified, the following procedure shall be adhered to. If the surface is not corroded, it shall be lightly sanded and all dirt's, oil, and grease removed by washing with an approved solvent and applied with one (1) coat of approved metallic primer unless otherwise specified, shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd paint or gloss enamel paint. If the surface has corroded, the whole paint shall be removed by the use of approved paint remover or by scraping as approved by S.O..

3.4.2. When the surface is completely clean, it shall be applied with one (1) coat approved metallic primer, unless otherwise specified, shall be finished with two (2) finishing coats of gloss/semi-gloss fungus resisting alkyd paint or gloss enamel paint.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Painting to Masonry Work

4.1. Painting New Plastered/Masonry Surfaces

4.1.1. The new plastered or masonry surfaces shall be allowed to dry completely and shall be cleaned down to remove dust, dirt, plaster splashes, and the like. In case of old unpainted walls, all fungus, mosses, lichens and vegetative growth shall also be removed.

4.1.2. The cleaned surfaces of the external walls shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved alkaline resisting primer and unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, followed with two (2) coats of ultra-violet (UV) weather resistant emulsion paint.

4.1.3. The external wall surfaces shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved alkaline resisting primer, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, followed with two (2) coats of 100% acrylic with heat reflective and UV protected, and temperature reduction weather resistant acrylic emulsion paint for Green Ratings Certification as approved by the S.O..

4.1.4. The internal wall surfaces shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved modified acrylic sealer, and unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, followed with two (2) coats of low VOC acrylic paint.

4.2. Repainting Existing Plastered or Masonry Surfaces

4.2.1. Where repainting to existing plastered or the masonry surface is specified, the following procedure shall be adhered to. All existing paint shall be removed by scraping and the surface shall be washed with high pressure water jet (for Non-Conservation Projects). All cracks and other imperfections shall be made good and the surface should be allowed to dry completely.

4.2.2. The surface shall then be applied with two (2) coats of any other type of water-based emulsion paint as described hereinbefore for Painting New Plastered/Masonry Surfaces and as approved by the S.O..

4.2.3. However, for buildings which fall under heritage status, repainting works shall refer to *Garis Panduan Pemuliharaan Bangunan Warisan 2016* (or latest edition).

4.3. Textured Wall

4.3.1. Natural Spray Granite textured wall shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved alkaline resisting acrylic primer, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, followed with two (2) layers natural fine stone and ceramic chips texture with high build acrylic resin and two (2) clear finish coats.

4.3.2. Spray Tile textured wall shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved alkaline resisting acrylic primer, unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, followed with one (1) coat of spray tiles texture and two (2) coats of pure acrylic based premium weather paint.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5. Treatment to Fair Face Surfaces

Surfaces that are to be left bare such as fair-face brickwork, fair-face concrete or stones and the like shall be thoroughly clean, dry and free from grease, dust and loose or flaking materials. The surfaces shall then be treated with an approved colourless silicon-based water repellent liquid applied in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The solution shall be applied in two (2) coats over the entire area and crevices by brushing.

6. Epoxy Coatings

Epoxy coatings shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved penetrative epoxy sealer, followed with two (2) coats epoxy topcoat.

7. Silicone Paint

Silicone paint for external walls and ceiling shall be applied with one (1) coat of pigmented water base penetration water repellent and two (2) finishing coats of breathable silicone paint of approved colour applied strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

8. Painting on Floor Surfaces

8.1. Painting on concrete driveway shall be applied with one (1) coat of floor primer at 100 µm DFT, followed by one (1) coat of floor glass flake at 300 µm DFT or floor non-slip aggregate (fine/medium) and followed with two (2) coats of floor polyurethane (PU) topcoat at 50 µm DFT per coat.

8.2. Painting on car park parking bay floors shall be applied with one (1) coat of floor primer at 100 µm DFT, then followed with two (2) coats of floor polyurethane (PU) topcoat at 50 µm DFT per coat.

8.3. Painting on TNB substation internal floors shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved two-pack epoxy sealer, followed with two (2) coats of two pack epoxy floor coating at 50 µm DFT per coat, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings.

9. Painting to Timber-based Products

9.1. Chipboard Surfaces

9.1.1. Before painting, all nail holes, crevices and the like shall be stopped with white lead and putty (1:3). The surface shall then be smoothened by rubbing down with fine sandpaper and finally cleaned to remove dust. Where the board is to be finished with enamel paint, one (1) undercoat and two (2) finishing coats of gloss enamel paint shall be applied. If the board is to be finished with emulsion paint, one (1) undercoat and two (2) coats of emulsion paint shall be applied.

9.1.2. Where repainting to existing enamel paint finished chipboard is required, the following procedure shall be adhered to. If the paintwork is still intact, it shall be rubbed down with fine sandpaper to the approval of the S.O.. Then one (1) coat of undercoat shall be applied followed by one (1) coat of gloss enamel paint.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9.1.3. Where cracking and flaking has occurred, the entire existing paint shall be removed by burning off, as approved by the S.O.. The surfaces shall then thoroughly clean and shall be applied with one (1) undercoat and finished with two (2) coats of gloss enamel paint.

9.1.4. Where repainting to existing emulsion paint finished chipboard is required, the surface shall then be thoroughly cleaned and applied with two (2) coats of emulsion paint.

9.2. Hardboard Surfaces

Before painting to hardboard, all nail holes, crevices and the like shall be filled with approved putty. The surface shall then be applied with one (1) undercoat and two (2) coats of emulsion paint unless otherwise specified.

9.3. Wood Cement Board Surfaces

Before painting to wood cement board, all nail holes, crevices and the like shall be filled with approved filling compound of alkali resistant type. The surface shall then be lightly sanded, and any dust should be removed from the surface with a piece of clean, coarse cloth. The surface shall then be applied with one (1) undercoat and two (2) coats of emulsion paint unless otherwise specified.

10. Painting to Gypsum Board and The Like

Before painting the surfaces shall be clean and free from dirt. The surfaces shall then be applied with one (1) undercoat and two (2) coats of emulsion paint. Similar procedure shall be followed where repainting to existing painted surfaces is required.

11. Painting to Laboratory Bench Tops

11.1. Timber tops of benches in laboratories that are required to be painted shall be prepared as described hereinbefore for timber work. The surfaces shall then be applied with one (1) coat aluminium wood primer followed by one (1) coat approved chemical resistant primer and finished with two (2) coats of approved chemical resistant gloss enamel paint in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

11.2. Where repainting to existing timber tops laboratory benches is required, the surfaces shall be rubbed down lightly with fine sandpaper. The surfaces shall then be thoroughly cleaned and shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved chemical resistant primer followed by one (1) coat of approved chemical resistant gloss enamel paint.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

12. Varnishing

12.1. Varnishing to New Timberwork

12.1.1. The surfaces to be varnished shall be smoothed with fine sandpaper and all crevices, holes and the like, if any, shall be filled with approved whiting. It shall be clean, dry, free from dust, dirt and wax before the application of varnish. Unless otherwise specified, approved by the S.O., the surfaces shall be applied with three (3) coats of approved UV protection, low odour alkyd wood finish or varnishing mixture used strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

12.1.2. Where non-patented products are allowed to be used, the varnishing mixture shall consist of methylated spirit, shellac and approved stain forming the first coat followed by one (1) coat of an approved mixture consisting of thinner and lacquer. The mixtures shall be of uniform consistency throughout. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the finish shall be glossed and as approved by the S.O..

12.1.3. Timber deck surfaces shall be applied with three (3) coats of approved scratch resistant, UV protection, fast drying low odour urethane alkyd wood finish.

12.2. Re-varnishing To Existing Timberwork

Where re-varnishing to timberwork is specified in the Drawings, the surface shall first be thoroughly scuffed to remove the existing varnish. The surface shall then be smoothed with fine sandpaper, cleaned, dried and free from dust, dirt and wax. It shall then be varnished as described hereinbefore for new timberwork.

13. Painting Works for Buildings in Coastal Areas.

13.1. External walls shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved pliolite based alkaline resisting primer sealer, unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, followed with two (2) coats of elastomeric weather resistant paint of approved colour applied strictly in accordance with manufacturer’s instruction.

13.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, the internal walls shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved water based alkaline resistant acrylic wall sealer, followed with two (2) coats of low volatile organic compounds (VOCs), alkylphenol ethoxylate (APEO) free, formaldehyde free acrylic premium emulsion paint of approved colour applied strictly in accordance with manufacturer’s instruction.

13.3. Mild steel shall be applied with one (1) coat of zinc rich epoxy, one (1) coat of surface tolerant epoxy mastic and followed with two (2) coats of polyurethane topcoat.

13.4. Galvanised steel shall be applied with one (1) coat of surface tolerant epoxy mastic and followed with two (2) coats of polyurethane topcoat.

13.5. Roofing sheet coatings for marine environments shall refer to SECTION G: ROOFING.

13.6. Coatings of fasteners used shall comply with AS 3566 Class 4 and be certified as such by the supplier of fasteners and as approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

14. Painting Works to Clinical Areas (Hygienic Areas)

14.1. All external walls shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved siloxane primer sealer, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, followed with two (2) coats of silicone emulsion water repellent paint applied strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

14.2. Internal walls shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved ultra-low VOCs alkaline resisting primer sealer, followed with two (2) coats of anti-bacteria, anti-fungus, low VOCs, 100% APEO free, formaldehyde free acrylic premium emulsion paint.

14.3. Internal walls (clinical areas) shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved ultra-low VOCs epoxy primer sealer, followed with two (2) coats of anti-bacteria, anti-fungus, low VOCs, 100% APEO free, formaldehyde free epoxy paint.

14.4. Internal walls (clinical areas with 24 Hours Air-Conditioning) shall be applied with one (1) coat of approved ultra-low VOCs acrylic water-based primer sealer, followed with two (2) coats of anti-bacteria, anti-fungus, low VOCs, 100% APEO free, formaldehyde free Polyurethane paint.

15. Completion of Painting Works

On completion of paintwork, all paint marks inadvertently left on glass, floors, tiles and other surfaces shall be removed. Any stain or marking on finished paintwork shall be removed and touched up to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX N1

PAINT PERFORMANCE WARRANTY (SPECIMEN)

1. Coverage of Performance Warranty

We …..…….. the paint Manufacturer hereby warrants that for a period of **5 years** from the date of Practical Completion, the paint system shall not be affected by the following defects:

(i) Peeling
This condition is manifested when the paint film peels away or detaches from the substrate.

(ii) Cracking
This condition is manifested by any visible cracking on the paint film other than that caused by plastering cracks and structural defects.

(iii) Fungus/Algae Growth
This condition is established when there is a growth of microorganisms on the surface of the paint films which would result in the marring of the appearance of the paint film through discoloration.

(iv) Discoloration
This condition occurs when the coating loses its original colour in patches and excessive discoloration appears.

2. Procedure for Claims

(i) Any defect claims shall be made in writing and delivered by post or by hand to the Manufacturer.

(ii) A technical team from the Manufacturer will be dispatched to evaluate the nature of the claim. Should our findings conclude the defects as within the scope of warranty, then the Manufacturer shall make good such defects.

(iii) Should the Manufacturer's technical team conclude that the defects fall outside the scope of the warranty, the Manufacturer shall not be held responsible for the claim.

(iv) Should the Government disagree with the conclusion of the technical team pertaining to the defects in particular, then an independent third party competent in such technical evaluation shall be appointed to investigate the disputed defects.

(v) The appointment of independent third party competent in such technical evaluation shall only be appointed upon the mutual agreement between the Government and the Manufacturer.

(vi) The findings of the third party shall be conclusive and mutually accepted by the Government and the Manufacturer.

(vii) If the findings of the independent third party are within the coverage of this performance warranty, all cost shall be borne by the Manufacturer or otherwise such cost shall be borne by the Contractor.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(viii) All claims for the defects must be received by the Manufacturer not later than fourteen (14) days from the expiry of the warranty period.

MANUFACTURER **Company Stamp**

……..

……..

……..

……..

Signature

Name:

Date:

WITNESS **Company Stamp**

……..

……..

……..

……..

Signature

Name:

Date:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION O: INTERNAL COLD WATER AND SANITARY PLUMBING SYSTEM		PAGE
1.	Scope of Work	O/1
2.	Internal Cold Water Plumbing System	O/2
3.	Sanitary Plumbing System	O/14
4.	Testing, Adjusting, Balancing and Commissioning (TABC)	O/23
5.	Comprehensive Service and Maintenance for Internal Cold Water and Sanitary Plumbing System	O/27

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. Scope of Work

1.1. The work to be performed under this contract shall comprise, but not limited to the supply, delivery, installation, testing, adjusting, balancing, commissioning and maintenance of the following principal services and the associated works and items:

1.2. Internal Cold Water Plumbing System

1.2.1. Internal piping system complete with all bends, tees, sockets, valves, plugs, reducers, brackets, supports and other necessary accessories to complete the installation.

1.2.2. Water Tank (Suction and Storage Tank)

1.3. Internal Sanitary Plumbing System

1.3.1. Internal piping complete with all necessary bends, tees, sockets, branches, offsets, and other necessary accessories to complete the installation.

1.3.2. Internal inspection chamber, gully trap and grease trap.

1.4. The Contractor shall at his own cost be responsible to appoint Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) certified personnel for the submission, supervision, construction, testing and certification of the completed works.

1.5. The Contractor shall prepare and submit working Drawings to the S.O. for approval within thirty (30) days from the date of acceptance of tender. In preparing these working Drawings, the Contractor shall coordinate with the building layout and constructional details of the architectural, structural and electrical Drawings.

1.6. The Drawings shall be fully dimensioned and show all the precise locations, arrangement and loading of the equipment. The Drawings shall also indicate location and details of all foundation, supports, chases, core holes, opening in partition walls, floors and roof and any other information required for works or services to be provided by others.

1.7. The Drawings submitted shall be modified as necessary and, if requested by S.O., re-submitted for final approval. Six (6) sets of Drawings shall then be submitted for distribution to all parties concerned.

1.8. The Contractor shall submit method statement (upon S.O. request), samples of materials or execute samples of workmanship (mock-up) for S.O.'s approval, and for further samples as required until the samples submitted or executed are, in accordance with this specification.

1.9. Samples, after approval, shall indicate the standard of materials and workmanship to be maintained in the execution of the Works.

1.10. After connection work is done, the Contractor shall ensure that all system to be operational as required.

1.11. The Contractor shall service and maintain the above-mentioned cold water and sanitary plumbing system during Defect Liability Period (DLP) from the date of Certificate of Practical Completion (CPC) in good operating condition until Certificate of Making Good Defect (CMGD).

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.12. The Contractor shall submit the As-built Drawings, Operation and Maintenance Manual (OMM) complete with Schedule of Maintenance before handing over subject to S.O.'s approval.

Exclusion:

The boundary of scope of work between mechanical works and civil works can be referred from FIGURE O1 to FIGURE O4 in the Appendix.

2. Internal Cold Water Plumbing System

2.1. General

All water supply plumbing and installation shall be executed in accordance with the latest edition of the following:

2.1.1 Act 655 - Water Services Industry Act 2006

2.1.2. Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014

2.1.3. BS 8558:2011 – Guide to the design, installation, testing and maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages – Complementary guidance to BS EN 806.

The Contractor shall submit method statement of installation if required by the S.O..

2.2 Pipework (Material Pipes Standards)

2.2.1 General

Pipework for water supply plumbing shall be to the dimensions shown in the Drawings or as specified hereinafter and shall be complete with all bends, tees, sockets, plugs, reducers, brackets, supports and other accessories to complete the installation.

2.2.2 Standards

2.2.2.1. All pipes, fittings and equipment used for water supply plumbing and installation shall be of the type and make approved by SPAN and as mentioned in the Drawings.

2.2.2.2. The standards stated in this Specification shall comply with their latest edition issued or relevant standards approved by SPAN.

The details of the internal piping shall be referred to **TABLE O1.**

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE O1: LIST OF INTERNAL PIPING

Type of pipe	Minimum wall thickness & pressure rating	Standard	Fitting
High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)	PN 12.5 at 20°C (equivalent to 10 bar derated working pressure at 30°C)	MS 1058 or BS EN 12201 and marked with SIRIM certification numbers	Moulded integrally dezincified brass with BSP threads of BS EN 12420:2014 or BS EN 12165:2016. Nickel and Chromium plated to BS 1224 service condition NO. 2.
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS)	PN 12 to MS 1419: Part 1: 2007	MS 1419: Part 1: 2007	MS 1419: Part 2: 2007 - Fitting MS 1419: Part 3: 2007 - Solvent cement. All ABS pipes, fittings and solvent cement shall be supplied by the same manufacturers.
Polybutylene (PB)	PN 15 at 20°C (equivalent to 15 bar derated working pressure at 30°C)	MS ISO 15876 or AS/NZS 2642	Moulded integrally dezincified brass with BSP threads of BS EN 12420:2014 or BS EN 12165:2016. Nickel and Chromium plated to BS 1224 service condition NO. 2.
Polypropylene random co-polymer (PP-R)	PN 14 at 70°C	MS 2286 or BS EN ISO 15874	Moulded integrally dezincified brass with BSP threads of BS EN 12420:2014 or BS EN 12165:2016. Nickel and Chromium plated to BS 1224 service condition NO. 2.
Stainless Steel (SS)	BS EN 10312: <Ø 12mm → Series 1 ≥Ø 12mm → Series 1 or Series 2 or ASTM A312/A312M: Ø ½'' – Ø 2'' → Schedule 40S (Threaded) Ø 2½'' – Ø 8'' → Schedule 10S (Welded)	MS 1841: 2010, BS EN 10312 ASTM A312/A312M or JIS G 3448	Stainless steel compression fittings to BS 4368 or SAS 322: 2003 Ø ½'' – Ø 2'' → (Schedule 40S) Threaded & screw fittings according to ISO 4144:2003 Ø 2½'' – Ø 8'' → (Schedule 10S) Butt weld fittings according to ASTM A 403 / A 403M
Copper Tubing	Type K	BS EN 1057 BS 2871	Brazing according to BS EN 1254: Part 1 or Compression joint according to BS EN 1254: Part 2 or Accelerated 'push fit' according to BS EN 1254: Part 2
Crosslinked Polyethylene (PE-X)	PN 12 at 70°C	MS 1736: Part 2	MS 1736: Part 3 - Fitting Moulded integrally dezincified brass with BSP threads of BS EN 12420:2014 or BS EN 12165:2016. Nickel and Chromium plated to BS 1224 service condition NO. 2.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3 Pipe Installation

2.3.1. Pipes and fittings shall be cleaned and free from manufacturing burrs and site debris.

2.3.2. The pipes shall be adequately protected against damage during transit. Each delivery of pipes shall be accompanied by the manufacturer's testing certificate.

2.3.3. Internal Piping

2.3.3.1. All installation shall be done according to the approved Drawings and pipe manufacturer's recommendation. Plumber shall be competent in various types of installation. Special care shall be taken in the arrangement of piping to ensure a neat finishing and alignment.

2.3.3.2. Services pipes and distribution pipes except those buried under ground level shall be concealed in wall, ceilings, boxed up or laid within the common trench, services shaft, etc. provided where possible. All work shall be executed in such a manner to avoid cutting into finished work in walls, aprons, beam, etc. where practicable as the work proceeds. Pipe work to be buried or concealed shall not be covered or plastered before they are examined, tested and approved by the S.O..

2.3.3.3. Installation of valves and fittings shall be grouped where this will not affect their operation, to reduce the number of joints to a minimum.

2.3.3.4. All necessary isolating valves, check valves and other fittings as required are as shown in the approved Drawings. Every section of major branch supply piping shall be installed a gate valve at the point of connection to the supply.

2.3.3.5. Minimum diameter for internal cold water plumbing system shall be 20mm (3/4") except for flush valve system where minimum diameter shall be 25mm (1"). Final branches to fittings shall be 20mm diameters and the sizes of feeders from which these branches are taken shall be as in **TABLE O2**:

TABLE O2: DIAMETER OF FEEDERS TO NUMBER OF FITTING SERVED

No of Fittings Served	Diameter of Feeders
1	20mm
2	20mm
3, 4	25mm
5, 6 ,7	32mm
8, 9, 10, 11, 12	40mm
13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18	50mm

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.4. Threaded Joints

2.3.4.1. Threaded end connections for plastic (ABS/PE/PB) pipes shall have tapered thread forms complying with **AS ISO 7.1-2008 and AS ISO 7.2-2008** or equivalent approved standard in accordance with manufacturer's instruction.

2.3.4.2. Where threaded joint is to be made between plastic (ABS/PE/PB) pipes and metal, the plastic (ABS/PE/PB) pipes should be the male component of the joint.

2.3.4.3. All screwed joints shall be made by using Teflon tape or approved jointing compound.

2.3.5. Flanged Joints

Flanged joints or other suitable methods can be used for pipe more than 50mm and working pressure more than 10 bar (PN10).

2.3.6. Bends

Bends of all piping shall have a radius of not less than 5 times the diameter and shall be of standard type.

2.4. Pipe Supports

2.4.1. Pipe supports, hangers, anchors, guides etc. shall be supplied and installed for proper support.

2.4.2. Vertical riser shall be supported at each floor with galvanized iron (G.I) riser clamps or other material subject to S.O.'s approval.

2.4.3. Horizontal pipe runs shall be supported on hangers of split ring adjustable type or clevis type. Where pipelines run along walls, columns or ceilings, brackets or clamps may be used.

2.4.4. Piping at all equipment, valve positions and at main junctions, shall be adequately supported to prevent any distortion or transmission of strain to connect equipment or valves.

2.4.5. Where pipe lines run in a common group, they shall be supported from a common hanger bar as indicated in the approved Drawings.

2.4.6. Pipe supports and hangers shall be spaced at intervals as shown in **TABLE O3** and **TABLE O4**:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE O3. RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM SPACING OF SUPPORT FOR HORIZONTAL COLD WATER PIPE

Pipe Size (mm)	Recommended Maximum Spacing of Support (m)	
	Non-metal	Metal
20	0.8	1.5
25	0.85	1.8
32	1.0	2.4
40	1.1	2.4
50	1.25	2.4
80	1.65	3.0
100	1.9	3.0

Source: *British Standards Institute. (2010). BS EN 806-4: Specifications for installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption. Installation*

TABLE O4: RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM SPACING OF SUPPORT FOR VERTICAL COLD WATER PIPE

Pipe Size (mm)	Recommended Maximum Spacing of Support (m)	
	Non-metal	Metal
20	1.0	2.4
25	1.1	2.4
32	1.3	3.0
40	1.3	3.0
50	1.6	3.6
80	2.1	3.6
100	2.5	3.6

Source: *British Standards Institute. (2010). BS EN 806-4: Specifications for installations inside buildings conveying water for human consumption. Installation*

2.4.7. Vertical pipes shall be supported at least at the top and bottom of each riser, at each floor level, and at each isolating valve. In addition, a further support shall be provided between floor levels for pipes smaller than 32mm.

2.5. Pipe Sleeve and Cover Plate

2.5.1. Where pipes are required to be laid through structural beams or slabs, G.I/uPVC pipe sleeves shall be provided. All pipes shall be properly secured in place with brackets.

2.5.2. All exposed piping within occupied rooms shall be boxed up to S.O.'s approval.

2.5.3. Where pipe past through fire break walls or other partitions, clearance between pipes and sleeves shall be tightly pegged with suitable fire rated material to form a sound and fire barrier.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.6. Valves and Fitting

2.6.1. All valves shall be of SPAN approved, manufactured and generally constructed in accordance with relevant standard. All valves shall be suitable for system operating pressure.

2.6.2. All valves and fittings necessary for the correct control, operation and maintenance of all services shall be provided and installed to the satisfaction of the S.O.. Samples shall be submitted for S.O.'s approval before installation. Valves shall be installed where they are easily accessible for maintenance and operating purposes.

2.6.3. Each valve shall be of the same nominal size as the pipeline in which it is installed, except for control, pressure reducing and similar valves which shall be correctly sized as per specific duty and functionality. Connection between each valve and adjacent piping or equipment shall be made either flange or threaded joints may be applicable.

2.6.4. Before installation, every valve shall be blown out with air to remove any foreign matter lodged in the valve.

2.6.5. Stop Valves / Gate Valves

2.6.5.1. Stop valves / gate valves are generally used as isolation valves.

2.6.5.2. Full bore copper alloy screw-down stop valves / gate valves of the same diameter as the pipe shall be provided and fixed for control in the following positions:

2.6.5.3. On the service pipe before it enters the building.

(i) On each branch of the service pipe.

(ii) On the inlet to each storage or feed cistern.

(iii) On the inlet to each flushing cistern.

(iv) On the outlet of each storage tank or feeder cistern.

(v) In other position on the pipe as shown or indicated, other than on overflow/warning pipe.

(vi) For system with pressure reducing valve (PRV), location of the gate valves shall be as indicated in the approved drawings.

2.6.5.4. Stop valve of 50mm and below shall be complied with MS 1022 and stop valve of 50mm and above shall be complied with BS EN 1213.

2.6.5.5. Gate valve of various sizes shall be complied with BS EN 12288 (copper alloy valves) and BS EN 1171 (cast iron valves) (PN12 above).

2.6.5.6. Gate valve sized from 65mm to 100mm shall be either screwed or flanged end complied with above mentioned standards.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.6.5.7. Valves with reduced flow areas shall not be used for water closet flush valves and flushing cistern.

2.6.5.8. All valves shall have hand-wheel with externally screwed bronze or stainless steel spindle.

2.6.6. Pressure Gauges

2.6.6.1. Dial type with 3-way gauge cock shall be supplied and installed where indicated in the approved Drawings.

2.6.6.2. A pressure gauge shall be installed at every suction pipe, every delivery pipe and at the common header pipe.

2.6.6.3. Pressure gauges shall be minimum 100mm diameter dial face type and having ranges suitable for the service pressure encountered. The measuring range of the gauge should be 125% of the maximum pressure.

2.6.6.4. The gauges shall be industrial type shock proof, liquid filled, stainless steel casing and IP 65 Ingress Protection Rating.

2.6.6.5. The construction of pressure gauges shall comply with BS EN 837-1.

2.6.7. Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV)

Air vent and pressure reducing valve shall be installed at 30m intervals along downpipes to restrict the pressure sustained by the fittings to prevent water hammer and other effect.

2.6.8. Check Valves

2.6.8.1. Where shown on the Drawings, non-slam-type check valves shall be supplied and fitted.

2.6.8.2. Valves shall be selected in relation to the velocity of the water in the pipe. In all cases, the valve is required to operate silently on reversal of water flow and if necessary, valves of the double or articulated clack type or the spring assisted type shall be fitted.

2.6.9. Water Metre

Suitable water metre approved by SPAN shall be supplied and installed as required.

2.7. Water Tank

2.7.1. Water Tank Material

All water tanks for water supply shall be of the type and capacity shown or stated on the Drawings. The water tanks shall be watertight and properly supported.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7.2. Fibreglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) Water Tank

2.7.2.1. The tanks shall be scribbled down and flushed out with clean water and sterilized with chemical containing chlorine before being put into use.

2.7.2.2. Water tank design shall comply with the following standards:

(i) MS 1241 - FRP Water Tank

(ii) MS 1390 - FRP Sectional Water Tank

(iii) Any other standards approved by SPAN

2.7.2.3. Materials for the construction of panels shall conform to MS 1241. The surface of FRP panels shall be manufactured with built-in stabilizer against embrittlement due to ultra-violet radiation.

2.7.2.4. The panel shall be of hot press moulded and fabricated from fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) of dimension 1 metre x 1 metre square with maximum tolerance of 1.5mm. Each FRP panel will be manufactured with flanges at a right angle of 90° to all sides of each panel. The thickness of the flange for the side wall and base plates will not be less than 10mm and the landed width of each flange will not be less than 70mm for base and side panels.

2.7.2.5. Water storage tank of 10,000 litres or more shall have internal compartments to facilitate maintenance of the water tank. Alternatively, multiple tanks may be employed. An equalizing pipe shall be provided between each compartment or between each separate storage tank supplying water to the same distribution pipe.

2.7.2.6. Physical Properties of the FRP Panel is as shown in **TABLE O5**:

TABLE O5: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF FRP PANEL

Parametre	Results
Tensile strength	>70 MN/m²
Bending strength	>100 MN/m²
Elastic modulus in bend	>6,000 MN/m²
Hardness	30% or 90% of the resin manufacturer specification whichever is higher
Glass content	>25%
Water absorption	1.0%

Source: *Malaysian Standard. (2010). MS 1390: Glass-Fibre Reinforced Polyester Panels and Panel Water Tanks – Specification (First Revision)*

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7.2.7. Jointing Material

(i) The jointing material shall be synthetic rubber as sealant with stainless steel washer, nuts and bolts.

(ii) The holes for the bolts will be 12mm ± 1.5 to 2.0mm in diameter, suitable for M12 bolts and nuts.

2.7.2.8. Connections

(i) All holes and pipe connection made in wall, top and bottom of tanks shall be factory fabricated before delivery of tank to Site. The positions and type pipe connections shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.7.2.9. Painting

(i) The internal face of the water tank shall be given two (2) coats of non-toxic, non-corrosive paint and external one (1) coat primer and two (2) coats of non-corrosive paint to S.O. approval.

2.7.3. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Tank

2.7.3.1. The HDPE tanks shall be constructed of physiologically safe, non-toxic, inert, visor-elastic, UV-resistant high-density polyethylene of one-piece moulded seamless construction to BS 4213 or MS 1225 and SIRIM certified without welding or joint. The tanks shall be manufactured from 100% virgin food grade resins without the additional recycled or reworked material. The resin used must be certified by the resin manufacturer to be food grade compliance and suited for the potable water.

2.7.3.2. The tanks and all piping connections shall be installed strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and specification and the installation shall be supervised and verified by the manufacturer.

2.7.3.3. The tanks shall come with a minimum 10 years warranty against defect in materials, manufacture and workmanship by the tank manufacturer. The warranty certificate shall be submitted to S.O. before handing over.

2.7.4. Stainless Steel Tank

2.7.4.1. Stainless steel tank design shall comply with the following standards shown in **TABLE O6**:

TABLE O6: STANDARD FOR THE RESPECTIVE STEEL TANK

Type of water tank	Standard
Stainless steel storage tank	JKR 20200-0041-99
Pressed steel sectional rectangular tank panel	BS 1564

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7.5. Stainless Steel Storage Tank

2.7.5.1. Material used in the fabrication of this tank shall be of Grade 304 stainless steel ASTM Designation: A240/A240M-94a or equivalent standards and supported by the respective mill certificates.

2.7.5.2. The finished surface of the materials used shall be of bright annealed (BA) and/or non-shining (2B) finished.

2.7.5.3. The tank shall be manufactured inclusive of the following components:

(i) Top cap

(ii) Top cover

(iii) Tank body

(iv) Bottom cover

(v) Stand (for round bottom & spherical types only)

2.7.5.4. The stands (except for flat bottom type), fittings and accessories such as internal and external ladder, tank cover, screw nut, etc. of the tank shall be made of similar stainless steel materials of the above grade.

2.7.5.5. Each tank shall be marked / labelled on the external upper part of the tank body according to the following information:

(i) Manufacturer’s name and/or trademark

(ii) Date of manufacture

(iii) Serial number and model

(iv) Capacity

2.7.6. Pressed Steel Sectional Rectangular Tank Panel Water Tank

2.7.6.1. Material for the pressed steel sectional water tank shall be manufactured from 0.8mm thickness Grade 304 stainless steel plate inner surface composite with minimum of 5mm external surface of mild steel plate.

2.7.6.2. The reinforcement for pressed steel sectional water tank shall be reinforced using suitable support. Detail calculation for internal / external reinforcement design shall be submitted to S.O. for record.

2.7.6.3. All bolts, nuts and washers in contact with water shall be of stainless steel Grade 304. All external bolts, nuts and washers in contact with water shall be of hot dipped galvanized mild steel.

2.7.6.4. The cover for pressed steel sectional water tank shall be constructed 1.2m x 1.2m / 1m x 1m from 1.2mm thickness Grade 316 stainless steel plate.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7.6.5. Non-toxic PVC foam shall be used for jointing between flanges.

2.7.7. Tank Components and Accessories

2.7.7.1. The installation of storage / domestic tanks shall include but not limited to the following accessories and fitting to the tanks:

(i) Overflow / warning pipe, outlet tapping and scour pipes shall discharge outside the building or to a point shown or stated on the approved Drawings.

(ii) Access manholes with cover, the number, locations and details of which shall be approved by S.O..

(iii) Mosquito-proof air vents to the tank cover at the positions and as per details approved by S.O..

(iv) Water tanks of 2 metres depth or more shall be provided with internal and external ladders. The internal ladder and external ladder shall be made of stainless steel grade 304 unless otherwise specified. The ladder width shall not be less than 300mm and the length shall be suitable for the tank specified. The maximum height from floor finish level to the first ladder step shall be 300mm.

(v) Water level indicators and scales graduated in metres to suit the depth of the tank as shown on the approved Drawings.

(vi) Float Operated / Ball Valves

a) Float operated valve shall comply with BS 1212. The combination of body pattern, seat number and size of float to suit the required pressure zone shall be as per standard.

b) All ball valves shall be supplied and fitted complete with back nuts, ball float, arm, etc.. Ball floats may be of soldered copper or brass or alternatively polyethylene and PVC.

(vii) Pilot Operated Valve

a) Pilot-operated valve shall comply with AWWA C530-07. The configuration and material of main valve, vertical float rod and float shall be as per standard and specification.

(viii) Drain Cocks

a) Gunmetal drain cocks shall be provided as necessary to ensure that all sections of the pipework and plant can be effectively drained. The sizes of drain cocks shall be as follows: -

i. Tanks, plant and pipes above 6” diameter - ≥ 1” diameter

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

ii. Pipes 3” to 5” diameter
- 0.75” diameter

iii. Pipes up to 2.5” diameter
- 0.5” diameter

2.7.8. Water Tank Foundation

2.7.8.1. Panel Tank

(i) Unless otherwise shown on the approved Drawings, the foundations shall be constructed to provide continuous support to all base panel joints in one direction at 1000mm nominal centres according to panel sizes. The concrete foundation shall have a width of at least 300mm and height of at least 600mm. All foundations shall be constructed according to JKR standard specifications.

(ii) If concrete slab is used, dwarf walls or steel beams shall be placed between the tank and the base level to allow a minimum clearance of 500mm to enable ease of tank installation and subsequent bolts tighten and adjustments after installation.

(iii) Whenever recommended by the tank manufacturer, the steel skid base shall be designed and constructed in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions, and details. In such cases, the continuous support can be spaced at greater than 1000mm nominal centres as recommended by the manufacturer.

2.7.8.2. Round Tank

(i) The concrete plinth shall have minimum of 100mm height complete with 5mm mild steel base plate as per tank size.

2.7.9. Flange Joint (Nozzle)

Flange joint used for the inlet, outlet and scour of storage tanks shall be made of stainless steel Grade 304 externally and internally. Joint gaskets shall be of 5mm thick, medium rubber reinforced with two-ply flexible fabric and complying with BS 6956, or approved silica sealant used in the FRP tanks. All bolts, nuts and washer used for flange nozzles shall be made of stainless steel Grade 304.

2.8. Cleaning, Painting and Identification

2.8.1. Cleaning of Pipework

2.8.1.1. All pipes, fittings, etc., shall be kept closed against moisture and foreign matters when stored on Site.

2.8.1.2. All pipes, fittings, valves and accessories shall be thoroughly cleaned internally and externally before their installation and again where necessary before closing up.

2.8.1.3. After installation and before putting into service, all pipework including fittings, valves shall be thoroughly cleaned internally.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.8.2. Painting and Identification

2.8.2.1. All pumping equipment shall be factory painted according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

2.8.2.2. All thermoplastic pipes, fittings, valves, etc., exposed directly to sunlight shall be painted with water-based exterior-grade latex paint.

2.8.2.3. All surfaces to be painted shall be first thoroughly cleaned to remove dirt, scales, grease spots etc.. Surface shall be completely dry before painting.

2.8.2.4. All surfaces shall have minimum one (1) coat primer and two (2) coats finish subject to S.O.'s approval.

2.8.3. Pipework Identification

2.8.3.1. All pipes installed shall be identified in accordance with their relevant standards.

2.8.3.2. Directional arrows shall be painted on the pipework in the plant rooms, tank room and vertical risers. Lettering and the direction of flow must be indicated by painting a black / white arrow on to the pipelines at appropriate intervals. These arrows shall be 3" long on pipes up to 50mm (2") diameter, 150mm (6") long for pipes over 50mm (2") diameter.

2.8.4. Labels for Valves and Controls

All control valves, relays, switches and instrumentation shall be identified by black or white engraved laminated plastic labels, securely attached to the item by means of non-corrodible screws or rivet or any other method approved by the S.O., or when such item is installed on or within panels or cubicle, the labels shall be located immediately below the item.

3. Sanitary Plumbing System

3.1. Rules and Regulation by Law

3.1.1. All the workmanship and material for the supply, installation, testing, adjusting, balancing & commissioning of all system and accessories shall comply with the following rules and regulation requirements:

3.1.1.1. Drainage, Sanitation and Sanitary Plumbing By-Laws of the Street, Drainage and Building Act. 1974;

3.1.1.2. Gravity Drainage Systems Inside Buildings - Sanitary Pipework, Layout and Calculation, BS EN 12056 Part 1, Part 2 & Part 5;

3.1.1.3. Code of Practice for Sanitary System in Buildings, MS 1402:2006;

3.1.1.4. Local Authority By-Laws in force at time of installation; and

3.1.1.5. Other relevant rules and regulations.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2. Material Standard

3.2.1. Pipework for sanitary plumbing shall be to the dimensions shown on the Drawings or as specified hereinafter and shall be complete with all fittings, brackets, supports and other accessories to complete the installation.

3.2.2. All pipes, fittings and equipment used for sanitary plumbing and installation shall be of the type and make approved by SPAN and as mentioned in the Drawings.

3.2.3. The standards stated in this Specification shall comply with their latest edition issued or relevant standards approved by SIRIM.

3.2.4. The following standards in their latest edition as shown in **TABLE O7** shall apply:

TABLE O7. STANDARD FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF SANITARY PIPE

Item	Standard
Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC)	MS 1063, BS EN 1329-1, BS 4514, MS 628, BS EN ISO 1452-2:2009
Unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) (Underground)	MS 979: Part 1 (∅100mm & ∅155mm) MS 979: Part 2 (∅200mm and above) or BS EN 1401-1, MS 1085
Poly propylene (PP)	MS ISO 7671:2012
Cast Iron Pipes	BS 416 for heavy grade pipes BS 437 for spigot / socket drain
Galvanized Iron	BS EN 10255 “Heavy”

3.3. Definition of Sanitary Pipe

3.3.1. Soil (Black Water) Pipe

Pipes attached to a building and designed to convey sewage or waste matter from any water closet (W.C) or urinal.

3.3.2. Waste (Grey Water) Pipe

3.3.2.1. A separate waste pipe shall be provided for the following:

(i) Dirty water from baths, basins, wash troughs, ablution, floor trap and other waste containing a small proportion of soap and /or dirt; and

(ii) Greasy water from kitchen sinks and equipment where grease traps or interceptors are required.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.4. Sanitary Discharge System

All main stacks shall be minimum 100mm diameter or subject to S.O.'s approval.

3.4.1. The discharge system can be classified as follows:

3.4.1.1. Single Stack System

(i) In this system, all appliances discharge separately into a single discharge stack. All traps are unventilated and those on pipes 50mm and below must have 75mm water seals (trap). The stack is directly connected to the manhole.

3.4.1.2. Fully Ventilated System

(i) All appliances are directly discharged to a common stack and essential features of this system are the provision of 75mm deep seal traps on baths, basins and sinks as well as the provision of a ventilating pipe to which every appliance connected.

3.4.1.3. The Modified Single Stack System

(i) The modified single stack system basically similar to the single stack system, with the exception that the W.C.'s only are ventilated direct to the main ventilating pipe.

(ii) The depth of the water seal to all appliances, except W.C.'s shall 75mm.

(iii) The depth of the water seal to W.C.'s shall be 50mm to the main discharge stack.

3.4.1.4. Ventilated System

(i) The discharge from W.C.'s, urinal and other soil appliances are conveyed via a main discharge soil (soil pipe) and finally to the sewer line.

(ii) A separate waste pipe conveys the discharge from waste basins, baths, sinks to the waste water drain through a trapped gully.

3.5. Pipework Material

3.5.1. UPVC Soil, Waste and Vent Pipes

3.5.1.1. All pipes shall run in accordance with layout sizes shown on the approved Drawings. The pipes shall be provided, fixed and connected to fittings and sanitary installation complete with all necessary bends, tees, sockets, branches, offsets, inspection pieces, etc.. Pipes shall be joined with approved solvent in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.5.1.2. Pipes, fittings and the system of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) in the field of soil, ventilation and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings, for soil and waste discharge systems buried in ground within the building structure and for soil, ventilation and waste discharge for both inside buildings and buried in building structure shall complied to MS 1063 or BS EN 1329 Part 1 or BS 4514 (size ∅82mm only).

3.5.1.3. Pipes, fittings and the system of unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) piping systems shall comply to MS 1063; or BS EN 1329: Part 1; or BS 4514 (size ∅82mm only)

(i) For soil, ventilation and waste discharge (low and high temperature) inside buildings (marked with “B”).

(ii) For soil and waste discharge systems buried in ground within the building structure (marked with “D”).

(iii) For soil, ventilation and waste discharge for both inside buildings and buried in building structure (marked with “BD”).

3.5.1.4. The pipes and the fittings shall be coloured through the wall. The colour of pipes and fittings shall be as follows:

(i) “B” code – white

(ii) “D” code – brown

(iii) “BD” code - white

3.5.1.5. All underground sewerage pipe and fittings of ∅4” (100mm) diameter and ∅6” (150mm) diameter shall be of uPVC Brown complied to MS 979: Part 1; and for size ∅200mm and above complied to MS 979: Part 2 or BS EN 1401 Part 1 or BS 4660 (fitting of nominal size 110mm and 160mm only).

3.5.1.6. Main soil, waste and vent pipes shall be carried up to the roof level and protected by vent cowl and weather apron as per approved Drawings.

3.5.1.7. All pipes shall be fixed in straight runs and all horizontal runs shall be laid to gradients in accordance with BS EN 12056 Part 2 and in any event not less than 18mm/m unless otherwise instructed.

3.5.1.8. UPVC Waste, Vent and Soil System (Inside building, buried in building structure and buried in ground within building structure)

(i) The uPVC pipes, fittings and system shall comply in all respects with the requirements of MS 1063 or other relevant standard certified by SIRIM / SPAN.

(ii) Pipes shall be supplied in plain-ended lengths and the minimum acceptable with thickness of pipe and fittings as shown in **TABLE O8**:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE O8: MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE THICKNESS OF uPVC WASTE PIPE AND FITTINGS

Nominal Sizes (mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)		
	Pipes (mm)	Fittings (mm)	Sockets (mm)
32	3.0	3.0	2.0
40	3.0	3.0	2.0
50	3.0	3.0	2.0
63	3.0	3.0	2.0
75	3.0	3.0	2.0
80	3.0	3.0	2.3
82	3.0	3.0	2.3
90	3.0	3.0	2.3
100	3.0	3.0	2.3
110	3.2	3.2	2.4
125	3.2	3.2	2.4
140	3.2	3.2 / 3.5*	2.4 / 2.6*
160	3.2	3.2 / 4.0*	2.4 / 3.0*
180	3.6 / 4.4*	3.6 / 4.4*	2.7 / 3.3*
200	3.9 / 4.9*	3.9 / 4.9*	2.9 / 3.7*
250	4.9 / 6.2*	4.9 / 6.2*	3.7 / 4.7*
315	6.2 / 7.7*	6.2 / 7.7*	4.7 / 5.8*

Note * For soil and waste discharge systems buried in ground within the building structure and for soil, ventilation and waste discharge for both inside buildings and buried in building structure.

(iii) The method of jointing to be employed shall be that solvent welding using the manufacturer's approved cement. Seal ring fittings shall be used where necessary to accommodate thermal movement or the sockets of standard fittings shall be converted to seal ring adaptor.

(iv) Access shall be provided where necessary either by means of an integrally moulded door in an access fitting with an externally fitted rubber seal and secured with two-piece clamp type door fitted into the pipe run.

3.5.1.9. Underground uPVC Sewerage Pipes and Fittings

(i) The underground uPVC sewerage pipes and fittings shall comply in all respects with the requirement of MS 979: Part 1 (∅100mm and ∅155mm) and MS 979: Part 2 (∅200mm and above) or other relevant standard certified by SIRIM / SPAN.

(ii) Pipes shall be supplied in plain-ended lengths.

(iii) The minimum acceptable wall thickness of pipes and fittings shall be as shown in **TABLE O9**:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE O9: MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE THICKNESS OF UNDERGROUND UPVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

Nominal Sizes (mm)	Wall Thickness (mm)		
	Pipes	Fittings	Junctions
100	3.2	3.4	3.4
155	4.1	4.1	4.1
200	4.9	4.9	4.9
250	6.1	6.1	6.1

(iv) The method of jointing to be employed shall be strictly to manufacturer's recommendation.

3.5.1.10. Expansion Joints (Expansion Coupling for uPVC Pipes)

(i) Where pipework is constructed using solvent welded joints, expansion joints for uPVC pipes shall be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(ii) Expansion joints shall be provided at a maximum of 4 metre centre for soil, 2 metre centre for waste and between fixed points over 1 metre centre.

3.5.1.11. Cast Iron/Galvanized Iron Pipe

(i) Where shown or stated on the Drawing, 100mm diameter cast iron soil and vent pipes internally coated with anti-corrosive bituminous coating shall be provided, fixed and connected to the fittings and sanitary system.

(ii) All main and branch soil pipe and fittings shall be cast iron to BS 416 Heavy grade coated with an approved tar-based composition.

(iii) Main and branch vent pipe and fittings shall be cast iron to BS 416 Heavy grade factory coated with an approved certificate tar-based composition.

(iv) Branch vent pipe of 2" (50mm) diameter and below shall be galvanized to BS 10255: Heavy grade.

(v) Cast iron pipes shall be jointed with an approved certificate resin with molten lead and well-sealed. All necessary bends, tees, sockets, branches, offsets, inspection pieces, shall be provided where necessary.

3.5.1.12. Other Material

(i) All material not specifically mentioned above shall conform to the latest edition of their respective British Standard and/or Malaysian Standard or equivalent specification and shall be to the approval of SIRIM / SPAN.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.6. Workmanship & Pipe Support

3.6.1. The installation, method of jointing and fixing shall comply in all respects to the manufacturer's recommendation and comply with latest relevant standards.

3.6.2. All soil, waste and vent pipes, pipe hooks clamps and clips shall be placed tight up against the head or underside of the collar. Extension clips shall be used where it is necessary to run the pipe clear of the wall.

3.6.3. Use only fixings that are compatible with the materials and system of pipework. Do not exceed the maximum spacing between fixings for sanitary pipes given below.

3.6.4. Maximum intervals between pipe supports shall be:

3.6.4.1. Horizontal Position

TABLE O10: RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM SPACING OF SUPPORT FOR HORIZONTAL SANITARY PIPE

Pipe Size (mm)	Recommended Maximum Spacing of Support (m)	
	Non-metal	Metal
32	0.5	2.1
40	0.5	2.4
50	0.6	2.7
80	1.0	3.0
100	1.0	3.0
150	1.2	NA

Source: British Standards Institute. (2000). BS EN 12056-2: Gravity drainage systems inside buildings. Sanitary pipework, layout and calculation

3.6.4.2. Vertical Position

3.7. Ventilating Pipe

3.7.1. Main ventilating stack pipe shall be discharged to the open air or connected to the discharge stack above the spillover level of the highest appliance on the stack. (Soil pipe or single stack system shall in all cases be vented by upward extension of the soil or combined pipe).

3.7.2. The upward vent pipe shall be straight and free from any bends or angles except where unavoidable. It shall be extended through the roof to the required height with the open end protected by means of copper wire globe or approved cowl. The distance of outlet is not less than 900mm above the head of any window or other opening into a building and within a horizontal distance of 3m.

3.7.3. All vent and branch vent pipes shall be graded 18mm/m (minimum 1°) to drip back to the soil or waste pipe by gravity. A branch vent must rise vertically or at an angle of not more than 45° from the vertical to a point 150mm above the fixture it is venting before running horizontally.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.7.4. Main ventilating pipe shall not be less than 50mm dia. or 2/3 of the diameter of the main soil/waste pipe whichever the larger diameter is.

3.8. Anti-Syphonage

3.8.1. An anti-syphonage pipe shall be carried up from each fixture to the branch or main vent pipe above the level of the fixture to prevent the loss of the water seal in traps.

3.8.2. No fixture shall be connected to the soil, waste or combined pipe at any point between the trap and the anti-syphonage pipe, which it serves.

3.8.3. In special cases, anti-syphonage vent pipe could be connected to the waste, combined pipe or soil pipe on the opposite side of the water seal to the fixture at a point, which should be between 75mm to 300mm from the crown of the trap. In the case of bath and closet pan, the vent pipe shall not exceed 1.2m from the crown of the trap.

3.8.4. Before connecting to the main vent pipe all anti-syphonage pipework shall rise above the floor level of the sanitary appliances.

3.8.5. Anti-syphonage pipework shall not be less than 32mm diameter.

3.9. Traps

Each sanitary appliance shall be fitted with a trap either as an integral part of the appliance or attached to and immediately beneath its outlet. All traps shall be accessible and provided with adequate facility for cleaning. The internal surface of the trap shall be smooth throughout. Generally, the trap shall be of the same material as the soil/waste pipe.

3.10. Floor Traps

Floor trap in all areas, unless otherwise specified, shall be 100mm diameter similar materials to the pipe traps complete with grating and self-tapping screw.

3.11. Testing Tees

Testing tees shall be located on the vertical stacks between floors to enable each floor to be tested independently as specified hereafter. Upon completion of testing, the tees shall be sealed up with lead joint or solvent joint where uPVC pipe is specified.

3.12. Grease Interceptors/Waste Drain Trap (Where Specified)

3.12.1. The body of the interceptor and baffles shall be made of stainless steel Grade 316. The baffles shall be of removable type.

3.12.2. Grease interceptors shall be certified by relevant authority. It shall be of floor mounted or fully recessed manual type complete with extension collar or extension piece to suit the structural requirement where required.

3.13. Reducing Fitting

Wherever reduction in pipe sizes takes place, reducing fitting shall be used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.14. Cleaning Eyes and Inspection Opening

3.14.1. To provide access for the proper inspection, cleaning and testing of the entire length of pipe, inspection openings and cleaning eyes shall be provided on all soil, waste and combined pipes at:

3.14.1.1. Each change of direction of piping; and

3.14.1.2. Based on each soil, waste or vent stack.

3.15. Temporary Closing of Pipework (Ingress of Contaminants)

As soon as pipes have been installed, all openings shall be capped or plugged to prevent the entrance of materials that would obstruct or choke the pipes. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that caps and plugs are left in place until removal is necessary for completion of installation.

3.16. Inspection Chamber / Gully Trap

The works shall include the construction of all inspection chambers / gully trap generally as shown on the civil/tender/working Drawings and specification. Inspection chamber and gully trap shall not be located in clinical areas, clean areas or any other areas that will affect the cleanliness, functionality and operability of the spaces.

3.17. Underground/Buried Pipe (For Sanitary)

3.17.1. All underground/buried pipes shall be carefully laid on beddings free from rocks, stones and other broken materials. Unless otherwise stated, all direct buried pipework shall be installed in open trench.

3.17.2. Excavation and Trenching for Piping

3.17.2.1. The Contractor shall perform all excavation to the depths indicated in the Drawings or as specified in conformance with local authority requirements.

3.17.2.2. All excess excavation materials shall be removed from the Site. The Contractor shall prevent surface water from flowing into trenches or the excavations by using sheeting and shoring method thus ensuring the safety of personnel. Any water accumulating therein shall be removed.

3.17.3. Trench Excavation

Trenches shall be of necessary width for the proper laying of the pipe, and the banks shall be as nearly vertical as practicable. The bottoms of the trenches shall be accurately graded to provide uniform bearing and supports for each section of the pipe on undisturbed soil at every point along its entire length, or may be over excavated 100mm below depth indicated and filled with well tamped salt free coarse sand or other approved materials. Layers or brick, concrete base and angle blocks shall be used support for the laying of piping.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE O12: TRENCHES WIDTH FOR DIFFERENT PIPE DIAMETER

Pipe Diameter Inches	Trenches Width Inches
3 and under	15 - 24
4 - 6	18 - 28
8	20- 30

3.17.4. Depth of Trench's Cover

The minimum depth of trenches covered with concrete slab shall be 450mm from top of pipe to finished ground level and trenches without concrete slab shall be 750mm.

3.17.5. Protection of Existing Utilities

3.17.5.1. Existing utility lines or other completed utility lines if damaged by the Contractor shall be repaired at his own expense.

3.17.5.2. When connecting to existing utility lines, no section of the existing piping shall be abandoned unless it is specifically indicated in the Drawings.

3.17.6. Backfilling of Trenches

Trenches shall not be backfilled until all required pressure and other tests have been performed. Backfill and compaction shall comply to Civil & Structural Engineer's requirements.

4. Testing, Adjusting, Balancing and Commisionning (TABC)

4.1. General

All work to be performed shall be in accordance with this specification and the commercial practice.

4.1. Internal Cold Water Plumbing System

4.1.1. The Contractor shall allow for the cost of all tests to the plumbing system to the satisfaction of the S.O.. The completed plumbing system shall be tested for hydraulic performance.

4.1.2. The cost for providing all testing, adjusting, balancing and commissioning as well as calibrated measuring equipment, all materials and consumables such as fuel, electricity, water etc. shall be borne by the Contractor.

4.1.3. All pipework which is to be encased or concealed shall be tested, approved and recorded before it is finally enclosed.

4.1.4. The Contractor shall give the S.O. a minimum of full seven (7) days notice of his readiness to carry out acceptance tests, completed testing sheet and schedule for S.O.'s approval.

4.1.5. Before the commencement of acceptance tests, the Contractor shall have completed all preliminary testing and adjusted the equipment to its proper running order.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.6. During the testing period, no modification, adjustment or other work on the installation shall be carried out without the permission of the S.O.. Should there be any contravention of this requirement, the results of all tests completed may be rejected and a retest shall be carried out.

4.1.7. No acceptance test shall be carried out except in the presence of the S.O., the State Water Authority's representative (if required) and the Contractor or their respective representative appointed for the purpose.

4.1.8. If the installation fails to perform during testing in accordance with the requirements of the Specification or acceptance criteria, the S.O. may reject the whole or any part of it. The Contractor shall bear all costs and expenses for all retests and remedial works.

4.1.9. Testing of Internal Pipework

4.1.9.1. Pressure Test

(i) Internal reticulation and main distribution pipes shall be slowly and carefully charged with water in order that all air is expelled from the system. The system shall be allowed to stand full for 24 hours. An air relief valve should be provided at the highest point in the system to bleed off any air that is present.

(ii) A test pressure of 1.5 times the maximum working pressure shall be applied for 24 hours.

(iii) No pipework shall be covered or concealed until it has been tested to the satisfaction of the S.O. or his representatives. Where arrangement of work makes necessary, the piping system shall be tested by sections to prove joints between sections.

(iv) The completed system shall be inspected for leaks during the test. Should any signs of leakage occur in the tanks or pipework, their positions shall be marked and the Contractor shall carry out remedial measures. The pressure tests procedure shall be repeated until the whole water system passes. The pipe installation is considered to have passed the pressure test if no visible leak and no drop in the pressure reading are observed during the test.

(v) All equipment not designed to withstand test pressure shall be disconnected during test, but shall be reconnected and tested under actual working pressure.

(vi) The permanently installed pumps shall not be used for pressure testing of the water system.

4.1.9.2. Flow Test

(i) During the flow test, all pumps shall be run with all valves fully open and the following data shall be recorded:

a) Flow at pump outlet into storage tank

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) Head at pump discharge outlet

c) Current consumed

d) Voltage

4.1.9.3. Flushing of Cold Water System

(i) After completion of the pressure tests to the satisfaction of the S.O., the whole piping and water storage system shall be thoroughly flushed with potable water before they are put into use.

(ii) The Contractor shall ensure the system is fit for purpose and the water in the pipeline is safe for consumption after flushing.

(iii) The Contractor, at his own expense, shall use water supply for cleaning and flushing out of all the plumbing system that he had installed as per Contract.

(iv) Control valves and all equipment liable to damage, shall be disconnected before cleaning out. All strainers shall be thoroughly cleaned out during and at the completion of the clean out operation.

4.1.9.4. Balancing

(i) Prior to balancing, all isolation/gate valves shall be checked to be in the fully open position for the pumping system.

4.1.9.5. Records

(i) All pressure, flow and balancing tests shall be recorded by Contractor and certified by S.O. or S.O.'s representatives.

(ii) The S.O. reserves the rights to order a re-test if the Contractor fail to produce authentic test record.

4.1.10. Testing of Storage Water Tank

4.1.10.1. After flushing, the tank shall be filled with water to maximum operating capacity level and the level of water surface shall be carefully recorded. The tank shall be accepted as satisfactory if after a period of 48 hours there is:

(i) No measured reduction in water level, due allowance being made for evaporation from the surface of water;

(ii) No visible sign of leakage from any part of tank;

(iii) No deformation of any part of the surface.

4.1.10.2. If the test results do not satisfy the above conditions of test, the Contractor shall locate and rectify all defects and leakages and the test shall be repeated. The Contractor shall bear all costs and expenses for all tests and remedial works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.11. Testing of Pump (If Applicable)

All pumps and motors shall be checked for flow rates, pressures and RPM. The input signal device sensors and controllers shall be checked to ensure the pumps cut-in and cut-out at predetermined water levels.

4.1.12. Post Occupancy Testing, Adjusting, Balancing and Commissioning

4.1.12.1. Further adjustments to the system controls such as re-balancing, re-tuning, re-checking and re-adjustment etc. shall be made whilst the building is occupied and the installation is in use during the Defects Liability Period. The cost of the adjustment shall be included in the tender.

4.2. Sanitary Plumbing System

4.2.1. The S.O. reserves the right to request for water, air or smoke tests as well as for hydraulic performance to be performed by the Contractor at his expense including the furnishing of the necessary equipment. The testing procedure shall be in accordance with MS 1402: Part 3.

4.2.2. Water Test

4.2.2.1. There is no justification for a water flood test to be applied to the whole of the plumbing system. The part of the system mainly at risk is that below the lowest sanitary appliances and this may be tested by inserting a test plug in the lower end of the pipe and filling the pipe with water up to the flood level of the lowest sanitary appliances, provided that the static head does not exceed 6m. This is a visual inspection.

4.2.3. Air Test

4.2.3.1. Air test may be performed by inserting expanding rubber testing plugs in the lower and upper ends of the main soil pipe and main ventilating pipes and sealing the plugs with water necessary. The water seals of all sanitary appliances shall be fully charged.

4.2.3.2. The testing plug at the upper end of the ventilation pipe should be fitted with a tee-piece with cock on each branch. A flexible tube manometre should be fixed to one branch while air pressure is being introduced into the system through the other branch until the desired pressure is indicated on the manometre scale.

4.2.3.3. The air test applied shall be 3.8 mbar (38mm water gauge) in period not less than 3 minutes without loss.

4.2.4. Smoke Test

4.2.4.1. Smoke can be introduced into the system by a small machine under the source pressure as for the air test. The whole system shall be filled with smoke before the openings are sealed with plugs.

4.2.4.2. The pressure on the smoke shall be maintained for 3 minutes after the last opening has been sealed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.4.3. Smoke test is not recommended if uPVC pipe material is adopted. Rubber jointing components can also be adversely affected.

4.2.4.4. Smoke testing shall normally only be used instead of air test when an undetectable leak in the system occurs.

4.2.5. Hydraulic Performance

Hydraulic performance discharge tests shall be made from all appliances singly and correctively. Obstruction in any of the pipelines shall be traced and the whole system examined for proper hydraulic performance including the retention of an adequate water seal in each trap.

5. Comprehensive Service and Maintenance for Internal Cold Water and Sanitary Plumbing System

5.1. General

All work to be performed shall be in accordance with this Specification and the commercial practice.

5.2. Workmanship and Materials

5.2.1. The work described in this Specification shall be performed by skilful workmen in the service, maintenance and repair of the internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system and shall be executed in accordance with the good engineering practice.

5.2.2. All materials to be supplied in connection with work under this Specification shall be new, unused, genuine, and shall generally be the best quality in manufacturing and performance.

5.3. Supervision

5.3.1. The Contractor shall have a competent Plumber in charge of the service, maintenance and repair work to be carried out under this Specification and shall be in the direct employ of the Contractor, and acceptable to the S.O..

5.3.2. The Contractor shall have in his direct employ workmen who are skilled in the service, maintenance and repair of internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system.

5.4. Scope of Work

5.4.1. The work covered under this Specification is to service and maintain all equipment comprising the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system strictly accordance with the servicing and maintenance schedule as set out in sub-section 5.6..

5.4.2. The Contractor shall rectify any defects in any parts of the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system observed during routine inspection and service and shall repair such defects if required to do so by the S.O..

5.4.3. The Contractor shall also provide emergency repair service at any time if required to do so by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.5. Consumable Materials

5.5.1. The Contractor shall include in his service and maintenance contract for the supply of the following consumable materials as and when required.

5.5.1.1. All oils and greases required for the lubrication of motor bearing, packing, pivots and other moving parts.

5.5.1.2. All cotton waste, soap detergent and other cleaning materials required for cleaning purpose.

5.5.1.3. All consumable filter elements.

5.5.1.4. All tap washers.

5.5.1.5. All electric contact points required to replace worn electric contact points in switchgears, electric control gears and electric relays.

5.5.1.6. All electric fuses required to replace blown or defective fuses.

5.5.1.7. All indicator lamps required to replace blown lamps.

5.5.2. The cost of these consumable materials shall not be charged for separately but shall be included in the schedule quoted by the Contractor for the service and maintenance of the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system.

5.6. Servicing and Maintenance Schedule

5.6.1. The Contractor shall inspect and service all equipment comprising the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system periodically as scheduled in the approved check list except where otherwise directed by the S.O..

5.6.2. The Contractor shall report in writing to the S.O. any defect/s observed in any part or parts of the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system. The technical report shall state the causes of the defects observed and shall include the estimate of repairs required for non-consumable material or any part or equipment damaged by catastrophic event or vandalism.

5.7. Check List (Monthly Report)

5.7.1. Pumps (If Applicable)

5.7.1.1. Check all seals, glands and pipeline for leakage.

5.7.1.2. Check all pump bearing and lubricate with oil or grease.

5.7.1.3. Check the alignment and condition of coupling.

5.7.1.4. Check all bolt and nut for tightness.

5.7.1.5. Clean pumps casing and shaft.

5.7.1.6. Check and record pump running pressure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.2. Electric Motor Pumps (If Applicable)

5.7.2.1. Check motor bearing and rewinding.

5.7.2.2. Check carbon brush and slip rings and clean as necessary.

5.7.2.3. Check and record motor running amperes, voltages and resistance of cable.

5.7.3. All Electrical Starters, Electrical Control Gears, and Ancillary Electrical Apparatus (If Applicable)

5.7.3.1. Clean and adjust all bearings, pivots and other moving parts as necessary.

5.7.3.2. Clean or renew electric contactors as necessary.

5.7.3.3. Renew electric fuse as necessary.

5.7.3.4. Check the performance of the complete pumping and associated equipment as necessary.

5.7.4. Cold Water Piping

5.7.4.1. Check water leakages in piping and rectify accordingly.

5.7.4.2. Check water leakages in valve and rectify accordingly.

5.7.4.3. Check excessive vibration of piping during pumping.

5.7.4.4. Clean strainer baskets.

5.7.4.5. Check all water taps for leakages and replace rubber washer as necessary.

5.7.4.6. Check ball float valves and adjust as necessary.

5.7.4.7. Check water level control indicator.

5.7.4.8. Check water leakage at any part of jointing of panel water tank.

5.7.5. Internal Sanitary Plumbing System

5.7.5.1. Check access covers, caps and cleaning eyes.

5.7.5.2. Check any water leakage at any part of jointing of internal sanitary pipe system.

5.7.5.3. Check discharge pipe systems:

(i) It shall be kept in a clean and sound condition.

(ii) Any blockages shall be removed by using hand operated rods and capable passing through the system without damaging the internal surfaces of pipes and fittings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.8. Inspection and Records

5.8.1. Inspect and check all other equipment under this Contract, whether or not these are specifically mentioned in the check list.

5.8.2. The Contractor is responsible for the operation of the plant and equipment on correct methods of operating the plant and equipment and on the maintenance points to be watched.

5.8.3. Report in writing to the S.O. any defects observed in any part or parts of the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system. The report shall state the cause/s of the defect/s observed and shall include an estimate of the cost of repairs required.

5.8.4. Service and maintenance records shall be properly updated and kept by the Contractor or as instructed by the S.O..

5.9. Sampling of Storage Water

5.9.1. The Contractor shall have deemed to have included the sampling and testing of water in storage tanks.

5.9.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that water quality testing is regularly done on the cold or domestic water supply network to monitor the water quality provided to the end user against the most current revision of the State Water Authority guidelines for domestic and drinking water.

5.9.3. Samples for testing to be performed every six (6) months shall include:

5.9.3.1. Chemical Analysis

5.9.3.2. Bacteriological Analysis

5.9.4. In the event the cold or domestic water quality does not meet the most recent revision of the State Water Authority guidelines for domestic and drinking water (the most current revision at the time of sampling), the Contractor shall immediately notify the S.O. and recommend appropriate action for approval.

5.9.5. The above-mentioned tests shall be performed again until the approval of the S.O. is obtained.

5.10. Repairs

5.10.1. The Contractor shall repair any defects in the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system on the instruction of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.10.2. All repairs on the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system shall be guaranteed by the Contractor against defects in workmanship and materials for a period of 1 year to take effect from date of completion of the repairs. During the guarantee period, the Contractor shall rectify defects in repairs carried out by him with no additional charge to the Government.

5.11. Service and Maintenance Records

5.11.1. The Contractor shall provide a service and maintenance record book for the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system being serviced and maintained by the Contractor. This record book shall be kept in the plant or maintenance room of internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system being serviced and maintained, and brief details of all services, maintenance and repairs carried out the address and telephone number of the Contractor's personnel and person in charge shall also be recorded into this record book to facilitate emergency service call.

5.11.2. The Contractor shall also keep an accurate detailed record in duplicate of all service, maintenance and repair work carried out by him on the complete internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system as well as ancillary equipment. This record shall be in the form of a Maintenance/Repair Sheet and shall be countersigned by the S.O. each time the internal cold water and sanitary plumbing system as well as ancillary equipment is attended to by the Contractor.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX X1

Limit of Mechanical Scope of Design (Civil and Mechanical)

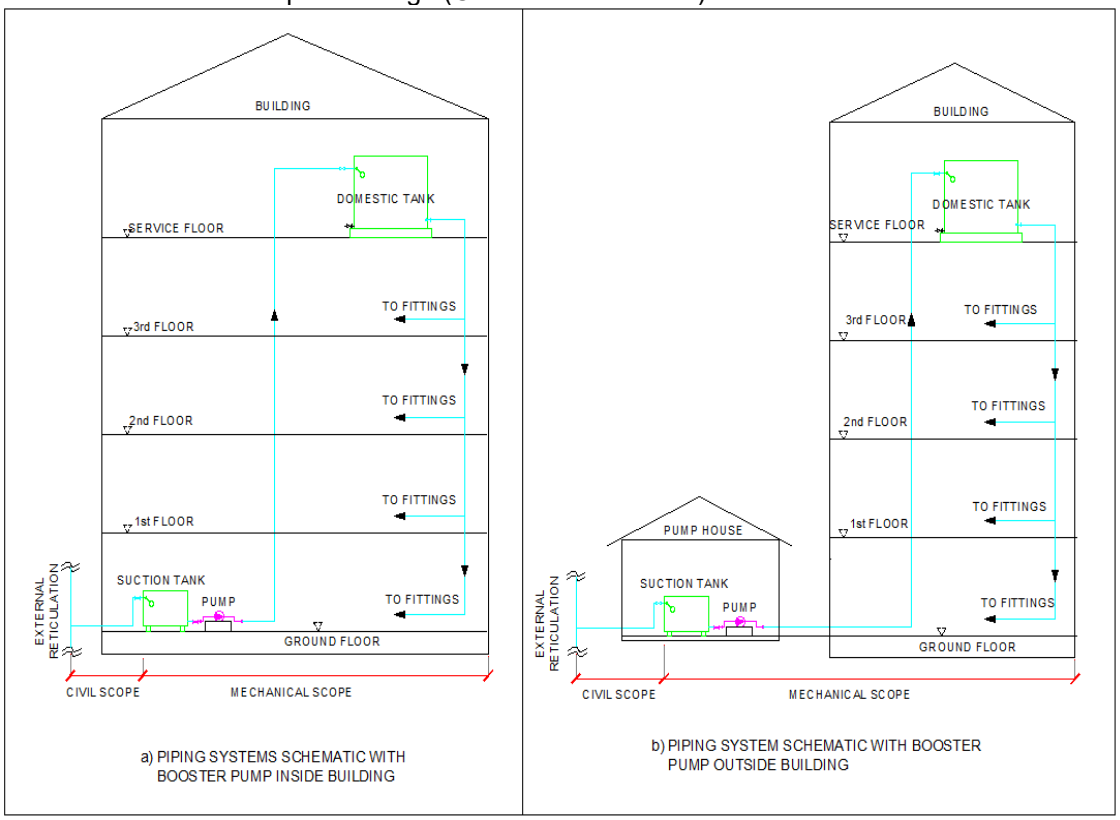


FIGURE O1: INDIRECT FEED SYSTEM

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

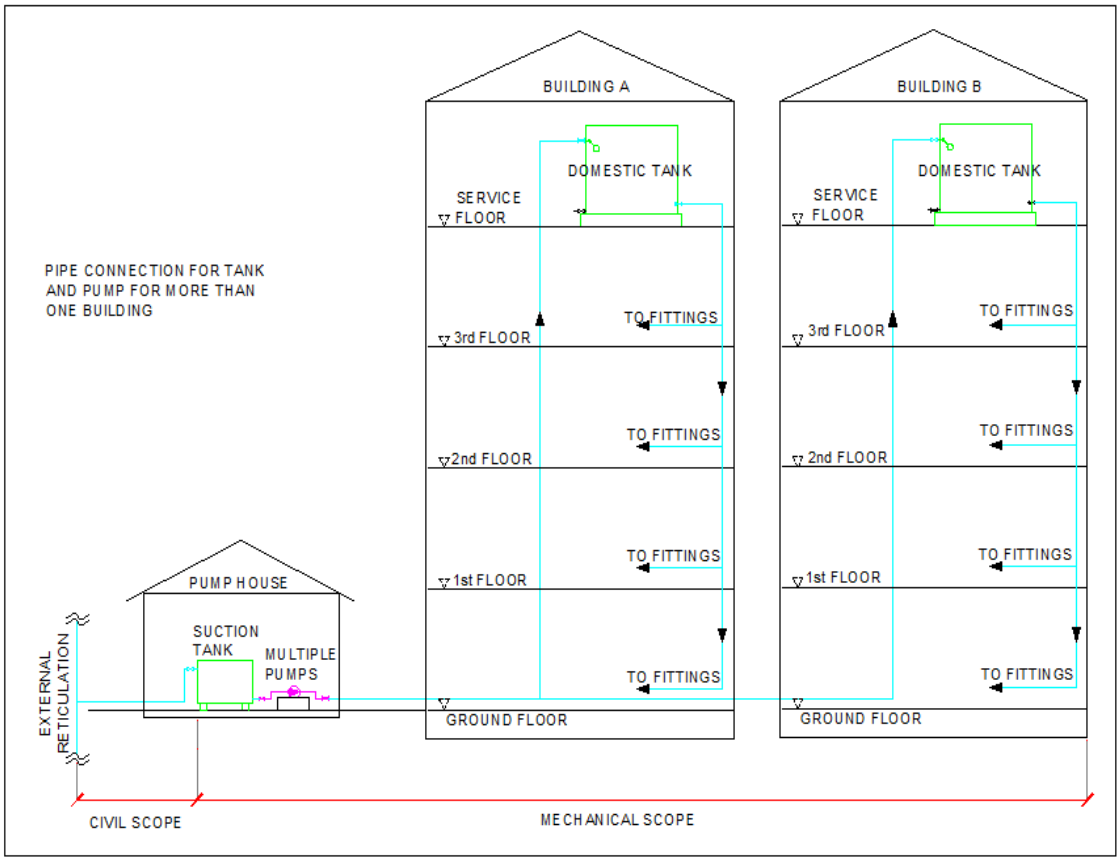


FIGURE O2: PUMPING TO MULTIPLE BUILDING BLOCKS

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

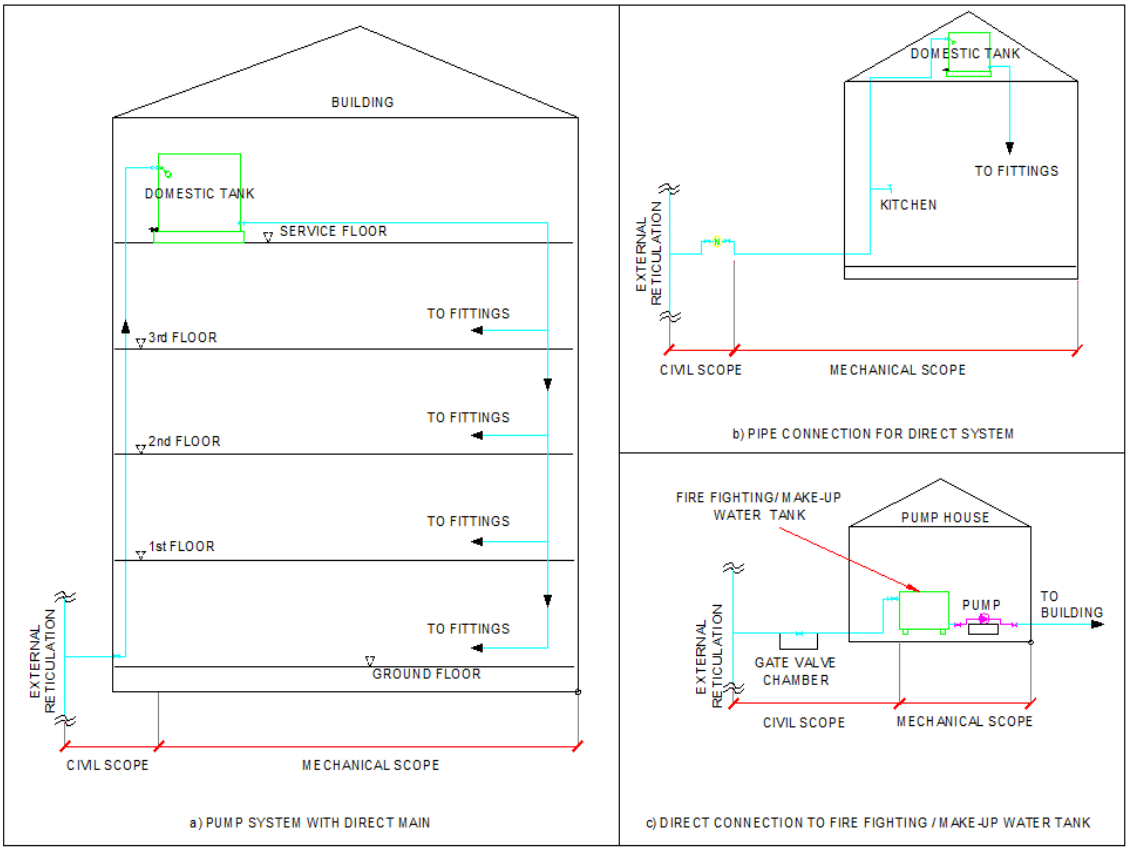


FIGURE O3: DIRECT FEED FROM MAIN WATER PIPE

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

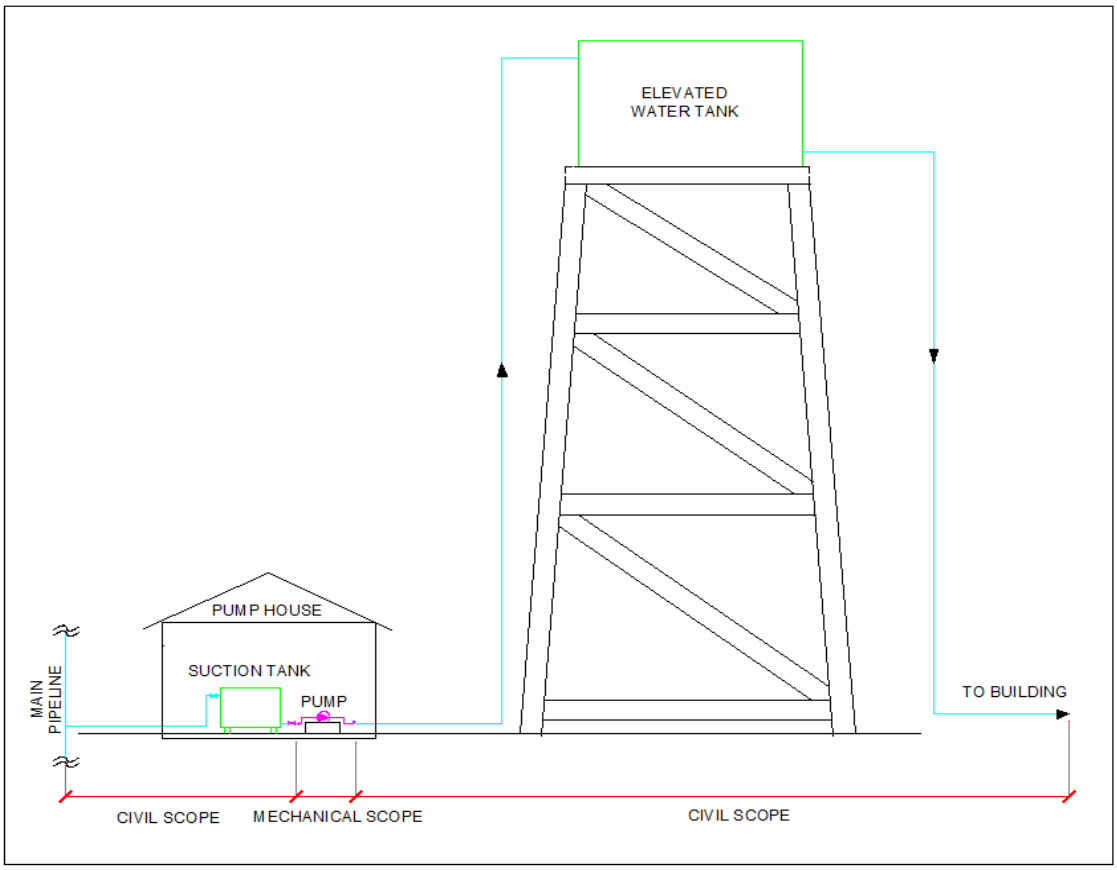


FIGURE O4: PUMPING TO ELEVATED WATER TANK

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION P: SANITARY FITTING		PAGE
1.	General	P/1
2.	Products and Materials	P/1
3.	Sanitary Fittings	P/1

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. The sanitary fitting works shall be executed by personnel with valid permits issued by SPAN as stipulated under *Water Service Industry Act 2006*. The Contractor shall be responsible for employing such personnel and all the work performed by them.

1.2. Design, dimension, requirement, specification and material for sanitary fittings shall comply with MS 1184: Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment-Code of Practice.

2. Products and Materials

2.1. All products and materials to be incorporated in the work shall be new and unused. Materials to be used within the scope of Work shall be those approved by SPAN. When the quality of a material or process is not specifically set forth in the approved products and materials list, the Drawings, or the Specifications, the best available quality of the material or process shall be provided, subject to the approval of the S.O..

2.2. All products and materials shall be supplied by suppliers registered with SPAN. The Contractor shall provide proof to the S.O.. in the form of a valid Confirmation Letter or Certificate of Registration issued by SPAN to the supplier. The products and materials shall also be subjected to other terms and conditions mentioned in these specifications.

2.3. All products and materials shall be of the makes and models tested and approved for use. It is the Contractor's responsibility to verify that products and materials received for the job conform to the current approved products and materials supplied by SPAN registered suppliers.

2.4. All products and materials furnished shall be subject to inspection for compliance with these specifications and all other appropriate specifications. The Contractor shall make an application to the S.O. for inspection at least five (5) days in advance of starting any work.

3. Sanitary Fittings

3.1. Fittings

3.1.1. All sanitary fittings shall be water-efficient with Water Efficient Product Labelling Scheme (WEPLS) certification and comply with the Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (water reticulation and plumbing) Rules 2014.

3.1.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all fittings including all necessary brackets and accessories shall be as scheduled in **TABLE P1** hereinafter. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining the type of trap required for each fitting. All necessary concrete backing shall be provided to fittings secured to floors.

3.1.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the colour of sanitary ware shall be in white.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2. Vanity tops

3.2.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, a minimum thickness of 12mm vanity tops of approved manufacture and colour shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. It shall be moulded as one solid piece with its top sloping gently towards the wash hand basin and having a slight upturn or kerb as its outer edges including backsplash to prevent water damage to wall and vanity back.

3.2.2. It shall be manufactured from non-porous composite product composed of polyester resin and calcium carbonate marble dust with the permanence of stone and an aesthetic appeal of natural marble or granite. The slab surface shall have a glossy finish and protected by suitable polymer to ensure durability and impermeability. It shall be stain-resistance and chemical-resistant, and UV stabilised.

3.3. Type of Sanitary Fittings and Description

3.3.1. Unless otherwise shown or/and specified on the Drawings, the sanitary fittings shall be of the following:

3.3.1.1. All sanitary fittings shall be of white in colour, from an approved manufacturer, generally ensuite and complete with all necessary fittings.

3.3.1.2. Waste and bath overflow, chains and stays, shall be chromium plated brass to BS EN 274 Part 1-3.

3.3.1.3. Taps and combination tap assemblies shall be chromium plated brass to BS EN 200.

3.3.1.4. All sanitary fittings shall comply with Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014.

3.4. Wash Basin

3.4.1. Unless otherwise specified, wash basin for public buildings shall be 600mm x 410mm x 200mm earthenware plain edge sink in white fireclay complete with chromium plated tap, blank tap hole stopper, 30mm 'P' trap with 40mm seal, waste fittings, plug with chain and painted bracket supports to S.O. approval.

3.4.2. Where shown wash basins of MS 147 shall be of the following types as specified:

3.4.2.1. Under counter basin with overflow.

3.4.2.2. Wall hung basin with or without pedestal as specified.

3.4.2.3. Semi-recessed basin with or without overflow as specified.

3.4.2.4. Countertop basin with or without overflow as specified.

3.4.2.5. Handicap basin.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE P1: SANITARY FITTINGS

No.	Item	Description
1.	Wash Basin	Wash basin for domestic purposes shall be 560mm x 410mm in approved colour vitreous china complete with chromium plated tap, blank tap hole stopper, 30mm 'P' trap with 40mm seal, waste fittings with chrome-plated brass pop up waste and painted bracket supports. All wash hand basins and countertops shall be fixed at a height between 750mm to 850mm measured from finished floor level to the top rim of the bowl with knee clearance for wheelchair access of 650mm to 700mm high and 200mm deep following MS 1184: Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment- Code of Practice Clinical wash hand basins shall be wall hung vitreous type and not less than 600mm in width complete with a wall mounted 175mm long elbow action lever mixer with premix function. Clinical wash hand basins shall not have any overflow outlet, soap recess nor basin plug.
2.	Vanity tops	Vanity top as specified, with integrated sink as shown on the Drawings, complete with chromium-plated tap, blank tap hole stopper, 30mm 'P' trap with 40mm seal, waste fittings with chrome-plated brass pop up waste. Vanity top as specified, but with holes pre-punched to receive an under-counter vanity basin and tap respectively, as shown in the Drawings, complete with 555mm x 415mm under-counter vanity basin in vitreous china, complete with chromium-plated tap, 30mm 'P' trap with 40mm seal, waste fittings with chrome-plated brass pop up waste and painted bracket supports.
3.	Sinks	915mm x 460mm, single bowl single drainer stainless steel sinks shall be to BS 1244, stainless steel grade 304 (0.8 to 0.9mm) minimum thick, with satin finish to the size and configuration shown on the Drawings with overflow and sound deadening pads under the sink and drainers. Metal sinks in stainless steel to size and shape as shown on the Drawings, complete with chromium plated tap as required, 40mm wastewater outlet, chrome-plated brass pop up waste and painted mild steel frames support.
4.	Water closet	Unless otherwise specified, water closet shall be pedestal closet in white vitreous china conforming to MS 1522 complete with pedestal pan, 'P' trap and ventilation outlet, plastic hinged seat and rubber buffers. Squatting closet in white vitreous china conforming to MS 1522 complete with pair of raised foot treads in white fire clay with 'P' trap and 40mm diameter uPVC flush pipe. The top of the toilet seat shall be optimized at 460mm from the finished floor level and comply with MS 1184: Universal Design and Accessibility in Built Environment- Code of Practice.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

No.	Item	Description
6.	Cistern for Water Closet	Dual-flush cistern with a nominal volume of a full and partial flush not exceeding 6 and 3 litres respectively in compliance with Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014. WC Cistern shall conform to MS 795 with 40mm flush pipe, water inlet valve, 20mm diameter overflow for discharge externally and chrome flushing lever handle. WC shall be of vitreous china cistern conforming to MS 795 with 40mm flush pipe, water inlet valve, 20mm diameter overflow for discharge externally and chromed lever handle. Each flush cistern for WC shall be tested as stipulated in the requirements of MS 795.
7.	Cistern for urinal	Single flush 2.5 litre urinal flushing cistern in white vitreous china conforming to MS 795 complete with chromium plated flushing inlet pipe, 20mm diameter overflow for discharge externally and chrome lever handle in compliance with Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014.
8.	Flush valve for Water Closet	Unless specified, WC flush valve shall be low pressure single flush 6 litres gravity flush water closet valve. It shall have a non-hold-open feature or an automatic shut-off system in compliance with Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014. Vacuum Breaker is optional, only applicable to WC flush valves intended to be connected to direct potable water mains. Its performance requires proper match of valve and WC pan conforming to MS 1522. Each flush valve shall be made of metal (preferably copper alloy) and corrosion resistant. All exposed surfaces to the users shall be chromed plated or made of stainless steel. Where applicable flush valve for water closet used in the building shall be certified by WELPS, SPAN or other eco labelling.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

No.	Item	Description
10.	Shower fittings	Shower fittings shall be approved chromium plated brass easy clean valve, with 3" diameter shower face and Chromium plated stainless steel grade 304 arm.
11.	All types of taps	Unless otherwise specified, taps shall be approved chromium plated brass/ ABS chrome plated taps conforming to BS EN 200 - testing method and have SIRIM certification with minimum 5 years warranty. All taps shall be fitted with aerator in compliance with Water Services Industry Act 2006 and Water Services Industry (Water Reticulation and Plumbing) Rules 2014. Where applicable the water taps used in the building shall be certified by WELPS, SPAN or other eco labelling.
12.	Hand Bidet	Unless otherwise specified, bidet shall be chromium plated copper alloy nozzle, 1.2m heavy duty double interlock stainless steel grade 304 flexible hose, chromium plated ABS plastic wall hanger and quarter turn angle valve. OR Bidet shall be chromium plated ABS nozzle with 1.2m heavy duty ABS flexible hose, chromium plated ABS plastic wall hanger and quarter turn angle valve.
13.	Sanitary appliances	Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, the sanitary appliances shall be: Floor trap, Robe Hook, Towel Rail, Safety Grab Bar and Handicap Safety Grab Bar shall be in stainless steel grade 304 chrome plated. Soap Dispenser shall be in uPVC (LEAD-FREE). Soap holder and toilet roll holder shall be in white earthenware (ceramic).

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION Q : SIGNAGE		PAGE
1.	General	Q/1
2.	Copper Plating	Q/2
3.	Aluminium	Q/2
4.	Paint Finish	Q/3
5.	Screen Printing Works	Q/3
6.	Vinyl Graphic Stickers	Q/3
7.	Stainless Steel	Q/4
8.	Acrylic	Q/4
9.	Installation and Fixing Works	Q/4
10.	Labeling For Registration of Immoveable Asset Components	Q/4

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. All interior architectural signage shall be of acrylic plastic as approved by the S.O. unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. All panel signage surfaces shall be flat and smooth, constructed to remain flat under installed conditions within tolerance of plus or minus 1mm measured diagonally.

1.2. All external architectural signage shall be aluminium panel fabricate as approved by the S.O. unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. All panel signage shall be of corrosion free material.

1.3. All road signage shall be well coordinated and in accordance with *Arahan Teknik (Cawangan Jalan* JKR*)* latest edition.

1.4. All fire signages shall comply with the requirements of JBPM.

1.5. All signage works shall comply with the regulatory requirements currently enforced and shall comply with MS 1184: Universal Design and Accessibility in The Built Environment - CP Government Immoveable Asset Code System (*Sistem Kod Aset Tak Alih - SKATA*) as referred to sub-section 10 and Architectural Need Statement.

1.6. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, the panel and lettering size, profiles and dimensional requirements of the interior panel signage shall be as follows:

1.6.1 The standard thickness of cast-acrylic matt clear sheets shall not be less than 4mm.

1.6.2 Raised lettering and graphic symbols shall be of 0.8mm thickness obtained by using acrylic applique and chemically welded to sign panels.

1.6.3 The type of panel material and size of letterings shall be as indicated in the Schedule of Signage prepared by the manufacturer to the S.O. approval.

1.7. Graphic content and style of signage shall be in accordance with the Schedule of Signage, shop drawings and comply with the requirements indicated below:

1.7.1 Panel material shall be acrylic with machine-routed raised copy applied to the surface of panel, along with “raster-method” Grade 2 braille beads, or pictograms and other artwork to be reverse applied vinyl or silk-screened process in colours as indicated.

1.7.2 For background colours, provide Pantone Matching System (PMS) coloured coatings, including inks and paints, that are recommended by acrylic manufacturer for optimum adherence to surface, and that are non-fading for application intended.

1.7.3 Raised copy shall be machine routed copy, providing manufacturer’s full range of solid to applique colours to the S.O.’s approval.

1.8. Pictogram/Symbol shall be provided where required with the S.O.’s approval.

1.9. Visual scale shall apply to the signages based on the distance, colour used and font types. Consideration shall be given to legibility and vividness to aid the visually impaired visitors.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.10. Location, accessories and mounting positions of signages shall comply with MS 1184, manufacturer's recommendations and as approved by the S.O..

1.11. Wall mounted panel signages shall be mounted to wall surfaces using the methods indicated below:

1.11.1 Vinyl-tape mounting: use double-sided very high bond (VHB) tape to adhere signages to smooth, non-porous surfaces.

1.11.2 Silicone-adhesive mounting: Use liquid-silicone adhesive recommended by manufacturer to attach signs to porous, irregular, or vinyl-coated surfaces. Use double-sided foam tape to hold the sign in position until silicone adhesive has fully cured.

1.11.3 Mechanical fasteners: Use non-removable mechanical fasteners placed through pre-drilled holes in sign face, or through shim plate. Use proper anchors at masonry walls as recommended by the manufacturer. Attach panel signage to shim plate using vinyl-tape method as described above.

1.11.4 Where signages are scheduled or indicated to be mounted on glass, to provide matching acrylic back plate at reverse-side of glass to conceal mounting materials.

1.11.5 After installation, soiled signage surfaces shall be cleaned and protected from damage.

1.12. All suspended signages shall be 2-sided with a metal frame of 5mm clear acrylic and spray-painted with silkscreen finish or equivalent. The size of the panel signage shall be not less than 120mm (height) x 600mm (width) unless otherwise specified in the Drawings. Suspended panel signs shall be hung to soffit of slab or others approved structure using stainless steel rod or cable.

1.13. During the Contractor's drawings preparation phase, the Contractor shall provide full size mock-up samples of each type as required for inspection and subsequent approval by the S.O..

2. Copper Plating

2.1. Surface preparation of the copper plate is to be done before the plating process. Cleaning process should include, degreasing, spray washing, immersion washing, stripping and or coating removal. The copper plate is to be pre-treated to receive plating treatment. Thickness of copper plating is to be of minimum 3-5µm. All copper plating should be a thick film coating with excellent levelling to cover all surface irregularities to improve the general aesthetics.

2.2. Where grainy texture is required, the copper plate should be allowed to run in copper sulphate bath or copper cyanide-based solution bath for a longer period.

3. Aluminium

3.1. Aluminium signage panels shall be preferably supported by extruded aluminium extrusions for both internal and external signs complying with the requirements of MS 2289: Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy - Extruded Shapes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2. Aluminium sheets where otherwise stated for construction shall be of minimum 3mm thick with welded angles for support. There shall be no tin-canning or deflection effect on the sign-face. Where tin-canning effect appears on the sign face, the sign panel shall be removed and replaced.

3.3. Aluminium sheets used shall comply with the requirements of MS 2040: Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys - Sheets and Coiled Sheets - Specification. The alloy selected will be of a temper suitable for cutting.

3.4. Where signage required more than one standard size aluminium panel, the jointing shall be performed in accordance with BS 1473 by using rivets or screws with welded angles to the main panels. The joint shall then be fine sand, smoothen to be flushed to be seen as one and no butt-line joint, division or separation is to be seen.

3.5. All aluminium sections shall be fabricated from aluminium alloy B6063-T5 complying with the requirements of MS 2289: Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy-Extruded Shapes.

3.6. The aluminium shall be electronically anodized in matte finish for etched aluminium required for the fire door sign.

4. Paint Finish

Unless otherwise specified, all painting works shall be carried out as specified in SECTION N: PAINTING.

5. Screen Printing Works

5.1. Applications of screen-printing works shall be in accordance with the Drawings. There shall be high accuracy in printing registration and workmanship.

5.2. Silkscreen ink shall be of two (2) pack sericol polyscreen with Ultraviolet protective agents against colour fading. All finished screen-printed text or graphics shall be coated with a layer of two (2) pack polyurethane clear coat matte finish.

6. Vinyl Graphic Stickers

6.1. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, vinyl graphic stickers shall be used as recommended by the manufacturer and approved by the S.O..

6.2. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings, all illuminated graphics shall be of translucent graphic films and non-illuminated signs shall be translucent opaque graphic films as approved by the S.O..

6.3. All vinyl graphics shall be precision cut by computers with no jagged edge. Minimum performance of vinyl stickers shall be to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7. Stainless Steel

7.1. Stainless steel shall be austenitic, non-magnetic, using Grade 304 or 316 to BS EN 10088 and BS 1449 Part 2 for plate, sheet and strip and BS 970 where relevant. Stainless steel plate and component with hairline finish for all internal signages shall be of Grade 304 4B.

7.2. Stainless steel plate and component for all external signages shall be of marine Grade 316 with alloy addition of molybdenum to prevent specific forms of corrosion.

7.3. Stainless steel fasteners, bolts, screws, bolts, washers and other fixing components shall be of Grade A2 or Grade A4 to BS EN ISO 3506.

8. Acrylic

8.1. Acrylic used for the external signage shall be of high impact acrylic. Extruded acrylic shall not be acceptable. The Contractor shall comply with the required thickness of the acrylic as shown on the Drawings.

9. Installation and Fixing Works

9.1. A works programme and method statements for the installation of all internal and external signages shall be submitted. The method statement shall include safety processes, measures to be taken and procedures while erecting the external signages.

9.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all base plates for external signages shall be galvanized steel plates with Drawings and calculation certified by a Professional Engineer.

10. Labelling For Registration of Immoveable Asset Components

10.1. The code and format for labelling of components shall be as stipulated in the Government's:

10.1.1 Asset Code System (*Sistem Kod Aset Tak Alih – SKATA*) and

10.1.2 Asset Data Collection Guidelines *(Garis Panduan Pengumpulan Data Aset Tak Alih – PeDATA).*

10.2. All labels for the registration of the asset components shall comply with the regulatory requirements currently enforced and shall comply with the relevant International and/or Malaysian Standards.

10.3. Labels for the assets must be durable and withstand exposure to extreme conditions such as chemicals, temperature, weather, oils and detergents. The labels must also be able to withstand the rigour of cleaning schedule, maintenance and repairs.

10.4. Unless otherwise, stated in the Drawings, minimum requirements for asset component labels shall be as follows:

10.4.1 Normal Condition – vinyl stickers.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.4.2 Extreme Condition - steel / aluminium plate.

10.5. Asset component labels shall be affixed to the asset in a position that is easily accessible for readability while the asset is in normal operating position (Refer to PeDATA*).*

10.6. Labels shall be located on clean, smooth, flat surfaces where possible, and on surfaces that provide direct visual access to a label scanner and its operator.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION R: SLOPE STABILISATION AND RETAINING STRUCTURE		PAGE
1.	Horizontal Drains Installation	R/1
2.	Geocell	R/5
3.	Soil Nailing	R/9
4.	Guniting	R/18
5.	Rock Bolts And Rock Dowel	R/23
6.	Ground Anchor	R/27
7.	Reinforced Soil Structures And Slope	R/51
8.	Tieback Works	R/70
9.	Gabions	R/78
10.	Gabion Reinforced Earth System	R/81
11.	Hydroseeding	R/91

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. Horizontal Drains Installation

1.1. General

This work consists of furnishing and installing horizontal drain pipe. This includes drilling of holes, furnishing, and construction of jointed and end sections, as needed, to grades shown on the Drawings or established on the ground. The Contractor shall furnish all necessary labour, equipment, and materials and perform all operations necessary for the installation of the horizontal drains in accordance with the details shown on the plans and with the requirements of these specifications. The drains shall consist of a Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe wrapped in a suitable filter cloth and shall be spaced and arranged as shown on the plans or as otherwise directed by the S.O..

1.2. Materials

1.2.1. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipes

1.2.1.1. The horizontal drains shall be a prefabricated type made up of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipe of high-impact strength, Schedule 80, Type II and Grade 1, in accordance with the specification of ASTM D 1785 and shall be wrapped in a filter cloth.

1.2.1.2. The Contractor shall submit drain samples and indicate the source of the proposed materials prior to delivery to the site and shall allow sufficient time for the S.O. to evaluate the material.

1.2.1.3. At least two (2) weeks prior to the installation of drains, the contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his review and approval, details of the sequence and method of installation. Approval by the S.O. will not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility to install drains in accordance with these specifications.

1.2.2. Filter Cloth

The synthetic filter cloth shall be a non-woven type of approved manufacture having the following properties:

1.2.2.1. Chemical Composition Requirements

Fibres used in the manufacture of the engineering fabric shall consist of a long chain synthetic polymer, composed of at least 85% by weight of polypropylene, and shall contain stabilisers and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic (as necessary) to make the fabric resistant to deterioration from ultraviolet and heat exposure.

1.2.2.2. Physical Property Requirements

The physical properties of the filter cloth shall comply with **TABLE R1.**

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE R1: PHYSICAL PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS FOR FILTER CLOTH

Physical Properties	Strength
Grab Strength (ASTM D1682)	0.9kN
Puncture Strength (ASTM D3787 - 80a)	0.4kN
Burst Strength (ASTM D3786 - 80a)	2100kN/m^2

1.2.2.3. Filtration Requirement

Equivalent opening size of the filter cloth determined by sieving as described in ASTM D422 is less than the 85% size of the adjacent soil.

1.2.3. Perforations

1.2.3.1. Perforations consist of two (2) rows of slots on 120-degree centres cut around the circumference of the pipe. A special type of cutter or disc cutter shall be used to cut slots in the PVC pipes. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O., each slot shall be between 3 to 5mm wide with a minimum of 1600 square mm of slot opening per linear m of the slotted pipe.

1.2.3.2. The slotted perimeter of the pipe shall be positioned at the top to allow inflow of underground water into the pipe and the uncut section of the pipe shall be laid at the bottom to drain the water out from the hole.

1.3. Construction

1.3.1. Requirements

1.3.1.1. The location, number and length of horizontal drains shall be decided by the designer. Unless otherwise stated, the distance between horizontal drains shall be between 1 to 3m.

1.3.1.2. The location of the drains shall not vary by more than 150mm from the locations indicated on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

1.3.1.3. Drains that are out of their proper location by more than 150mm or drains that are damaged in construction or drains that are improperly completed shall be rejected by the S.O., and no compensation will be allowed for any materials furnished or for any work performed on such drains.

1.3.1.4. The Contractor shall provide the S.O. with suitable means of making a linear determination of the quantity of drain material used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.3.2. Drilling

The Contractor shall deploy suitable drilling equipment plus skilled operator and supervisor that have adequate capacity and experience to produce the drill hole according to the size, length and accuracy as shown on the Drawings and as specified in this specification

1.3.2.1. The position of each horizontal drain shall be marked and pegged clearly on the ground/slope before the commencement of drilling works. If necessary, survey equipment shall be used to locate the position of horizontal drains.

1.3.2.2. The temporary drilling platform shall be erected firmly on the ground/slope, such that no excessive movements or sway occurs during drilling.

1.3.2.3. The drain holes shall be drilled at an inclined angle into the ground/slope. The minimum angle of inclination shall be at least 2.5° upwards from the horizontal.

1.3.2.4. Dry rotary drill, auger or down-the-hole hammer shall be used. Suitable drill bit slightly larger than PVC pipe shall also be used. In ground likely to collapse, the drilled shaft shall be protected by suitable temporary casing. Drill holes shall be flushed clean on completion of drilling and the opening protected or sealed to prevent the entry of any foreign matter. A drilling record for each horizontal drain shall be carried out as specified in sub-section 1.3.5.

1.3.2.5. Drilling for the whole design length of horizontal drain shall be carried out uninterrupted and completed with necessary hole cleansing within one hour. To ensure reliable and effective cleansing of the drill holes, an additional drilled length of about 0.3m to the design length shall be provided so that cleansing of cuttings and debris towards the bottom of the drill holes by the compressed air through the drill rods can be effectively and eventually carried out. All drill rods shall be properly jointed without leakage. Alignment of drill holes shall not deviate more than 25mm in 3m in any direction.

1.3.3. Pipe Installation

1.3.3.1. Splices or connections in the drainage material shall be done in a workmanlike manner and so as to ensure continuity of drain material. Where joints are required between the pipes, the smaller end of one (1) pipe shall be slotted into the bigger end of the other and securely bonded with a bonding material recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Slotted PVC pipe shall then be tightly wrapped in filter cloth such that the entire length of the pipe is covered by the cloth, inclusive the inner end of the pipe. All joints of the cloth shall have an overlap of at least 100mm. The entrance end of the pipe shall be securely plugged with wood, plastic, or other nonporous material. The perforated plastic pipe shall be installed in the drilled hole with the perforations on top, unless otherwise directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1.3.3.2. Non-perforated plastic pipe shall be installed at the mouth or outlet end of all horizontal drains. The non-perforated plastic pipe shall be such inside diameter that it can be slipped over the perforated plastic pipe.

1.3.4. Control of Water

Water for drilling and water encountered during the drilling operation shall be controlled to ensure that siltation or damage will not occur to adjacent roads and streams.

1.3.5. Submittals

1.3.5.1. The Contractor shall keep records for each horizontal drain installation and shall submit one signed copy to the S.O. not later than noon of the next working day after the horizontal drains have been installed. The record for each horizontal drain shall include horizontal drain reference number, date/time of commencement and completion of drilling and inserting of pipe, names of supervisor and operators, plus the necessary drilling details, etc..

1.3.5.2. Drilling records shall include:

(i) Description of drilling debris returns

(ii) Observed exceptions & peculiarities

(iii) Size, length and Class of PVC pipe

(iv) Type of filter cloth

(v) Drill hole diameter and total drilled length

(vi) Time of start & completion of drilling

1.3.6. Installation of Horizontal Drain Near Soil Nail/Ground Anchor/Rock Bolt

In case the horizontal drains are to be installed together with soil nails/ground anchors/rock bolts on the same slope, the installation of soil nails/ground anchors/rock bolts shall be completed first before the commencement of horizontal drains.

1.3.7. Concrete Lined Chutes

Where necessary, Grade 20 concrete lined chute with minimum thickness of 75mm shall be constructed to drain the water from the mouth of the horizontal drain to nearby drain.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2. Geocell

2.1. General

2.1.1. Scope

This specification covers the general and technical requirements for the supply and installation of geocell as described herein. All materials used and the works shall meet the requirements of this specification and details shown on the Drawings.

2.1.2. Contractor's Responsibilities

2.1.2.1. The Contractor shall provide all the necessary resources including materials, skilled workers, and plants/equipment to execute and complete the works related to supply and laying of geocell as shown on the Drawings.

2.1.2.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for the true and proper setting-out of the areas to which the geocell is to be placed and for the correctness of the lines, widths, levels and slopes as shown on the Drawings.

2.2. Material Properties

2.2.1. Product and Applications

2.2.1.1. The geocell is a flexible three-dimensional mattress and shall be made from high-density polyethylene (HDPE) strips, which are ultrasonically bonded to form multiple cellular openings.

2.2.1.2. The structure provides lateral confinement of the infill materials. The enhanced system works on the principle of friction between the infill materials and the cell walls as well as the lateral confinement forces generated by the applied load thus minimising deformation and subsequently improving the stability of the overall structure. The newly filled structure acts to redistribute the load, sustain the erosive forces to protect the underlying soil layers and reinforce the fill materials. When the geocell is applied with suitable infill materials, it offers cost-effective solutions to the following applications:

(i) Load Support
- By improving the bearing capacity of the sub-grade.

(ii) Slope Protection
- By providing a cost-effective slope protection solution where vegetation growth is difficult or impossible such as in the case of acidic soils or rocky edges, etc..

(iii) Earth Retention
- By providing confined stiffness with its cellular structure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Channel and Pond Bank Protection
- By enhancing vegetation growth, providing confined support and preventing the downward migration of soil particles.

2.2.2. Technical Properties

The properties of the geocell shall meet or exceed the minimum values corresponding to the respectively test methods as shown in **TABLE R2** and **TABLE R3.**

TABLE R2: PROPERTIES OF GEOCELL (GENERAL)

Physical Properties	Test Method	Test Value/Data
Base Polymer	ASTM D 1505	HDPE
Polymer Density		0.938-0.960 g/cc
Colour	-	Black
Carbon Black Content	ASTM D 1603	1.3% - 2%
Env. Stress Crack Resistance	ASTM D 1693	> 2000hr
Wall Thickness	ASTM D 5199	> 1.30mm

TABLE R3: PROPERTIES OF GEOCELL

Property	Units	Type		
		CRS4	CRS6	CRS8
Cell Height, H	mm	100	150	200
Minimum Cell Seam Peel Strength	N	1450	2140	2850
Dimension: Expanded Piece				
Width	m	2.2	2.4	2.8
Length	m	3.05, 6.1 or as specified		
Dimension: Expanded Cell				
Width	mm	203	203	203
Length	mm	244	244	244
Area	mm	248	248	248

2.2.3. Locally Produced Products

The geocell to be used in this contract shall be fully of Malaysian origin unless otherwise approved by the designer. The geocell shall be produced by factory with ISO certification and equipped with testing laboratory, where sampling and testing can be readily carried out.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.4. Product Quality Assurance

The contractor must provide a Certificate of Approval from the Manufacturer to confirm that their Local Manufacturing Factory's production and management system are certified to be operating at least under Quality Management System (QMS) ISO 9001: 2008 or equivalent.

2.3. Testing

2.3.1. General

2.3.1.1. Prior to the procurement of materials, the Contractor shall provide a sample and the Manufacturer's Independent Test Report (ITR), showing full compliance of the proposed geocell to all the above-specified property values corresponding to their respective test methods, for the approval of the S.O.. The S.O. reserves the right to carry out sampling at the factory to verify the test results.

2.3.1.2. All tests shall be carried out in accordance with the codes of Practices and Standards as provided within this specification, unless otherwise approved by the S.O.. The independent test report and tests shall be prepared and carried out at reputable institutions or accredited independent laboratories approved by the S.O..

2.3.1.3. Routine sample testing, when required and specified, shall be carried out at factory or at reputable institutions or independent laboratory witnessed by the S.O.'s representative. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

2.3.2. Consignment Certificate

2.3.2.1. For the purpose of ascertaining that each consignment of geocell supplied to site is of the approved type and quality and are fully from the same Manufacturer and batch as indicated, the contractor must furnish with every consignment, an original Consignment Certificate from the Manufacturer giving the following information:

(i) Name and Address of the Manufacturer

(ii) Contact telephone/fax/email address of the manufacturer

(iii) Consignment Certificate Reference Number and Date

(iv) Title of the Contract and Name of Project Owner

(v) Name and Address of the Purchaser

(vi) Product Types and Quantities, Corresponding to each consignment

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.4. Packaging and Storage

2.4.1. Product Labelling

The geocell shall be supplied with the Manufacturer's Label/Logo on each roll showing the following identifications:

2.4.1.1. Product Brand Name

2.4.1.2. Product Type

2.4.1.3. Panel Width and Length

2.4.1.4. Batch Serial Number

2.4.2. Product Packaging

The geocell shall be supplied in panels, labelled and wrapped in packaging materials to protect against water and photo-degradation by ultraviolet light.

2.4.3. Storage at Site

2.4.3.1. The Contractor shall ensure that the geocell is properly stored in a covered area at the worksite. If no covered area is available, the geocell may be stored on raised platform and covered with waterproof canvas.

2.4.3.2. The Contractor is solely responsible for the good condition of the geocell stored at the worksite and in the event of damages or deteriorations of the geocell due to improper storage, he shall be liable to replace the affected materials at his own cost when directed to do so by the S.O..

2.5. Installation

2.5.1. General

Installation of geocell shall be carried out by qualified and experienced workers under the supervision of a qualified engineer.

2.5.2. Installation of Geocell

The geocell shall be installed in accordance with the Manufacturer's instructions. This also includes the earthworks preparation before the installation of geocell. All jointing and anchorage dowels on slopes shall be constructed according to Manufacturer's instructions.

2.5.3. Infill Material Placement

2.5.3.1. Suitable infill materials shall be as specified in Drawings or shall consist of one of the following:

(i) Well graded aggregates with maximum size not exceeding 50mm

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Fertilised soil

(iii) Concrete Grade 25

2.5.3.2. The infill materials shall be well compacted within the cells, in accordance with the requirements of the Works Specifications and the Manufacturer's instructions as shown on the Drawings.

3. Soil Nailing

3.1. General

3.1.1. This works specification for soil nailing shall cover all the necessary resources and materials for the supply, installation, testing and completion of soil nails in accordance with this Specification and the details shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

3.1.2. The Contractor shall inspect the site, study soil investigation results and design details before preparation and submission of the method statement to the S.O. for prior approval (at least 14 days) before the commencement of works. The method statement shall describe how to execute the works to comply with the specifications and contain among other things the details of sequence of works, specific type of machines plus necessary staging to be deployed for drilling and grouting, estimated daily works output rate, necessary quality control tests/measurements/observations plus their respective frequency and acceptance criteria. Remedy or rectification shall also be proposed for cases where the acceptance criteria is not met or achieved. Specific operators/ supervisors (name, IC and CV, etc.), full details of specific type of rebars plus their protection system, centralisers, spacers, grout mix details and admixtures and any other materials to be used, etc., including catalogues, test certificates and photos of the equipment and materials to be used plus the proposed machines layout for drilling, grouting and pull-out test shall be shown on Drawings (A3 size) and shall also be included in the method statement. The proposals in the method statement shall meet the requirements shown on the Engineer's drawings and this specification hereafter.

3.1.3. The Contractor shall be fully responsible to provide all necessary and suitable resources and materials to complete all the soil nails strictly according to this Specification. The Contractor shall install the trial or preliminary soil nails and carry out the verification pull-out test as per sub-section 3.8 at locations selected by the S.O..

3.2. General Requirements

3.2.1. Setting Out

Setting out shall be as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. Immediately before drilling or installation of soil nail, the nail head position shall be marked with suitable identifiable pegs or markers on the slope/wall for necessary inspection by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2.2. Position

The maximum allowable deviation for drill hole entry point shall not exceed 75mm in any direction.

3.2.3. Alignment of Nail

The drilling machine shall be attached with suitable alignment control devise set to attain the finished nail direction or inclination shown on the Drawings and the maximum permitted deviation of alignment shall not exceed 1 in 20. Deviation from straight shall not exceed 20mm in any 3m length of drill hole.

3.2.4. Nail Out of Position or Alignment

The Contractor shall demonstrate to the S.O. that the position and alignment of soil nails is within the tolerance limits specified. Any nail found out of the tolerable position or alignment shall be rejected and the S.O. shall order to add additional nails at the Contractor's own costs.

3.2.5. Submittals

3.2.5.1. The contractor shall keep records for each soil nail installation and shall submit one signed copy to the S.O. not later than noon of the next working day after the soil nails have been installed. The record for each soil nail shall include soil nail reference number, date/time of commencement and completion of drilling and grouting, names of supervisor and operators, plus the necessary drilling and grouting details, etc..

3.2.5.2. Drilling records shall include:

(i) Type & model of drilling machine

(ii) Type & size of drill rods

(iii) Description of drill rate

(iv) Description of drilling debris returns

(v) Observed exceptions & peculiarities

(vi) Checking on straightness, cleaning & alignment

(vii) Total drilled length

(viii) Time of start & completion of drilling

3.2.5.3. Grouting records shall include:

(i) Type & model of colloidal mixer & paddle mixer

(ii) Type & model of pump

(iii) Grout mix design details (WC ratio, admixture, etc.)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Results of bleeding, flow cone efflux time and strength tests

(v) Conditions of pull-out check on centralisers (photos and description as per sub-section 3.5)

(vi) Time of start & completion of grouting

(vii) Volume of grout consumed

(viii) Observed exceptions (loss of grout, etc)

3.2.5.4. Format and details of record and layout of nail shall be approved by the S.O.. Other important submittals are method statement [sub-section 3.1.2], test certificates [sub-section 3.3.1.3], pull-out test reports (sub-section 3.8), quality control tests as specified, As-built Drawings (showing nail layout plan, nail reference number, length, date completed, etc.) and project completion report, which shall include the following chapters:

(i) Table of contents

(ii) Introduction

(iii) Design drawings and finalized BQ

(iv) Method Statement

(v) Works programme

(vi) Drilling & Grouting records

(vii) Quality control tests results for drilling, grouting, guniting, etc.

(viii) Catalogues test certificates for rebar, centralisers, coupler HDPE sheath, etc

(ix) Pull-out test results, including test layout, drawings, photos, calibration records & certificates

(x) As-built Drawings

(xi) Photos showing drilling layout, drill rod, head, drilling operation, etc.

(xii) Photos showing grouting layout, colloidal mixer, paddle mixer, pump, etc.

(xiii) Photos showing how the rebar is fixed with centralisers etc.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3. Materials

3.3.1. Reinforcement

3.3.1.1. Reinforcement for soil nails shall be high yield steel reinforcing bars complying with M.S. 146, threaded and hot-dip galvanized to BS EN ISO 1461. The nail bars shall be threaded at the ends for a sufficient length (minimum 150mm long) to facilitate fixing of galvanized washer, overlap locking washer and nut at the exposed end and fixing of galvanized coupler at the other end, if required.

3.3.1.2. The tensile strength and galvanized rebar quality of the coupled nail bar shall be not less than 410N/mm^2 or specified in Drawings.

3.3.1.3. Only soil nails of more than 12m long shall have rebars spliced or coupled. The tensile strength of the coupler shall be capable to develop at least 95% of the tensile strength of the rebar as tested and certified by the manufacturer. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

3.3.2. Cement Grout

3.3.2.1. Cement for grouting shall be Ordinary Portland Cement complying with MS 522.

3.3.2.2. Grout shall consist of cement and water. Water cement ratio shall be 0.45 to 0.50 and minimum cube strength of 7-day strength and 28-day strength shall be 20MPa and 30MPa respectively (BS 1881). Sand shall not be used unless approved by the S.O.. Water shall be from approved public water supply and shall comply with the quality specified in MS 28. Suitable admixtures shall be used to improve flowability and bleeding or shrinkage problem. Admixtures shall comply with the requirements of BS 5075: Part 1 and Part 3 and shall only be used with the prior approval of the S.O.. Grout shall be thoroughly mixed by suitable high speed colloidal mixer (> 1000rpm) until a homogeneous grout free from undispersed cement, lumps and bleeding is obtained. The grout after mixing for a few minutes shall be transferred through a 5mm sieve into a storage tank attached with paddle agitator.

3.3.2.3. The following important quality control tests shall be carried out:

(i) Crushing strength of 100mm cubes at 7-days and 28-days (BS1881) shall be minimum 20 and 30MPa respectively.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Bleeding test (<0.5 % by volume 3 hours after mixing or 2 % (maximum) when measured at 20°C in a covered glass cylinder of 100mm diameter and with a grout depth of 100mm). In addition, the water shall be re-absorbed within 24 hours. Free expansion shall not exceed 10 %.

(iii) Flow cone efflux time test (<15 seconds, ASTM C939-87).

3.3.2.4. If any of the above results falls below the acceptable limits, at least one or 1% of grouted working nails shall be subject to pull-out test (sub-section 3.8) at the Contractor's own cost.

3.3.3. Centralisers

3.3.3.1. Centralisers shall be tightly fixed to the rebar at the spacing as shown on the Drawings. The centralisers shall be firm and as small as possible (not more than 50 % of the nail section) so that the blockage of grout flow is minimum. Centralisers shall be fixed inside and outside of the protective sheath, if applicable, and shall be spaced at not more than 2m. Centralisers shall be sized to position the rebar within 25mm of the centre of the drill holes; and to allow tremie pipe (about 30mm diameter) insertion to the bottom of the drill hole. The centralisers shall be produced by reputable manufacturer or specialist using galvanized steel strips or PP (polypropylene) or PVC (polyvinyl chloride) and comply with following properties:

(i) Tensile strength (BS 2782: Part 3, Method 320°C) > 30Mpa

(ii) Hardness (BS 2782: Part 3, Method 365B) > 65

(iii) Brittleness temperature (ASTM D746-79) < 5°C

(iv) Environmental Stress Cracking Resistance (ASTM D1693-70): 200 hours (no cracking)

3.3.3.2. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

3.3.4. Corrugated HDPE Sheath

3.3.4.1. The size, shape and length of the sheath to protect the rebar shall be as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. The sheath shall consist of HDPE (high density polyethylene) tube with wall thickness not less than 1.0mm and shall be at least 5mm of grout cover over the nail rebar within the sheath. The thickness of grout between the HDPE sheath and the sides of drill hole shall be not less than 25mm. Other important properties that shall be complied are as follows:

(i) Tensile strength (BS 2782: part 3, method 320C) > 25Mpa

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Softening point (BS 2781: Part 3, method 120A) >110°C

(iii) Environmental stress cracking resistance (ASTM D1693-70): 200 hours (no cracking)

(iv) Hydrostatic pressure resistance (BS 6437): no localized swelling, leaking or weeping

3.3.4.2. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

3.3.5. Materials Handling and Storage

3.3.5.1. Cement shall be stored properly to prevent moisture degradation and partial hydration. Cement that has been caked and lumpy shall be rejected and discard. Rebars shall be stored on firm supports to prevent the steel from contacting the ground. Damage to the rebar as a result of abrasion, cuts, nicks, welds and weld splatter shall be cause for rejection. Rebars shall be protected from dirt, rust and other deleterious substances prior to installation. Heavy corrosion or pitting of rebars shall be cause for rejection. Anchorage end of rebars to which bearing plate and nuts will be attached shall be protected by some protective wrap during handling, installation, grouting and guniting.

3.3.5.2. Pregrouted rebars in HDPE sheaths shall not be moved or transported until the grout has reached sufficient strength to resist damage during handling. The pregrouted rebars shall be handled with care and with sufficient supports to prevent large deflections, distortions or damage. Conditions of the pregrouted rebars shall be checked first before inserting into the drill holes. Damaged pregrouted rebars shall be rejected.

3.4. Drilling

3.4.1. The Contractor shall deploy suitable drilling machine and tools plus skilled operator and supervisor that have adequate capacity and experience to produce the drill hole according to the size, length and accuracy as shown on the Drawings and as specified in this Specification.

3.4.2. Unless otherwise directed or approved by the S.O, only dry rotary percussion method by top hammer or down-the-hole hammer shall be used. Suitable drill bit of not less than 100mm diameter shall be used. In ground likely to collapse, the drilled shaft shall be protected by suitable casing. Drill holes shall be flushed clean on completion of drilling and the opening protected or sealed to prevent the entry of water or any foreign matter. A drilling record for each soil nail shall be carried out as specified in sub-section 3.2.5.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.4.3. Drilling for the whole design nail length shall be carried out uninterrupted and completed with necessary hole cleansing within one hour. To ensure reliable and effective cleansing of the drill holes, an additional drilled length of about 0.6m to the design length shall be provided so that cleansing of cuttings and debris towards the bottom of the drill holes by the compressed air through the drill rods can be effectively and eventually carried out. All drill rods shall be at least N size and can be properly jointed without leakage. Alignment of drill hole shall not deviate more than 20mm in 3m in any direction. At least 1% of the drilled holes shall be selected for straightness test by inserting 100mm diameter tube to the designed length. Drilled holes that cannot pass the test shall be redrilled and the suitability of the drilling machine be reassessed.

3.4.4. Adequate temporary or permanent site drainage or temporary tarpaulin shall be provided to prevent infiltration from surface run-off into the slope where soil nailing is carried out.

3.5. Insertion of Reinforcement

3.5.1. The galvanized rebar fixed with centralisers as shown on the Drawings shall be checked before inserting into the drill hole. The rebar shall be carried by experienced workers at spacing not greater than 3m.

3.5.2. After inserting about 75% of the total design length, the rebar shall be withdrawn to check the conditions of the centralisers and contamination of rebar. Such pull-out check shall be carried out on at least 1% of the nails especially for those drill holes that have been left for more than 2 hours after completion of drilling. If collapse of drill hole is suspected, redrilling and flushing have to be carried out as directed by S.O.. Damaged centralisers shall be replaced immediately and rechecked.

3.6. Grouting

Grout mix shall be prepared and tested according to sub-section 3.3.2. Layout of machine plus the capacity, etc., shall be as shown in method statement and approved by the S.O before mobilization. Grout shall be pumped into its final position in drill hole through a grouting tube of about 25mm diameter by tremie method under gravity or low pressure (< 5 bars) as soon as possible/immediately after the completion of hole drilling and is not more than 30 minutes after mixing. Grouting shall be carried out within 2 hours after drilling and cleansing of drill hole are completed. Grouting shall be carried out promptly and continuously in one operation without interruption to avoid any disturbance caused by sedimentation within the grout and to reduce air bubble entrapment. Full operation shall continue until injected grout of the same composition and consistency as that mixed emerges from the drill hole outlet for at least one minute. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in either the works being rejected or recleansing plus proof pull-out test at the contractor's own costs.

3.7. Nail Head Construction

3.7.1. All the disturbed, loose or soft soil around nail head shall be removed and replaced by non-shrink mortar of Grade 30 strength or approved equivalent by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.7.2. Nail head with steel plate shall be in a plane normal to the nail axis clamped down with galvanized nut and washers to the clamping down forces of 5kN (min) or as shown on the Drawings, using a calibrated torque wrench. Clamping shall be carried out with a thin layer (< 25mm) of fresh non shrink mortar (Grade 30) behind the steel plate to ensure proper seating. Nail head construction shall only be carried out after the grout and the mortar have reached at least 7-days strength (>20MPa).

3.8. Pull-Out Tests

3.8.1. The Contractor shall provide all necessary resources including all torque wrenches, jacks, gauges, reaction frame, pump, load cell, bearing plates, and other equipment required to carry out the pull-out test of the soil nails specified. Measurement of nail head movement shall be made using at least 2 dial gauges capable of measuring to 0.025mm accuracy.

3.8.2. The contractor shall also present up-to-date test (not more than 1 year ago) and calibration certificates to the S.O for the equipment that are proposed for testing for approval before the test commences. Method statement and layout of pull-out test as specified in sub-section 3.1 shall also be submitted. The location of soil nail to be tested shall be selected by the S.O..

3.8.3. Purpose of pull-out test up to 2.0 times the design pull-out resistance/load or as specified in Drawings is to verify the designed pull-out resistance or designed bond strength between the grout and the soil/rock and also to verify the adequacy and suitability of drilling, installation and grouting techniques. The design/allowable pull-out resistance, Q_d (kN/m) shall be as shown on the Drawings or determined by the S.O at Site.

3.8.4. Pull-out test shall be carried out at least 72 hours after grouting or when the grout has achieved at least the specified 7-days strength (> 20MPa). Testing equipment including dial gauges, gauge supports, jack and pressure gauge, load cell, etc., shall be sufficiently rigid and shall be protected from sunlight and rain by some canvas. The complete jacking system including hydraulic jack, pump, and pressure gauge should be calibrated as a single unit before use to an accuracy of not less than 5% of the applied load. The centre and bearing plates of the jack system shall be properly arranged so that the test nail will not carry the weight of the testing equipment. The gauge used to measure the nail head movement shall be aligned parallel with the axis of the nail and the support of the gauges shall be independent from the jack and the reaction frame. Load cell is important to maintain constant load hold during the creep test load hold increment. The jack and pressure gauges shall have a pressure range not exceeding twice the anticipated maximum test pressure. Jack ram travel shall be sufficient to allow the test to be done without resetting the equipment.

3.8.5. At least 2 preliminary pull-out tests or verification or sacrificial tests up to 2.0 times the design pull-out resistance, Q_d or as specified in Drawings shall be carried out for different soil/rock unit or for different drilling/grouting method for each nailed slope/hill or as specified and directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.8.6. For the soil nails selected for pull-out test, the temporary unbonded length (L_u) of the test nail shall be at least 1m, i.e. the bonded length (L_b) of the soil nail selected for pull-out test shall be $L_b = L - L_u$, where L = total soil nail length. To prevent collapse of the unbonded drill hole during the test, a temporary GI pipe of about 1m long near the slope surface shall be installed. In case the drill hole is fully grouted, a GI pipe of about at least 600mm long and slightly larger than the grouted hole shall be driven to ensure the reaction force is not transmitting to the grouted hole near the slope surface. L_b shall be at least 3m.

3.8.7. The loading schedule for verification test is as shown in **TABLE R4.**

TABLE R4: VERIFICATION TEST LOADING SCHEDULE

Load	Holding Time (Minimum)
(5% DTL), alignment load	1 minutes
0.25 DTL	10 minutes
0.50 DTL	10 minutes
0.75 DTL	10 minutes
1.00 DTL	10 minutes
1.25 DTL	10 minutes
1.50 DTL (Creep Test)	60 minutes
1.75 DTL	10 minutes
2.00 DTL (Max test Load)	10 minutes

DTL = Design Test Load (kN) = L_b x Q_d

L_b = Pull-out test bonded length

L_b = Design nail length - unbonded length

L_b shall not exceed $0.9f_y A_s$ / 2.0 Q_d, where f_y and A_s are yield stress and area of rebar respectively.

Q_d = f_a x πd
= Design allowable pull-out resistance (kN/m) specified in the Drawing or by the Designer. f_a=design allowable bond stress (kN/m^2), d=diameter of nail in m.

3.8.8. The alignment load shall be the minimum load required to align the testing apparatus. Dial gauges shall be set to zero after DTL is applied. At least 2 calibrated dial gauges of 0.025mm accuracy shall be used to measure nail head movement. Each load increment shall be held for at least 10 minutes. Nail movement at creep test (1.50 DTL) shall be taken at 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 60 minutes. The load during the creep test shall be maintained within 2% of the intended load by use of a calibrated load cell.

3.8.9. For working pull-out tests or proof tests, the testing procedure including creep test is similar to verification test except that the max test load (MTL) = 1.5 x DTL.

3.8.10. A pull-out test is deemed satisfactory and acceptable when all the following criteria are met:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.8.10.1. For verification tests, the total creep movement is less than 2mm between the 6 and 60 minute readings measured during the creep test and the creep rate is linear or decreasing throughout the creep test load hold period.

3.8.10.2. For proof tests, the total creep movement is less than 1mm measured between the 1 and 10 minute readings or the creep movement is less than 2mm during the 60 minute readings and the creep rate is linear or decreasing throughout the creep test load hold period.

3.8.10.3. The total measured movement at the maximum test load (MTL) exceed 80% of the theoretical elastic elongation (l_e) of the test nail unbonded length (l_e = 0.8P (L_u) (10^6)/ A_s E, where P = max applied load (kN), L_u = length from the back of nail to jack connection to the top of the bond (m), A_s = rebar cross-sectional area (mm^2) and E = rebar's modulus = 200,000 MPa).

3.8.11. A pull-out failure does not occur at the maximum test load. Pull-out failure is defined as the load at which attempts to further increase the test load simply result in continued pull-out movement of the test nail.

3.8.12. The Contractor shall submit the results of pull-out tests to the S.O for final interpretation and necessary design review immediately after the test. Full formal report of pull-out test including all plotting, method statement, test length, photos, test certificates, etc. shall be submitted to the S.O. within 1 week after the test.

3.8.13. For verification test nails, the S.O. shall evaluated the results and make necessary design review after consultation with the designer. Installation methods that do not satisfy the nail testing requirements shall be rejected and replacement test nails shall be installed and tested at no additional cost.

3.9. Calibration

Calibration of gauges for pull-out test shall be submitted together with calibration record and testing certificate and the validity must be not more than 1 year.

4. Guniting

4.1. General

4.1.1. This works specification for guniting covers the technical requirements for gunite mix, machine and plant, surface preparation, method of operation, quality control and works acceptance criteria.

4.1.2. The Contractor shall apply gunite to the excavated slope surfaces at locations shown on the Drawings or at locations directed by the S.O..

4.1.3. "GUNITE" is a mixture of cement, sand or aggregate and water projected at high velocity from a suitable nozzle onto slope to produce a dense homogeneous protective layer. The maximum aggregate size shall be less than 10mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.1.4. "Dry Process" is a mixture of cement, aggregate and sand weighted or volume batched, thoroughly mixed 'dry' and fed into a purpose-made machine where the mixture is suitably pressurized, metered into a dry air stream and conveyed through hoses or pipes to a nozzle before which water is introduced to hydrate the mix and is projected without interruption onto slope surfaces.

4.1.5. "Rebound" is a term used for all material having passed through the nozzle which does not conform to the definition of gunite as defined above.

4.2. Materials

4.2.1. Cement

Cement shall be Ordinary Portland Cement and comply with the requirements of MS 522.

4.2.2. Sand / Aggregate

Sand or aggregate shall be clean and durable, and free from clay or organic matters and other impurities. The sand and aggregate shall be not more than 10mm and shall comply with the requirements of MS 29 and MS 30. The grading limits for the sand and aggregate mixture shall be as shown in **TABLE R5:**

TABLE R5: GRADING LIMITS FOR SAND / AGGREGATE

Sieve Size	Percentage Passing (%)
10.0mm	100
5.0mm	90-100
2.36mm	75-100
1.18mm	55-90
600μm	35-59
300μm	8-30
150μm	0-10

4.2.3. Water

Water for mixing shall be clean and free from harmful matter. Where tests are required, they shall be in accordance with the requirements of MS 28.

4.2.4. Reinforcement

Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings steel fabric reinforcement shall be hard-drawn steel wire reinforcing fabric with minimum wire diameter of 6mm pitch of 200mm in each direction (wire mesh A6) and comply with the requirements of MS 145.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.5. Mix

4.2.5.1. The gunite shall have a minimum cement content of 350kg per cubic meter and with water/cement ratio of not exceeding 0.5 by mass. Mix proportions shall be designed by the Contractor to achieve minimum Grade 30 or the specified grade of strength as shown on the Drawing and shall be approved by the S.O. before commencement of works.

4.2.5.2. Mixed dry aggregate and cement, which are not applied on slope surfaces within 30 minutes after mixing, shall be discarded.

4.2.5.3. Admixtures shall be added at 3 – 5% by weight of cement to speed the setting rate of cement, when directed by the S.O..

4.2.5.4. All constituents shall be uniformly dispersed throughout the mix. Mixing by hand is **NOT** allowed.

4.3. Plant and Equipment

Before commencement of work, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for approval, the type, make and number of plant and equipment to be used. A drawing showing the proposed plant and works arrangement with brief description about the equipment, the method of operation and mix proportion, etc., shall be included in the method statement as specified in subsection 4.10.1.

4.4. Preconstruction Test Panels

4.4.1. The purpose of preconstruction tests panels is to assess the quality of guniting with respect to density, uniformity, thickness, strength, and works output rate to ensure the resources for guniting works are satisfactory with respect to skill and quality.

4.4.2. Preconstruction testing shall be carried out using plant identical to that proposed for the works and shall be undertaken in such time before the commencement of the works as to allow approval by the S.O..

4.4.3. Trial mixes of each mix design proposed shall be carried out by the Contractor. For each mix design, 3 number of test panels of minimum size 750mm x 750mm x 100mm thick shall be sprayed from each position required in the works, such as down-hand, vertical and overhead positions, with layer thickness appropriate to that position. Panel moulds shall be formed from 20mm thick plywood adequately braced and held rigidly in position.

4.4.4. Where required by the S.O., test panels of minimum size 750mm x 750mm x 100mm thick shall be sprayed from each position required in the works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5. Interface Preparations

4.5.1. Earth or natural surfaces other than rock shall be compacted, trimmed and graded according to the design grade before guniting. The newly excavated or trimmed slope shall be immediately and adequately protected against infiltration by immediate guniting or protected by tarpaulin sheet or other method approved by the S.O.. The earth surface shall be maintained at equilibrium moisture, as directed by the S.O. (not too wet or too dry before guniting). Gunite shall **NOT** be applied on surfaces with loose or soft or wet materials.

4.5.2. Rock surfaces shall be cleaned and free from loose materials, mud or foreign matters. After washing down with water, the rock surfaces shall be damp but exhibiting no free water prior to guniting.

4.5.3. Where flow of water interferes with the application of gunite or cause leaching of cement, the flowing water shall be directed by appropriate drainage channels to convenient locations where plugging can be carried out.

4.5.4. The reinforcement shall be cleaned and free from loose mill scale, loose rust, oil or other coating prior to the application of gunite. All reinforcement shall be stored under cover and clear of the ground. Any reinforcement that is pitted with rust shall be rejected. The reinforcement fabric shall be securely and firmly fastened with the dowels shown on the Drawing and supported with approved spacers at about 1.6m spacing to provide 50mm clearance cover between the fabric and the slope surface.

4.6. Normal Guniting Procedure

4.6.1. Before starting work, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for approval a detailed schedule of the entire guniting operation and method statement of works. Approval of such schedule and method statement shall not relieve the Contractor of its responsibility to provide a fully satisfactory installation. The Contractor shall include with his submission evidence that he has successfully completed a gunite installation using the procedures similar to those proposed.

4.6.2. All reinforcement shall be firmly fixed with the dowels, weep holes and spaces to give the required cover, clearance, or laps as described or specified. Guniting shall commence from the top or upslope downwards to ensure no ingress of runoff below the gunite. Guniting shall be carried out by directing the nozzle perpendicularly to the surface to be gunited.

4.6.3. Guides shall be set-up to establish good finish surfaces. Gunite shall only be applied in the presence of the S.O. or his representative and shall be built up in successive layers, each layer generally not exceeding 50mm in thickness, such that sagging, and bleeding do not occur. Gunite shall be applied evenly without any sags or slumps. All reinforcement shall be completely surrounded by gunite.

4.6.4. Whenever the spraying operation becomes irregular, the nozzle shall be directed away from the works area and all spraying shall stop.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.6.5. The Contractor shall be required to monitor closely the progress of the guniting works. Daily site records of all materials delivered to the concrete mixer shall be properly maintained and made available to the S.O. when required.

4.6.6. All gunite shall be cured continuously for 7 days or by approved curing compound or equivalent.

4.7. Rebound

4.7.1. All rebound and loose materials shall be removed by air jets or other means from the surface of each layer as work proceeds. Rebound shall not be worked into the sprayed area or re-used in the works.

4.7.2. All surfaces which are not to receive gunite shall be protected by approved methods.

4.8. Construction Joints

The type and positions of all construction joints shall be approved by the S.O.. Construction joints shall be formed by placing or trimming the sprayed gunite layer to an angle of approximately 30°.

4.9. Weep Holes

Before starting works, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for approval a detailed proposal for the construction of weep holes. The location and spacing of weep holes shall be as shown on Drawings.

4.10. Quality Control

4.10.1. Method Statement

The Contractor shall submit method statement of works to the S.O. for prior approval by at least 7 days before commencement of works. The method statement shall contain details of material of specified quality, machines of specific model and capacity, operator and technician and his CV plus the estimated daily output to ensure the works can be completed within the scheduled work programme required. Quality control tests with respect to type and frequency plus the respective acceptance criteria shall also be included in the method statement. Remedial measures shall also be described in the method statement in cases where the acceptance criteria cannot be complied. In brief, method statement shall clearly describe how the guniting work will be carried out with particular reference to sequence of works, realistic work output, quality control and resources requirements, etc., to ensure the guniting work can be completed within the stipulated or agreed time frame according to the specification and approved programme. Method statement shall be prepared by experienced engineer who has extensive and intensive working experience and also is knowledgeable about the characteristics, capacity and efficiency of the resources available to his disposal. In addition, the engineer shall have inspected the site and surrounding conditions thoroughly and assesses how the specific conditions will affect the output of his resources.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.10.2. Rebound hammer test has to be carried out on pre-construction test panels at locations selected by the S.O. (at least 30 points). The Contractor has to redesign the mix and change equipment or nozzleman if the results of any cube or any rebound hammer test are below the specified strength shown on the Drawings.

4.10.3. For every 300m^2 of completed gunite works, a series of rebound hammer test (30 test point per series) has to be carried out to verify the strength (28 days strength). The S.O. reserves the right to reject the gunite work if the average test result is below the specified strength.

4.10.4. All the weep holes shall be marked by red paint to show the required effective thickness of gunite specified on the drawings.

4.10.5. Prior to spraying of gunite, the Contractor shall request inspection by the S.O. and a photo (minimum one photo for every 300m^2) shall be taken to show the thickness markings. In addition to the markings, coring to check the thickness of gunite shall be subsequently carried out. Coring (100mm diameter) shall at a rate of one core per 500m^2 at locations selected by the S.O. for checking the thickness and quality of gunite (void/honeycomb). The drilled holes shall be backfilled with dry-packed compressive (1:3) mortar. Documental evidence by photo for each core shall be carried out. The S.O. reserves the right to reject the gunite works if the thickness of gunite is found inadequate or the gunite is found porous or low strength (less than the specified value). Further coring (1 core per 200m^2) shall be carried out at Contractor's own costs if defective works are detected.

4.10.6. The Contractor shall engage a specialist geotechnical engineer accredited by BEM or ACEM/IEM, to study and propose rectification works, when defective works are identified and directed by the S.O.. The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the costs, time delay in works and other incidental consequences for the defective works. The proposed rectification works, if accepted by the S.O., shall be carried out at the Contractor's own costs.

5. Rock Bolts and Rock Dowel

5.1. Description

This works consists of furnishing and installing rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels, complete with component parts, at locations shown or designated.

5.2. Work Plan

The Contractor shall submit a detailed work plan to the S.O at the preconstruction conference. Details to be included are as follows:

5.2.1. Proposed construction schedule and sequence.

5.2.2. Proposed drilling methods and equipment.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.3. Proposed components for rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels, couplers, bearing plates, rock reinforcing bolt mechanical anchorage system, flat washers, and beveled washer specifications including the manufacturer's data sheets.

5.2.4. Proposed drill hole diameter.

5.2.5. Proposed grout mix design, with polyester, resin, or epoxy specifications including manufacturer's data sheets. Include the procedures for placing the grout.

5.2.6. Proposed corrosion protection for the rock reinforcing bolt and rock reinforcing dowel systems.

5.2.7. Proposed installation, stressing procedures, torque wrench, test jack, and pressure gauge to be used.

5.2.8. Calibration data for each torque wrench, test jack, and pressure gauge to be used. An independent testing laboratory shall have performed the calibration tests within 60 calendar days of the date submitted. The torque wrenches shall have a capacity at least 20% greater than the rock reinforcing bolt manufacturer's recommended torque to achieve the design and test loads. The torque wrench shall have an accuracy of at least $\pm$ 2% of the full-scale reading, and a resolution of at least 1% of the full-scale reading.

The S.O will respond within 21 days after receipt of the submittal. The Contractor shall not proceed with the work until the S.O has approved the submittal in writing.

5.3. Material

5.3.1. The Contractor shall provide rock reinforcing bolts, corresponding hardware, and grout from the manufacturer approved by the S.O.. Provide rock reinforcing dowels, corresponding hardware, and polyester or epoxy resin from a manufacturer regularly engaged in the manufacturer of rock reinforcing dowels. Additionally, all portions of rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels, accessories, and hardware shall have an approved corrosion protection coating. All non-exposed portions of rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels, accessories, and hardware shall be coated prior to installation. The use of cement grout for rock reinforcing bolts and polyester or epoxy resin for rock reinforcing dowels will not substitute for the required protective coatings.

5.3.2. The Contractor shall use proven non-shrink epoxy and polyester resin for rock reinforcing dowels capable of permanently developing the bond and internal strength between the rock reinforcing dowel and rock. Use a single speed cartridge system to anchor the dowel in rock. Select the cartridge diameter according to the recommendations of the manufacturer to ensure complete encapsulation of the rock reinforcing dowel and satisfactory in-hole mixing. An epoxy or polyester resin shall be selected with a gel time which is consistent with rapid installation. Epoxy or polyester resin to be incorporated into the rock reinforcing dowel installation shall be within the shelf-life period stated by the manufacturer. Provide samples of the epoxy or polyester resins for testing upon request of the Engineer. Store polyester or epoxy resins according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.4. Equipment

The Contractor shall provide all equipment necessary for drilling and placement of rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels at the locations and depths designated by the S.O.. For rock reinforcing dowels, provide equipment to spin the dowel into place and properly mix the epoxy or polyester resin according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

5.5. Labour

5.5.1. The Contractor shall furnish personnel skilled in the installation of rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels. Experience shall be relevant to anticipated rock conditions and size of rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels being installed. The foreman and drill operator shall have no less than 2 years of demonstrated experience in rock reinforcing bolt and rock reinforcing dowel installation. The Contractor shall submit documentations relating its experience on similar jobs to the S.O. at the preconstruction conference. Details of the documentation shall include reference names and phone numbers, project names, locations, the year actually constructed.

5.5.2. The S.O will respond within 21 days after receipt of the submittal. If, after checking references submitted by the Contractor, it is in the judgment of the S.O that the proposed employees are not qualified; they will not be permitted to work on the Project. The Contractor shall not proceed with the work until the S.O has approved the submittal in writing.

5.6. Construction

5.6.1. Protection of Material

The Contractor shall protect rock reinforcing bolts and rock reinforcing dowels at all times from damage and corrosion. Corrosion, pitting or damage to the rock reinforcing bolt or rock reinforcing dowel may be cause for rejection. Damage includes, but is not limited to, abrasions, cuts, nicks, welds, and weld splatter. Prior to installation, remove all mill scale, flaking rust, and grease.

5.6.2. Installation

The Contractor shall drill holes to the diameter and depth recommended by the manufacturer. Unless otherwise directed, align drill holes normal to the rock face or as specified. The drill holes shall be cleaned of all drill cuttings and debris prior to installing the rock reinforcing bolt or rock reinforcing dowel.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.6.2.1. Rock Reinforcing Bolt

The Contractor shall install and tension each rock reinforcing bolt to the design load before grouting. The Contractor shall conduct proof testing of each bolt as described in sub-section 5.7.1. Grout shall be placed in the drill hole to ensure the filling of the entire space between the bolt and sides of the drill hole, and the full encapsulation of the bolt. The grout shall be pumped to the far end of the drill hole and continue pumping until grout is forced out of the de-airing tube at the face of the hole. After testing and grouting, cut the bolt off, if necessary, so that no more than 75mm extends beyond the nut.

5.6.2.2. Rock Reinforcing Dowel

The Contractor shall place the resin cartridges in the drill hole at a sufficient spacing to cause excess resin to be forced out the face of the hole when the rock reinforcing dowel is spun into place. Failure of resin to be extruded from the face of the hole may be cause for rejection of the bolt installation. After installation of the plate and nut, torque the nut to a nominal 73.8 Joules to ensure proper seating against the rock surface. The Contractor shall conduct proof testing of rock reinforcing dowels as described in sub-section 5.7.2. After testing, cut the bolt off, if necessary, so that no more than 75mm extends beyond the nut.

5.7. Proof Testing

Perform proof testing according to the following:

5.7.1. Rock Reinforcing Bolts

The Contractor shall tension each production rock reinforcing bolt installed to 120% of the design load using a calibrated hollow ram hydraulic jack and hold that tension for a minimum of 10 minutes. The S.O. will analyse the rock reinforcing bolt test results and determine whether the rock reinforcing bolt is acceptable. If no loss of load occurs in this time period, the rock reinforcing bolt is accepted. If a rock reinforcing bolt fails this test, the rock reinforcing bolt will be rejected, and a replacement bolt installed in a separate hole adjacent to the failed bolt. The Contractor shall test the new rock reinforcing bolt. The S.O. may require additional proof testing if any rock reinforcing bolts fail. No additional payment will be made for failed rock reinforcing bolts or for additional proof testing. After tensioning and testing, the Contractor shall lock off at 100% of the design load and grout the bolt. Grouting shall be carried out within 3 days of tensioning the rock bolt to provide corrosion protection and lock the tension stress permanently into the system.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.7.2. Rock Reinforcing Dowels

The Contractor shall proof test up to 5%, but not less than 3 of installed rock reinforcing dowels. The proof test shall be conducted by the Contractor and the Engineer will interpret the results. The Contractor shall tension the rock reinforcing dowel to 44.5kN with a calibrated hollow ram hydraulic jack and hold the load for 10 minutes with no loss of load. A rock reinforcing dowel will be considered to have failed if any movement of the dowel occurs. The S.O. may require additional proof testing beyond the 5% if any rock reinforcing dowels fail. Failed rock reinforcing dowels shall be replaced with a separate rock reinforcing dowel installed in a separate hole. No additional payment will be made for failed rock reinforcing dowels or for additional proof testing.

6. Ground Anchor

6.1. General

6.1.1. This specification deals with ground anchors and shall be read in conjunction with the conditions of contract and the Specification for Earthwork. The Contractor shall comply fully with the requirements of this specification in the design, erection and installation of ground anchors.

6.1.2. Where works are ordered to be performed by the Contractor but are not specified in this specification, the Contractor must carry them out with full diligence and expedience as are expected for works of this nature and shall comply with the relevant clauses of the British Standard Code of Practice for Ground Anchorages, BS 8081:1989.

6.2. Scope of Works

The contract comprises the provision of all labour, tools, plants, materials, transportation and all necessary equipment for the following works:

6.2.1. Design, supply, construct, install and test ground anchors as part of a permanent ground retaining system to support with safety the sides of open excavations.

6.2.2. Any other incidental works necessary to ensure the safety and satisfactory performance of the permanent earth retaining system.

6.3. Responsibility of the Contractor

6.3.1. The Contractor shall be experienced in ground anchor design (compression anchorage) and construction and shall have equipment and manpower suitable for the work and available for the entire operation of the work. The Contractor shall be wholly responsible at all times for the safety of works. He shall instruct his workers and all other personnel about the danger zones during the stressing of the anchors.

6.3.2. The Contractor is expected to study and place his own interpretation on the geotechnical data provided as well as obtain further data if he feels necessary. The Contractor shall give due consideration to existing underground utilities and limit of boundary in the design and installation of anchors.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.3.3. The Contractor shall engage a licensed surveyor to set out benchmarks and reference points from which to layout his work. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to acquire necessary permits and documents from the relevant authorities to carry out the work.

6.4. Designed by Specialist Contractor

6.4.1. The Contractor shall include in the submission of the tender, for the S.O.'s review, his proposed design of ground anchors in connection with the permanent earth retaining system. Unit rates of ground anchors shall be based on the allowable anchor forces required for the safe and adequate performance of the permanent retaining system. The Contractor's submission of calculations and shop drawings shall include the following information:

6.4.1.1. Anchor layout

6.4.1.2. Anchor design details

6.4.1.3. Anchor structural and geotechnical design capacity

6.4.1.4. Grade and properties of the tendon material

6.4.1.5. Percentage of tendon ultimate load at working load

6.4.1.6. Method and details of anchor fabrication

6.4.1.7. Details of double corrosion protection for permanent applications

6.4.1.8. Method and details of proposed grouting procedure

6.4.1.9. Grout/concrete - cement type, strength, additives

6.4.1.10. Anchor load, length, and bond diameter

6.4.1.11. Anchor free stressing length and de-bonding details

6.4.1.12. Initial pre-stress of anchor

6.4.1.13. Anchor bond design details

6.4.1.14. Endorsement by the Contractor's Professional Engineer

6.4.1.15. Any other information required by the S.O. in his review of the Contractor's design

6.4.1.16. Anchor head protection

6.4.1.17. Waller Beam design and details (if required)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.4.2. The Contractor's design calculations and specifications shall comply fully with the relevant recommendations of BS 8081: 1989: British Standard Code of Practice for Ground Anchorages, the requirements of the S.O.'s specifications, the Contractor's design shall be in accordance with accepted principles of good engineering practice. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to clearly itemised those matters.

6.4.3. The review of the Contractor's design by the Engineer does not in any way absolve or reduce the duties and responsibilities of the Contractor to ensure the safety and adequacy of his works.

6.5. Method Statements for Construction Operations

6.5.1. Prior to commencement of works, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. detailed method statements for the installation of ground anchors. For the purpose of this sub-section, a method statement shall be a document containing:

6.5.1.1. A detailed construction sequence

6.5.1.2. Proposed drilling method

6.5.1.3. Proposed installation method

6.5.1.4. Proposed stressing method and equipment

6.5.1.5. Proposed provisions for stressing or distressing

6.5.1.6. Material, plant and labour requirements at each construction stage

6.5.1.7. Rate of production output based on resources allocated, such as the average output in lineal metres of installed anchors per drilling frame per normal working day of 8 working hours per day

6.5.1.8. Shop drawings showing, among other things, details of all special requirements for the construction activities

6.5.1.9. Methods of testing: The S.O. shall during the execution of the works require the Contractor to submit detailed method statements of other construction operations. If requested by the S.O., the Contractor shall submit, within such times and in such detail as the S.O. may reasonably require, such information pertaining to the methods of construction (including the use of construction plant) which the Contractor proposes to use, and such calculations of the stresses and deflections that will arise in the permanent works or any part thereof during construction from the use of such methods, as will enable the S.O. to decide whether the permanent works can be executed with safety and in accordance with the contract if the methods are adhered to, and without detriment to the permanent works when completed.

6.5.2. The S.O. shall inform the Contractor in writing **within 14 days** after receiving the Contractor's method statement either:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.5.2.1. The Contractor's proposed methods have the consent of the S.O.; or

6.5.2.2. In what respect, in the opinion of the S.O., the proposed methods fail to meet the requirements of the contract.

6.5.3. In latter event, the Contractor shall take such steps or make such changes in the proposed methods as may be necessary to meet the S.O.'s requirements and to obtain his consent. The Contractor shall not change the methods that have received the S.O.'s consent without further consent in writing of the S.O., which shall not be unreasonably withheld. Works shall commence at such times when and not before the S.O. has given his consent to the method of construction.

6.5.4. Consent by the S.O. of the Contractor's proposed methods of construction in accordance with this sub-section shall not in any way relieve the Contractor of any of his duties or responsibilities under the contract.

6.6. Equipment and Labour

6.6.1. The Contractor shall provide all frames, equipment, lifting devices and labour necessary for the installation and grouting of anchors.

6.6.2. The Contractor shall satisfy the S.O. regarding the suitability, efficiency and operational capability of the anchor installation equipment. The Contractor shall be required to provide adequate numbers of operational drilling frames to ensure that the works are completed within the time period stipulated in the approved construction programme. The Contractor is deemed to have made provision for the availability of standby plant at all times to allow for the contingency of equipment failure.

6.6.3. The S.O. shall order the removal or replacement of any equipment or staff whenever he is of the opinion that such equipment and staff are not suitable for the works. Equipment found to have a consistent record of breakdowns shall be removed from the Site.

6.7. Inspection and Testing

6.7.1. The S.O. shall inspect the installation of anchors and will monitor anchor stressing acceptance tests to ensure that the Contractor's anchor design and construction method will produce the suitable anchorage system in the soil/rock conditions encountered on site.

6.7.2. The testing of concrete and grout shall be in accordance with the provisions for works concrete in the General Concrete Specification.

6.8. Compliance Inspection

The S.O. shall carry out inspection to ensure that the Contractor follows the approved shop drawings and good engineering practice.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.9. Acceptability

Acceptance test shall be carried out on all permanent ground anchors in accordance to BS 8081. Failure of any anchor to meet acceptance test criteria will result in rejection of the anchor in question. Consistent failure of a given anchor type requires reassessment of the anchor design and installation practices.

6.10. Materials

6.10.1. General Requirements

6.10.1.1. The requirements listed in the following sub-sections shall apply, wherever relevant, to materials used in all anchors except when otherwise agreed by the S.O.. The handling, storage and use of materials shall comply with manufacturers' instructions.

6.10.1.2. An anchor shall not contain materials that are mutually incompatible with each other and the surrounding environment.

6.10.1.3. All anchors shall have a double corrosion protection.

6.10.2. Tendons

6.10.2.1. Pre-stressing tendons shall comply with the following:

(i) High tensile steel wire and wire strand with a minimum tensile strength of 1860 N/mm^2 to BS 5896: 1980

(ii) Wire steel strand to BS 4757: 1971

(iii) Hot rolled or hot rolled and processed high tensile alloy steel bars to BS 4486: 1980

6.10.2.2. Steel wire and wire strand shall be in coils of sufficiently large diameter to ensure that the steel wire and wire strand payoff straight.

6.10.2.3. Alloy steel bars shall be straight.

6.10.2.4. A certificate shall be submitted to the S.O. containing the following particulars on the pre-stressing tendons:

(i) The manufacturer's name and the date and place of manufacture

(ii) Cast analysis

(iii) Diameter, cross sectional area and unit mass

(iv) Results of test for mechanical properties, including the characteristic breaking load, characteristic 0.1% proof load, elongation at maximum load, relaxation and modulus of elasticity

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(v) Results of tests for ductility of pre-stressing wires

6.10.3. Cement Grout

6.10.3.1. Cement used for grouting anchors shall comply with MS 522.

6.10.3.2. Grout shall consist of Ordinary Portland Cement and water with a water/cement ratio of 0.40/0.45. Sand, PFA and High alumina cement shall not be used unless approved by the S.O..

6.10.3.3. Water shall be taken from the public supply of potable water and shall be at least to the quality specified in MS 28.

6.10.3.4. Admixtures shall comply with the requirements of BS 5075: Part 1: 1982 and BS 5075: Part 3: 1985 and shall only be used with the prior agreement of the S.O..

6.10.3.5. The total sulphate (SO_3), chloride and nitrate contents of the grout shall not exceed 4%, 0.1% and 0.1% expressed as a percentage between the respective ion content and the cement content by mass in the grout. The total sulphate (SO_3) and chloride contents shall be determined by the method described in BS 1881: Part 6: 1971. The total nitrate content shall be determined by the method described in ASTM D 4327-84.

6.10.3.6. Grout cubes of 100mm size shall be prepared and cured in accordance with BS 1881: Part 3: 1970 and the strength of grout cubes shall be tested in accordance with BS 1881: Part 4:1970. The grout shall have a minimum compressive strength measured on 100mm cubes 20N/mm^2 at 3 days and 35N/mm^2 at 28 days. Collection of grout shall be from the grout overflowing from the drill holes unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

6.10.3.7. Admixture, if used, shall be provided at the Contractor's own expense. Admixtures shall impart to the grout the properties of low water content, good flow ability, minimum bleeding and controlled expansion. Its formulation shall contain no chlorides or other chemicals in quantities that may have harmful effects on the cement or pre-stressing steel. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. the manufacturer's literature indicating the type of admixture and the manufacturer's recommendations for mixing the admixture with the grout. All admixtures shall be used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer.

6.10.4. Greases

6.10.4.1. The greases used shall be formulated and manufactured for the specific purpose of corrosion protection and to provide lubrication to pre-stressed high tensile steel tendons. Greases shall be water displacing, self-healing, and shall be resistant to microbiological degradation. The properties of the grease shall be such that, in the process of pumping, voids are filled and intimate contact is established between the grease and all the steel surfaces of a strand or tendon.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.4.2. Greases, including any used by the manufacturer of the tendons, shall comply with the requirements set down in **TABLE R6**. The Contractor shall provide the following information:

(i) Product identification details (including name of manufacturer, brand name, type and date of manufacture), and

(ii) Nature of the soap used (if any)

6.10.4.3. Any grease to be used in the Contract shall be accompanied by test certificates which show that it complies with the requirements stated in **TABLE R6**. Grease shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.10.4.4. Different types of grease shall not be allowed to come into contact with each other in any part of the anchor.

6.10.5. Plastics

6.10.5.1. Sheathing, ducting and other plastic components for tendon protection shall be made from high density thermoplastic material and the wall thickness shall be at least 1.0mm.

6.10.5.2. The finished internal and external surfaces of the sheathing and ducting shall be smooth, clean and free from flaws, pin holes, bubbles, cracks and other defects. The material used shall be homogeneous, thermally stable and chemically inert and shall be resistant to chemical, bacterial and fungal attack. Sheathing, ducting and other plastic protective components shall not contain any substances that will promote corrosion.

6.10.5.3. Plastic components shall be covered to prevent exposure to ultraviolet light from direct or indirect sunlight.

6.10.5.4. All plastics to be used in an anchor shall be accompanied by test certificates to show that the material complies with the requirements stated in

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.5.6. **TABLE R7**. Plastics shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.10.5.7. Plastics shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.10.5.8. All plastics used in an anchor shall be resistant to slip in the region of the fixed anchor length and shall be capable of withstanding the effect of load transfer.

6.10.5.9. The Contractor shall also provide the following information:

(i) Product identification details (including name of manufacturer, brand name, type and date of manufacture of product)

(ii) Outer and inner diameter

(iii) Wall thickness

(iv) Amplitude and pitch, in (mm), for corrugated sheathing or ducting

(v) Standard length in (m)

(vi) Jointing details

6.10.6. Metal Ducting

6.10.6.1. Metal ducting shall only be used with the agreement of the S.O..

6.10.6.2. Metal ducting shall be suitably protected against corrosion, resistant to slip in the region of the fixed anchor length, and capable of withstanding the effect of load transfer.

6.10.7. Rubber Rings

6.10.7.1. Rubber rings used in the corrosion protection system shall be manufactured from materials which comply with BS 2494: 1986.

6.10.7.2. Product identification details (including name of manufacturer, brand name, type and date of manufacturer of product), and evidence that the product complies with BS 2494: 1986, shall be provided.

6.11. Corrosion Protection

6.11.1. General

6.11.1.1. Recommendations concerning some commonly used protective systems for anchorage components shall be followed in the Contractor's proposal on the corrosion protection unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

(i) Tendon

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(a) The tendon shall be given adequate corrosion protection which shall remain effective throughout the design service life of the anchorage. The effectiveness of the protection shall not be impaired during storage, transport, installation and stressing of the anchorage. The steel shall not suffer mechanical damage when the plastic sheathing is removed.

(b) In the zone defined by the free tendon length, the corrosion protection shall not affect the freedom of the tendon to expand.

(c) Before the corrosion protection is applied, any substances (e.g. dirt, grease, ice or loose rust particles) likely to impair the serviceability of the tendon (e.g. bond or corrosion resistance) shall be removed from its surface.

(d) Pre-stressing steel tendons shall not develop more than rust bloom up to the time the anchorage is installed. Pre-stressing steel and preassembled anchorages shall be stored in a dry place.

Note: Rust bloom is defined as a uniform layer of rust without wide pitting, visible to the naked eye and removable by wiping with a dry cloth.

(ii) Tendon Joint

The corrosion protective system applied to the joint assembly shall be at least equivalent to that given to the free tendon length and shall not hinder deformation of the tendon.

(iii) Anchor Head

The anchor head shall be protected against corrosion. The end cap for protection of the anchor head shall be made of galvanised or stainless steel. The corrosion protection between anchor head and the proximal end of the plastic sheathing in the zone defined by the free tendon length shall include the seal at the proximal end. If anchorages require re-stressing or inspection during the service life, care shall be taken to ensure that re-grouting at the anchor head is possible.

(iv) Waler

All the steel components of waler beam, anchor head and bracket system shall be galvanised steel.

6.11.2. Corrosion Protection of Permanent Anchorages

6.11.2.1. Proof of suitability of the corrosion protection system shall be provided for permanent anchorages.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.11.2.2. This proof shall, among other things:

(i) Provide information on whether the components of the corrosion protection system are compatible.

(ii) State that the system provides a degree of corrosion protection equivalent to that of proven systems

(iii) State the corrosion-protective agent will not adversely affect the properties of the tendon during its application or subsequently under service conditions

(iv) States that the protection of the tendon extends over the full length of the sheathing, and the tendon is tightly sealed

(v) State that in the anchored zone the corrosion protection does not affect the freedom of the tendon to expand.

6.11.2.3. Cementitious grout shall be deemed adequate corrosion protection if in close corrosion and does not permit the penetration of water. Normally, the minimum grout cover shall be 10mm; anchorage design and type of sheath may require a thicker cover.

6.11.2.4. The corrosion protection of the tendon and the anchorage components shall be factory applied.

6.11.2.5. Where a corrugated sheath is used, the grout cover in the anchorage zone shall be 10mm minimum, the same thickness being required in the case of compression anchorages.

6.11.2.6. Where the corrosion protection is applied in the form of a coating, the specifications of DIN 55 928 Parts 4 to 6 shall be observed. If grout sealing compounds are used for corrosion protection, loose particles need not be removed from the tendon prior to the corrosion protection treatment.

6.11.2.7. If the anchorage or part of it is protected against corrosion after installation (e.g. corrosion protection of anchor head after grouting), this work shall be supervised to ensure that proper workmanship is maintained.

6.11.2.8. If plastic compounds are used for corrosion protection, spacers shall be fitted to ensure an adequate thickness of the compound enclosing the tendon. Where the corrosion protection is applied in the form of a coating, a material shall be introduced into the space between the tendon and sheath so as to fill it completely and permanently unless it has been verified that the seals fitted between tendon and sheath are capable of maintaining their function after stressing of the anchorage. Where grouting material is used for corrosion protection purposes, the sheath shall be deemed adequate mechanical protection if it is made of a material that does not permit penetration of water.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.12. System Components

6.12.1. General

The anchor shall be designed to provide an ultimate load holding capacity of not less than specified. The anchor shall be designed and constructed so that compressive forces within the free length will not damage the corrosion protection.

6.12.2. Free and Fixed Anchor Length

The free anchor length is the distance between the anchor head and the proximal end of the grout. The fixed anchor length is the length of anchorage over which the tensile load is capable of being transmitted to the surrounding ground. The fixed anchor length shall not be less than 3m for all anchors subjected to acceptance tests.

6.12.3. Spacers and Centralisers

6.12.3.1. Spacers shall be provided on multi-tendon anchors to ensure separation between the individual components, and to ensure individual tendons are positioned uniformly over the cross-section of the drill hole.

6.12.3.2. Centralisers shall be provided on multi-tendon anchors to ensure separation between the individual components, and to ensure individual tendons are positioned uniformly over the cross-section of the drill hole.

6.12.3.3. Centralisers shall be provided on the tendon at suitable intervals to meet the following requirements:

(i) Within the fixed anchor length, the tendon shall be positioned in the grout column so that a minimum grout cover to the tendon of 10mm is maintained.

(ii) Within the design free anchor length, there shall be a minimum clearance of 10mm between the tendon and the sides of the drill hole or casing.

6.12.4. Anchor Head Components

6.12.4.1. The anchor head components which retain the force in the stressed tendon shall comply with the requirements of BS 4447:1973.

6.12.4.2. The anchor head shall be designed so as not to induce secondary stresses in the tendon. Wedges (or spherical washers) should be fitted between anchor head and support plinth, unless the anchor head permits compensation for angular deviations of the tendon from the axial position. A check shall be made whether, in addition to protection against corrosion, anchor heads should be given mechanical protection.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.12.4.3. Proof of the suitability of the anchor head design shall be provided (e.g. by submitting an agreement). The anchor head design for permanent anchorages shall permit in-service tests to be made as long as such tests are required.

6.13. Submission of Alternative Systems for Approval

6.13.1. Alternative systems if any, shall be included in the submission of the tender for the S.O.'s review. If the design is agreed in principle, the alternative system shall be included in the contract documents.

6.13.2. In principle, acceptance of a design submission does not relieve the Contractor in any way from providing an anchor system of adequate performance and consistent with the specification.

6.14. Anchorages

6.14.1. Anchor plates and nuts shall be compatible with the pre-stressing system use. Anchorage components shall develop at least 95% of the minimum guaranteed ultimate strength of the tendon.

6.14.2. Both smooth and corrugated plastic sheathing shall terminate inside a metal sleeve attached to the back of the anchor plate. Enough unsheathed length of the tendon shall be left within the metal sleeve to allow tightening of the anchor nut when the tendon elongates during stressing. All free room inside the sleeve shall be filled with grease prior to stressing.

6.15. Equipment

6.15.1. General

6.15.1.1. All stressing equipment must be used in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer and Clause 9 of BS 8081:1989 and must at all times be maintained in good condition.

6.15.1.2. The pumps, jacks and all tensioning equipment shall be calibrated. All calibrations must be conducted by an approved laboratory with the necessary equipment and must be certified. The calibrations shall be carried out no longer than 3 months prior to using the equipment on site. If any incident occurs during transportation, handling or tensioning which may have caused damage, the equipment must be recalibrated. The S.O. will direct the use of load cell to recalibrate stressing equipment or reject the equipment if the calibration submitted is not acceptable.

6.15.1.3. Anchor stressing shall be in the manner specified in the approved shop drawings. Stressing shall not be carried out until the grout has reached its specific strength.

6.15.2. Fabricating and Placing

All equipment used for fabrication, handling and placing shall be such that it will not damage the anchor tendons.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.15.3. Grouting Equipment

The grouting equipment shall be capable of continuous mechanical mixing to produce a grout free of lumps and un-dispersed cement. A manifold system with a series of valves and calibrated pressure gauge with a capacity of 10N/mm^2 shall permit continuous circulation and pumping of grouting with accurate control of grout pressure.

6.15.4. Stressing Equipment

Stressing equipment shall be capable of applying at least the specified test load to the anchor tendon. A calibrated pressure gauge indicating the hydraulic jack pressure should, as a minimum requirement, comply with Class 2 of BS 1780. They should be supplied with a calibration certificate and shall read to an accuracy of at least ±3% of the load applied.

6.16. Anchor Fabrication

6.16.1. Anchors shall be either shop fabricated, or field fabricated in accordance with approved shop drawings, using personnel trained and qualified in this type of work.

6.16.2. Anchors shall be free of dirt, detrimental rust or any other deleterious substance.

6.16.3. Anchors shall be handled and protected prior to installation in such a manner as to avoid corrosion and physical damage thereto.

6.16.4. All field joints of the corrosion protection shall be made watertight by an epoxy bonding compound or equivalent.

6.17. Drilling

6.17.1. Holes for anchors may be formed by driving or drilling method. The drilling method used shall be subjected to the agreement of the S.O. Full temporary casing shall be installed to maintain a clean and open shaft and prevent wash out of fines outside the casing in all holes. Grouting shall be carried out with the temporary casing inside the hole and after fresh grout emerge from the hole, then only the temporary casing can be slowly retrieved while grouting continues. Any alternative method shall be approved by the S.O..

6.17.2. Drill holes for ground anchors shall be provided in accordance with the Drawings. The drill hole entry point shall be positioned within a tolerance of ±75mm. Deviation in alignment shall not exceed 1 in 30. Deviation from straight shall not exceed 20mm in any 3m length of drill hole.

6.17.3. The Contractor shall keep a record of all drilling procedures and times, which shall be made available to the S.O.. No drilling through the reinforcement of contiguous bored pile is allowed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.18. Anchor Installation

6.18.1. General

6.18.1.1. The installation of the tendons shall be supervised by suitably qualified personnel familiar with this type of work. The curricular vitae of the personnel shall be submitted to the S.O. before commencement of work.

6.18.1.2. All equipment used for handling and insertion of the anchor shall be such that it will not damage the anchor tendon and corrosion protection. Grout tubes shall be flushed with water or compressed air to ensure that they are clear.

6.18.1.3. The anchor bonded lengths as indicated in the approved design submissions shall be considered the minimum bonded lengths and shall be located within the specified bond zone of the anchorage stratum.

6.18.1.4. All anchors shall be installed through the casing to avoid damage to the corrosion protection.

6.18.1.5. The Contractor shall maintain a record showing the anchor type, length, position and installation date for each anchor. The installation of anchor should be inspected or witnessed by the S.O. on the following stages:

(i) End of bore

(ii) Insertion of tendon

(iii) Grouting

(iv) Completion of installation

6.18.2. Water Testing and Pre-Grouting

6.18.2.1. The drill hole shall be subjected to a water test to determine the likelihood of grout loss around the fixed length. However, the S.O. may agree to omit this test in exceptional ground conditions and/or where the Anchor System installation method statement provides an alternative.

6.18.2.2. Subject to the agreement of the S.O., the Contractor may pre-grout the fixed length prior to the water testing.

6.18.2.3. The test shall be carried out by the application of a net water pressure of one atmosphere (100kPa), or a lower pressure agreed by the S.O., at the proximal end of the fixed length which shall be maintained for a period of ten minutes. The water loss in this period shall not exceed 50 litres. The net water pressure shall be the difference between the applied test pressure and the existing water pressure in the drill hole.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.18.2.4. The test may be undertaken using a drill hole packer to seal off the section under test. Alternatively, it may be carried out by using the net pressure defined above through filling the drill hole with water. The volume of water required to maintain a constant head shall then be measured and shall not exceed 50 litres over ten minutes.

6.18.2.5. Should the test fail, the fixed anchor length shall be grouted under a pressure not exceeding a pressure agreed by the S.O.. The drill hole shall then be flushed or drilled out, and the water test re-applied.

6.18.2.6. A full record of the water test shall be submitted to the S.O..

6.18.3. Insertion of Anchor

6.18.3.1. The S.O. shall be given assistance in his inspection of the drill hole and shall be provided with the records for drilling and water testing prior to the Contractor seeking his approval.

6.18.3.2. If the drill hole proves unacceptable, the Contractor shall seek instruction from the S.O. as to whether the hole is to be grouted and re-drilled, re-provided as a drainage hole or grouted and abandoned. Once the drill hole has been accepted, the Contractor shall proceed to insert the anchor.

6.18.3.3. The anchor shall be inserted within 24 hours of completion of the drilling except where otherwise agreed by the S.O.. The anchor shall be handled with care. During insertion, it shall be installed at a controlled rate to avoid damage to itself and the drill hole.

6.18.3.4. The anchor shall be positioned in accordance with the requirements of sub-section 6.12.4 and shall be secured to prevent further movement.

6.19. Grouting

6.19.1. General

6.19.1.1. Grout shall consist of materials specified in sub-section 6.10.3. The grout shall not remain in the mixer for a period exceeding 45 minutes, failing which it shall be rejected. Pressure grouting to the bonded section of the anchor is required to ensure the grout will not be washed away from the tendon.

6.19.1.2. The primary grout shall be pumped into the anchor hole through a grout pipe provided for that purpose until the hole is filled to the top of the anchorage zone. The grout shall always be injected at the lowest point on the bond length. Provisions shall be made for determining the level of the top of the primary grout to assure adequate anchorage. After grouting, the hydrostatic pressure due to gravity of the grout body will be 0.02N/mm^2 per vertical metre and this shall be considered when assessing the effective grout pressure at the lowest point of the bond length.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.19.1.3. The free stressing length shall be flushed out to remove any access grout above the bond length with specially provided flushing tubes. The void of the free-stressing length shall be filled with low strength bentonite cement grout.

6.19.1.4. After grouting, the anchors shall remain in an undisturbed condition until the necessary grout strengths have been achieved.

6.19.2. Bleeding, Free Expansion and Fluidity

6.19.2.1. The grout shall not be subjected to bleeding in excess of 0.5% by volume three hours after mixing or 1% maximum when measured at 20°C in a covered glass or metal cylinder of 100mm internal diameter and with a grout depth of approximately 100mm. In addition the water shall be re-absorbed within 24 hours. Free expansion of the grout shall not exceed 10% at the ambient temperature.

6.19.2.2. Fluidity of the grout shall be tested in accordance with methods agreed by the S.O.. Except with the prior agreement of the S.O., for grouts containing admixtures, the afflux time of the grout shall not be less than 15 seconds.

6.19.3. Sampling for Tests on Bleeding, Free Expansion, Fluidity and Strength

6.19.3.1. At least one sample of grout shall be obtained for each Acceptance Test anchor. In the case of Acceptance Test anchors, at least one sample shall be taken from each fresh grout batch used to grout the first five anchors. Thereafter, another sample shall be taken for every five additional anchors grouted with the same batch. The samples shall be taken not more than 1 hour after the grout has been mixed. If directed by the S.O., the grout may have to be sampled from the fresh grout flow out from the drill hole when the grouting process is near completion. Each sample of grout taken shall be divided into three specimens. Each specimen shall be tested to determine the amount of bleeding, free expansion and fluidity.

6.19.3.2. A set of three grout cubes shall be prepared for cube strength determination in accordance with sub-section 6.10.3 from each sample of grout taken.

6.19.4. Trial Grout Mixes

6.19.4.1. A trial grout mix shall be carried out in accordance with sub-section 6.19.5 using the designed water-cement ratio and admixtures (if any) and the proposed grouting equipment to be used for the Contract.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.19.4.2. One sample of the grout from the trial mix shall be divided into three (3) specimens and each specimen shall be tested to show compliance with the bleeding, free expansion and fluidity requirements stated in sub-section 6.19.2.

6.19.4.3. One sample of the grout from the trial mix shall be taken for determination of the grout cube strength to show compliance with the requirements in sub-section 6.10.3.

6.19.4.4. One (1) sample of the grout from the trial mix shall be divided into three specimens and each specimen shall be tested to show compliance with the total sulphate ($S0_3$), chloride and nitrate contents requirements stated in sub-section 6.10.3.

6.19.4.5. Results of the trial grout mix tests showing the degree of compliance with the Specification shall be submitted to the S.O. at least two (2) weeks before the commencement of grouting.

6.19.5. Grout Mixing

6.19.5.1. Batching of the dry materials shall be by weight. The amount of water used shall be measured by a calibrated flow metre or a measuring tank.

6.19.5.2. The procedure to be followed for mixing the grout shall be that approximately two-thirds of the cement shall be added to the water, followed by the admixtures, if any, follow by the remaining third of cement.

6.19.5.3. The grout shall be mixed in a mechanical mixer capable of imparting a high shear action to the grout components so that a colloidal grout of uniform consistency is produced in a mixing time of less than 5 minutes.

6.19.5.4. The grout mixing process shall utilise a re-circulating system where the grout is continuously discharged and recharged into the mixing unit during the mixing period. After mixing, the grout shall be kept continuously agitated.

6.19.5.5. The grout shall be passed through a nominal 1.2mm sieve prior to injection. The grout shall be used as soon as possible after mixing and in any case within 30 minutes of adding cement unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

6.19.6. Grout Injection Equipment

The pump used for grout injection shall be of the positive displacement type, i.e. it shall be actuated by a piston or screw. A flow metre and a pressure gauge shall be provided. The S.O.'s approval of the equipment shall be obtained prior to its use.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.19.7. Grouting Procedures

6.19.7.1. The grouting operation shall be undertaken within 24 hours of the anchor being inserted except where otherwise agreed by the S.O.. The procedure adopted shall ensure that there are no air or water inclusions left in the grouted zone.

6.19.7.2. The grouting pressure adopted shall be the minimum consistent with undertaking the operation and shall avoid damage to surrounding buildings, land, structure, street and services.

6.19.7.3. Grouting shall proceed at a slow, steady rate and shall continue until injected grout of the same composition and consistency as that mixed has been emerging from the outlet for at least 1 minute.

6.19.8. Grouting Records

A record giving full details of the grouting operation for each anchor shall be supplied to the S.O. prior to a request seeking his acceptance of the anchor.

6.20. Fitting Anchor Head

The anchor head and its associated components shall be fitted concentrically to the tendon within a tolerance of ±5mm and perpendicular to the tendon within a tolerance of ±3˚. Any leakage of water/fluid from the anchor hole or anchor head shall be sealed by approved method.

6.21. Anchor Testing

6.21.1. General

6.21.1.1. There are three (3) classes of tests for all anchorages as follows:

(i) Proving tests

(ii) On-site suitability tests

(iii) On-site acceptance tests

6.21.1.2. Proving tests are required to demonstrate or investigate, in advance of the installation of working anchorages, the quality and adequacy of the design in relation to the ground conditions and material used and the levels of safety that the design provides.

6.21.1.3. On-site suitability tests are carried out on anchorages constructed under identical conditions as the working anchorages and loaded in the same way to the same level. These may be carried out in advance of the main contract or on selected working anchorages during the course of the construction. The period of monitoring should be sufficient to ensure that pre-stress or creep fluctuations stabilise within tolerable limits. These tests indicate the results that should be obtained from the working anchorages.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.21.1.4. On-site acceptance tests are carried out on all anchorages and demonstrate the short-term ability of the anchorage to support a load that is greater than the design working load and the efficiency of load transmission to the fixed anchor zone. A proper comparison of the short-term results with those of the on-site suitability tests provides a guide to longer term behaviour.

6.21.1.5. Anchor testing shall be carried out in accordance with British Standard for Ground Anchorages BS 8081:1989. Testing of anchor shall not be carried out until the grout has reached its specified strength. For all testing, load cell shall be used to measure the load and measurement of displacement shall be carried out using both steel ruler and dial gauges unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

6.21.2. Proving Tests

6.21.2.1. Before any anchorage is employed, proving tests shall be carried out on trial anchorages to demonstrate to the S.O. the suitability of materials, components, methods of construction and workmanship. The scope of the proving tests shall be sufficient to demonstrate the satisfactory performance of the anchorage for use under the conditions for which it is proposed.

6.21.2.2. Proving tests should be carried out to investigate the behaviour and performance working anchorage, the quality and adequacy of the design and the level of safety that the design provides. In particular, the tests should investigate such factors as the load capacity, load extension behaviour, relaxation and creep. Consideration should also be given to the corrosion protection and its resistance to physical damage during handling, storage, installation and stressing; together with an overall assessment of performance.

6.21.2.3. The suitability of all materials, components and methods of construction shall be demonstrated to the designer before acceptance of any anchorage scheme.

6.21.2.4. Proving tests shall be carried out and interpreted in accordance with British Standard Code of Practice for Ground Anchorages BS 8081: 1989 sub-section 11.2 unless otherwise agreed by the S.O.. The anchorages shall have structural capacities of at least three times the geotechnical working capacity.

6.21.3. On-Site Suitability Tests

6.21.3.1. On-site suitability tests shall be carried out to prove the suitability of the anchorages for the conditions on site. On-site suitability tests may be applied to anchorages to be used in the works or they may be additional and provided under the contract. The anchorages shall be constructed in exactly the same way and located in the same ground conditions as the working anchorages and shall be used as reference anchorages against which the performance of the working anchorages can be judged.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.21.3.2. At least three (3) anchorages shall be subjected to suitability tests with further tests for each category of anchorages envisaged in the works.

6.21.3.3. Anchorages for suitability tests shall be proof loaded to 1.5 to 2 times the working loads subject to the agreement of the S.O..

6.21.3.4. Suitability tests shall be carried out and interpreted in accordance with British Standard Code of Practice for Ground Anchorages BS 8081: 1989 Clause 11.3 unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

6.21.4. On-Site Acceptance Tests

6.21.4.1. All anchorages shall be subjected to acceptance test before locking off at transfer load. Acceptance tests shall be carried out and interpreted in accordance with British Standard Code of Practice for Ground Anchorages BS 8081: 1989 Clause 11.4 unless otherwise stated in this specification.

6.21.4.2. Acceptance tests shall include creep testing and lift off test.

6.21.4.3. The Contractor shall maintain access and have the capability to conduct lift off test and to re-stress or de-stress anchors at any location as requested by the S.O..

6.21.4.4. The anchors shall be capable of sustaining over the entire period of construction the design working load with a factor of safety of 2.0.

6.21.4.5. Failure to meet the acceptance criteria shall constitute a failure of the anchor installation. In this event, the Contractor shall submit his method of remedial work or replacement of anchor to the satisfaction of the S.O..

6.22. Monitoring

6.22.1. Requirements for Monitoring

6.22.1.1. All anchors shall be installed so that the residual load in the tendon can be monitored. All monitoring operations shall be undertaken so that there is no overloading or damage to the anchor. Specification of Instrumentation and Monitoring for Retaining Structures and Excavation shall be followed.

6.22.1.2. The Contractor shall monitor the anchors up to the end of the Contract Period in accordance with the programme and procedure given in sub-section 6.22.3 and 6.22.4.

6.22.2. Load Measurement

6.22.2.1. Load cells shall be provided to monitor the residual loads of the anchor. The load cells shall be robust and appropriately protected for site work.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.22.2.2. Load cells shall be provided with calibration certificates and, where appropriate, the effects of sustained loading on the cell shall also be recorded on the certificate. During monitoring period, detective load cells shall be replaced.

6.22.3. Programme

The Contractor shall submit a programme of ground anchor installation to the S.O. for approval prior to commencement of work.

6.22.4. Procedures

6.22.4.1. The Contractor shall inspect the anchor pad, the protection cap, the anchor head and its corrosion protection, and shall report on their condition. A 150ml sample of the grease shall be recovered from the anchor head for subsequent submission to the S.O. for inspection. Upon completion of the inspection, the residual load in the anchor shall be measured. Finally, the corrosion protection and the anchor head protection shall be reinstated in accordance with the requirements of this Specification.

6.22.4.2. Should the variation in the residual load exceed ±10% of that measured immediately after locking-off, the Contractor shall immediately inform the S.O. and await her/his further instructions.

6.22.5. Monitoring Records

A monitoring record shall be submitted to the S.O. within 72 hours of completion of monitoring.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE R6: PROPERTIES OF GREASE (SHEET 1 OF 2)

Property	Test Method	Acceptance Criterion
Base number	ASTM D 974 – 85 (modified) (2)	0.5 min
Water content	ASTM D 95 – 83	0.1% by mass max.
Chloride ion content	ASTM D 4327 – 84 (3)	5ppm by mass max.
Nitrate ion content	ASTM D 4327 – 84 (3)	5ppm by mass max.
Sulphide ion content	APHA: Part 427:1985 (3)	5ppm by mass max.
Cone penetration (worked at 25˚C)	ASTM D 217 – 86	175 – 340 units (1 unit = 0.1mm)
Corrosion prevention (48 hrs at 52°C & 100% relative humidity)	ASTMD1743 – 73 (1981)	No corrosion is rated 1. Incipient Corrosion (no more than 3 spots of visible size) is rated 2. Max. rating = 2
Oil separation	ASTM D 1742 – 83	3% by mass max.
Evaporation loss	ASTM D 972 – 86	0.5% by mass max.
Flash point	ASTM D 93 – 85	150°C min.
Drop point	ASTM D 566 – 76 (1982)	60°C min.
Oxidation stability : 100 hrs 400 hrs 1000 hrs	ASTM D 942 – 78 (1984)	Max. loss : 70kPa 140kPa 210kPa
Effects if salt spray testing (1mm thick layer 500 hrs)	ASTM B 117 – 85	No corrosion

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE R6: PROPERTIES OF GREASE (SHEET 2 OF 2)

Notes: (1) Manufacturer's certificates in respect of all the properties listed in the table shall be presented to show compliance with this Specification.

(2) Modified procedure for base number determination:

(a) Weigh accurately 1 to 1.5g of sample into a 500ml conical flask. Add 20ml isopropanol and 5ml toluene.
(b) Place a glass funnel on the top of the flask and heat the flask on a plate until the grease dissolves.
(c) Add about 100ml of distilled and de-ionized water and pipette 10ml of 1N sulphuric acid to the flask. Heat the solution for 30 min. at temperature 80 – 90°C.
(d) Add a few drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution and titrate with 1N sodium hydroxide solution until the sample solution turns pink. Record the volume of the titre added.
(e) Calculate the base number of the grease sample using the following equation:

$$\text{Base number} = \frac{56.1\ (10\text{-}V)}{M}\ \text{mg KOH/g}$$

where V = volume of 1N sodium hydroxide solution used (ml)
m = mass of sample (g)
(f) Apply correction factors to the volumes of the acid and alkali if they are not exactly 1N.
(g) Carry out a blank determination and correct the result accordingly.

(3) Procedure for extraction of water-soluble ions from grease for chloride, nitrate and sulphide ions contents determination:

(a) Weigh, accurate to 0.001g, about 5g of grease into a separating funnel, add 70ml of xylene and shake the mixture until the grease for chloride, nitrate and sulphide ions contents is determined.
(b) Add 30ml of distilled and de-ionized water the funnel, shake for 10 min, and allow the organic and aqueous layers to separate. Run the bottom aqueous layer (and emulsion if present) to a second separating funnel.
(c) Repeat step (b) using separately 30ml and 40ml of distilled and de-ionized water for further extraction.
(d) Add, to the second separating funnel containing the combined water extract, About 20 – 30ml of xylene, gently swirl the mixture and again allow for complete separation of the 2 layers.
(e) To avoid inclusion of the organic solvent in the water extract, collect about ¾ of the bottom aqueous layer, filter through a 0.2pm filter paper and reserve the filtrate for determination of the contents of chloride, nitrate and sulphide.
(f) Carry out a blank determination, following the same procedure with the same number of reagents.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE R7: PROPERTIES OF PLASTICS

Property	Test Method	Unit	Acceptance Criterion		
			PVC	PP	HDPE
Density	BS 2782 : Part 6 : 1980, Method 620A	Kg/m^3	1350-1400	900-910	950-940
Tensile strength at yield at 23˚C (Straining rate 50mm/min)	BS 2782 : Part 3 : 1976, Method 320C	MPa	≥45	≥30	≥29
Softening point (Vicat)	BS 2782 : Part 1 : 1976, Method 120A	˚C	≥75	≥150	≥110
Hardness (Shore D)	BS 2782 : Part 3 : 1981, Method 365B	-	≥65		
Brittleness Temperature	ASTM D 746 - 79	˚C	≤5˚C		
Environmental Stress cracking resistance	ASTM D 1693 – 70 (1980)	hrs	200 (No cracking)		
Fungal resistance	ASTM G 21 – 70 (1980)	-	Rating 1 or less (2)		
Bacteria resistance	ASTm D G 22 – 76 (1980) Procedure ‘B’	-	No bacterial growth on surface of specimen		
Water absorption at 23 ± 1˚C	ASTM D 570 – 81 (Long term immersion)	% increase in weight	Max. 0.5%		
Hydrostatic pressure resistance	BS 6437 : 1984	-	No localised swelling leaking or weeping		

Note : (1) PVC = polyvinyl chloride ; PP = polypropylene;
HDPE = high density polyethylene
(2) Observed traces of fungal growth shall not cover more than 10% of the surface area.
(3) Manufacturer’s certificates in respect of all the properties listed in the table shall be presented to show compliance with this Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7. Reinforced Soil Structures and Slope

7.1. General

7.1.1. Scope

This specification covers the general and technical requirements for the construction of reinforced soil structures as described herein. All materials used and the works shall meet the requirements of this specification and details shown on the Drawings.

7.1.2. Contractor's Responsibilities

The Contractor shall provide all necessary resources including materials, skilled workers, and plants/equipment to execute and complete the works as shown on the Drawings. The Contractor shall be responsible for the true and proper setting-out of the areas to which the Reinforced Soil Structure is to be placed and for the correctness of the lines, widths, levels and slopes as shown on the Drawings.

7.2. Materials

7.2.1. Facing Materials

Facing for reinforced soil structures utilising metallic components for reinforcement shall be constructed in units to retain the fill using one or more of the following materials:

7.2.1.1. Reinforced concrete conforming to BS 8110: 1990

7.2.1.2. Carbon steel strips or sheets conforming to BS 1449:1991; BS EN 10025: 1993 or BS EN 10130: 1999. The fabricated components shall be hot-dip galvanised in accordance with sub-section 7.2.3 of this Specification.

7.2.1.3. Structural steel sections conforming to BS EN 10025: 1993. The fabricated components shall be hot-dip galvanised in accordance with sub-section 7.2.3 of the Specification.

7.2.1.4. Segmental block units conforming to the requirements of the Contract.

7.2.1.5. Proprietary product with reinforced fill product certificate.

7.2.2. Reinforcing Elements and Connections

7.2.2.1. Reinforcing elements shall be one of more of the following:

(i) Metallic reinforcing elements formed from carbon steel conforming to BS 1449: 1991 or BS EN 10130: 1999. The fabricated components shall be hot-dip galvanised in accordance with sub-section 7.2.3 of the Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Proprietary polymeric reinforcing products covered by the manufacturer's certificate.

(a) Geogrids and High Strength Woven Geotextiles shall be manufactured from high tenacity polyester encased within polyolefin sheaths. The bond between the sheath and the high tenacity polyester shall be adequate to transfer the required loads to the elements. The geo-linear elements shall consist of continuous high tenacity polyester fibres encased within a polyolefine sheath.

The polyester fibres for geogrids shall be completely encased within a protective polyolefine sheath to completely prevent ingress of moisture. All free ends shall be sealed to completely prevent ingress of moisture. The minimum thickness of the protective cover shall be 1mm.

(b) The weft elements shall be the same quality material as the warp elements.

(iii) Any other materials as specified by the S.O..

7.2.2.2. Connections shall comprise one or more of the following:

(i) Precision hexagonal bolts, screw and nuts conforming to BS 3692:2001.

(ii) Black hexagonal bolts and nuts conforming to BS 4190: 2001.

(iii) Plain washers conforming to BS 4320: 1968.

(iv) Dowels and rods which shall be made from either steel bar conforming to BS 4449: 1997 or steel conforming to BS EN 10025: 1999.

(v) Tie strips which shall be made from carbon steel strip conforming to BS 4449: Part 1: 1991; BS EN 10130: 1999 or BS EN 10025:1993.

(vi) Proprietary connections covered by a reinforced fill product certificate applicable to the polymeric reinforcing elements to be used.

7.2.2.3. Metallic connections between facings, between facings and reinforcing elements and between reinforcing elements shall electrolytically compatible such that corrosion will not be promoted through the use of dissimilar metals.

7.2.2.4. Where components for connections are made from steel, these components shall be hot-dip galvanised in accordance with sub-section 7.2.3 of the Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.2.3. Hot-dip Galvanising

Hot-dip galvanising shall be to BS EN ISO 1461, except that the minimum average zinc coating weight for the steel reinforcing elements specified in sub-section 7.2.2 above shall be 610g/m^2 (85 microns) for land-based structures or slopes and 1000g/m^2 (140 microns) for structures of slopes that are periodically submerged in water.

7.2.4. Joint Filler and Sealant

7.2.4.1. Joint filler shall be composed of durable, inert material resistant to atmospheric attack and shall comprise the following materials:

(i) For horizontal joint fillers, resin-bonded cork strip to ASTM D1752-84 Type II.

(ii) For vertical joint fillers, closed cell polyethylene foam strip or closed cell polyurethane foam strip approved by the S.O..

(iii) Proprietary joint fillers shall be purpose-made to size for the appropriate location shown on the Drawings.

(iv) The materials for filling, priming and sealing of joints should be obtained from a single supplier.

7.2.5. Fill Material

7.2.5.1. Fill material shall consist of naturally occurring or processed material which at the time of deposition is capable of being compacted in accordance with the specified requirements to form a stable mass of fill.

7.2.5.2. Fill material shall not contain any of the following:

(i) Material susceptible to volume change, including marine mud, soil with a liquid limit exceeding 65% or a plasticity index exceeding 35%, swelling clays and collapsible clays.

(ii) Peat, vegetation, timber, organic, soluble or perishable material.

(iii) Dangerous or toxic material or material susceptible to combustion, and

(iv) Metal, rubber, plastic or synthetic material.

7.2.5.3. The grading and index properties of the selected fill shall be in accordance with the requirement specified in **TABLE R8.**

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.2.5.4. Selected fill for reinforced fill structures or slopes which contain hot-dip galvanised steel reinforcing elements shall comply with the electrical and chemical limits specified in **TABLE R9**.

7.2.5.5. Materials from excavation shall not be used as fill material for a reinforced fill structure of slope unless permitted by the S.O..

Fill materials shall meet any additional requirements given in the Drawings.

TABLE R8: PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED FILL

Requirement	Material Type	
	Type I	Type II
Maximum Size (mm)	150	150
% Passing 10mm BS Sieve Size	≥ 25	-
% Passing 600 microns BS Sieve Size	≥ 8	-
% Passing 63 microns BS Sieve Size	0 – 10	10 – 80
% Smaller than 2 microns	-	0 - 10
Coefficient of Uniformity	≥ 5	≥ 5
Liquid Limit (%)	Not applicable	≤ 45
Plasticity Index (%)	Not applicable	≤ 20

TABLE R9: ALLOWABLE ELECTRICAL AND CHEMICAL LIMITS OF SELECTED FILL AND GRANULAR FILTER

Fill Property	Allowable Limits	
	Submerged	Non-Submerged
Resistivity (ohm-m)	≥ 30	≥ 10
Redox Potential (volts)	≥ 0.40 (granular fill) ≥ 0.43 (fine fill)	≥ 0.40 (granular fill) ≥ 0.43 (fine fill)
pH	5 – 10	5 – 10
Chloride Ion Content (% by weight)	≤0.01	≤ 0.02
Total Sulphate Content (% by weight)	≤ 0.10	≤ 0.20
Sulphate Ion Content (% by weight)	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.10
Total Sulphide Content (% by weight)	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.03
Note: Submerged structure means a structure that is periodically submerged in water but excluding marine condition and contaminated or saline water.		

7.2.6. Granular Filter

7.2.6.1. Granular filter material for reinforced fill structures or slopes which contain hot-dip galvanised steel reinforcing elements shall comply with the electrical and chemical limits specified in

7.2.6.2. **TABLE R9.**

7.2.6.3. Granular filter material shall any additional given in the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.3. Submissions

7.3.1. Particulars of Reinforced Fill Structure and Slope

7.3.1.1. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a method statement for the construction of reinforced fill structures or slopes. The method statement shall contain proposal on:

(i) Details of construction plant.

(ii) Sequence of construction.

(iii) Programme of work.

(iv) Details of compaction method including the thickness of compacted fill layers and capacities of the earthmoving and compaction equipment.

(v) Methods of supporting the facing units during construction.

(vi) Details of all necessary temporary works for the construction of the reinforced fill structures or slopes.

(vii) Names and records of experience of the Contractor's supervisory staff to be employed on the works.

(viii) Arrangements for stockpiling fill material.

(ix) Methods of controlling the moisture content of fill material.

(x) Methods of controlling surface water and groundwater.

(xi) Methods of protecting earthworks and earthworks materials from damage due to water and from weather conditions which may affect the earthworks or earthworks materials.

(xii) Methods of monitoring groundwater levels.

(xiii) Methods of monitoring the ground and structures for movements.

7.3.1.2. The particulars shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 6 weeks prior to commencement of construction.

7.3.2. Particulars of Facing Units

7.3.2.1. The following particulars of the proposed facing units shall be submitted to the S.O.:

(i) Manufacturer's literature on the proposed facing units.

(ii) Method of construction, including details of corner and facing connections.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) A certificate showing the manufacturer's name, the date and place of manufacture and showing that the facing units comply with the requirements stated in the Contract and including the results of tests specified in the certificate or as specified by the S.O..

7.3.2.2. The particulars, including certificates, shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 14 days before the first delivery of the material to the Site. Certificates shall be submitted for each batch of the material delivered to the site and at least 14 days before the installation of the facing units starts.

7.3.3. Particulars of Reinforcing Elements and Connections

7.3.3.1. The following particulars of the hot-dip galvanised coatings to reinforcing elements and associated connection elements shall be submitted to the S.O..

(i) Name and location of the galvanising plant

(ii) A certificate from the manufacturer showing the date and place of application of the zinc coating and showing that the galvanisation conforming to the requirements stated in the Contract and including results of tests for:

(a) Weight of coating

(b) Uniformity of coating

7.3.3.2. The particulars, including certificates, shall be submitted to the S.O. for each batch of galvanised reinforcing element delivered to the Site and at least 14 days before placing of the reinforcing element in the structure or slope starts.

7.3.4. Particulars of Joint Filler and Sealant

7.3.4.1. The following particulars of the proposed joint fillers and sealant shall be submitted to the S.O.:

(i) Manufacturer's literature on the material and the proposed method of installation.

(ii) A certificate for the manufacturer shows the date and place of application of the zinc coating and showing that the galvanisation conforming to the requirements stated in the Contract and including results of tests specified by the S.O..

7.3.4.2. The particulars, including certificates, shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 14 days before the first delivery of the material to the Site. Certificates shall be submitted for each batch of the material to the Site and at least 14 days before placing of the joint filler and sealant in the structure or slope starts.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.3.5. Particulars of Fill Material

7.3.5.1. The following particulars of the proposed fill material shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval:

(i) A statement identifying each source of supply and showing that sufficient suitable materials are available for the works.

(ii) For material from borrow areas, a plan showing the location and extent of each proposed borrow area, and the location, depth and the test results of each sample obtained and each in-situ test carried out.

(iii) Certification from a laboratory approved by the S.O. which show that each material proposed for use complies with the requirements of the Contract and has been tested in accordance with the appropriate test methods given in this Specification.

7.3.5.2. On receipt of the above particulars, the S.O. may require the Contractor to carry out additional sampling and testing to demonstrate that the properties of the proposed sources of fill meet the requirements of the Contract.

7.3.5.3. The particulars, including certificates, shall be submitted to the S.O. at least 14 days before the first delivery of the material to the Site. Certificate shall be submitted for each batch of the material delivered to the Site and at least 14 days before the placement of the material in the structure or slope starts.

7.4. Handling, Delivery and Storage of Materials

7.4.1. Handling and Storage of Facing Units

Facing units shall be stored and handled in such a manner as to eliminate the possibility of any damage. They shall be stored flat and supported on firm blocking. The use of porous blocks to stack facing units shall be avoided.

7.4.2. Handling and Storage of Reinforcing Elements

7.4.2.1. Reinforcing elements shall not be subjected to rough handling, shock loading or dropping from a height.

7.4.2.2. Reinforcing elements shall be stored in such a manner to eliminate the possibility of any damage and shall be clearly labelled to identify items with different dimensions and properties.

7.4.2.3. Nylon, rope or padded slings shall be used for lifting galvanised reinforcing elements; bundles of reinforcement shall be lifted with a strong back or with multiple supports to prevent abrasion or excessive bending.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.4.2.4. Polymeric reinforcing elements shall be properly stored and protected from precipitation, extended ultraviolet radiation, direct sunlight, chemicals that are strong acids or strong bases, flames including welding sparks, temperatures in excess of 50°C, and any other environmental condition that may damage the physical property values.

7.4.3. Handling and Storage of Fill Material

7.4.3.1. Fill material shall not be handled or stored in a manner that will result in segregation, deterioration, erosion or instability of the material.

7.4.3.2. Different types of fill materials shall be kept separate from each other. Fill material shall not be contaminated and shall be maintained in a suitable condition for deposition and compaction.

7.5. Foundation Preparation

7.5.1. Unless otherwise specified by the S.O., all existing vegetation and all unsuitable foundation material shall be removed in those areas where the reinforcing element is to be placed.

7.5.2. Surfaces on which reinforcing elements are to be placed shall be uniform, smooth and free of abrupt changes in slope, debris and irregularities that could damage the reinforcing elements.

7.5.3. During periods of heavy rainfall, the Contractor shall be responsible for protecting exposed surfaces of the foundation and the associated temporary cut slopes with heavy duty impermeable sheeting.

7.5.4. Surface water flowing over exposed surfaces of the foundation and the temporary cut slopes shall be intercepted and diverted away to a safe discharge point. All drainage works shall be kept free of debris to avoid blockage. Temporary conduits shall be provided to discharge water safely from partially completed surface drainage works.

7.5.5. During excavation for the foundation of a reinforced fill structure or slope, a method of working shall be adopted in which the minimum of bare soil is exposed at any time. The method of working shall be agreed with the S.O. before the commencement of work.

7.5.6. The Contractor shall remove all the soil and rock spoil spilled onto any sloping terrain during excavation for the foundation of a reinforced fill structure or slope prior to the commencement of the filling works.

7.6. Erection of Facing

7.6.1. Erection of Elemental Facing

7.6.1.1. Elemental facing units shall be placed in successive courses unless otherwise specified. The spacing, level and alignment of each unit shall be checked immediately after its placement and again at the completion of each course.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.6.1.2. Adequate support for the facing units shall be provided at each stage of erection. The bottom course of facing units shall be shored to prevent movement during the placement and compaction of fill material.

7.6.1.3. As placed, all elemental facing units except those at the bottom course shall be inclined towards the fill to compensate for outward movement during or subsequent to compaction of the fill material. The degree of inclination shall be adjusted where necessary as placement and compaction of the fill material proceeds to ensure that the tolerances specified in sub-section 7.11 of this Specification are met.

7.6.2. Erection of Full Height Facing

7.6.2.1. Full height facings shall be properly placed and propped during construction. The level and alignment of each facing shall be checked immediately after its placement and again after the compaction of filling. The foundation for the props shall be adequate to support the propping loads.

7.6.2.2. The degree of inclination of the full height facing shall be adjusted to ensure that the tolerances specified in sub-section 7.11 of this Specification are met.

7.6.3. Erection of Segmental Block Facing

7.6.3.1. Segmental block units shall be properly placed to ensure that all units are in contact. The level and alignment of the block shall be checked immediately after its placement and again at the completion of each course.

7.6.3.2. The top of each course of segmental blocks installed shall be cleaned before the next course of segmental blocks is placed.

7.6.3.3. Maximum stacked height of segmental block units, prior to backfill placement and compaction, shall not exceed two courses unless otherwise approved by the S.O..

7.7. Placement of Reinforcing Elements

7.7.1. Placement and Connection of Reinforcing Elements

7.7.1.1. The reinforcing elements shall be placed on the compacted fill material and connected to the facing units in accordance with the Drawings. They shall be placed at right angles to the facing units or the place face of the slope unless otherwise shown on the Drawings. Bends in steel reinforcing elements shall be to a minimum radius of 300mm.

7.7.1.2. For reinforced fill slopes, in which the overfill and cut back technique is proposed to ensure proper compaction of the slope face, the construction method shall ensure that the reinforcing elements are exposed on the final slope face.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.7.1.3. Polymeric reinforcing elements shall be pulled tight to eliminate waves and wrinkles and secured in place as necessary by staples, pins, sandbags, backfill or as directed by the S.O after placement.

7.7.1.4. After a layer of polymeric reinforcing element has been placed, the next succeeding layer of fill material shall be placed and compacted as soon as practicable to prevent potential damage or extended exposure to direct sunlight. No polymeric elements shall be left exposed for more than 8 hours after placement unless approved by the S.O..

7.7.1.5. Unless otherwise specified in the Drawings or as approved by the S.O., no splices or seams shall be made in the primary direction of tensile strength in the polymeric reinforcing elements. When splices are approved, they shall be made for the full width of the polymeric reinforcing elements by using a similar material with similar strength. Spices shall not be placed within 1.5m of the facing unit or slope face, with 1.5m below top of structure or slope, nor within 1.5m horizontally adjacent to another splice.

7.7.1.6. Unless otherwise specified, adjacent rolls of polymeric reinforcing elements in reinforced fill slopes shall be butted together to maintain 100% horizontal coverage. When used in a wrap-around facing system, adjacent rolls of polymeric reinforcing elements shall be overlapped with a minimum width of 150mm.

7.7.1.7. Reinforcing elements at corners and radii shall be placed in accordance with the Drawings.

7.7.2. Installation of Geogrid and Polymeric Materials for Reinforced Soil Slope

7.7.2.1. At each level of geogrid reinforcement, backfill shall be roughly levelled before placing the geogrids. Compaction shall be carried out to the requirements of the Specifications.

7.7.2.2. During backfill placement, trucks and heavy vehicles shall be kept back at least 2m from the face of the Geogrid Reinforced Slope.

7.7.2.3. The deposition, spreading, levelling and compaction of the fill shall be carried out generally in a direction parallel to the facing and shall be executed in stages to alternate with the placing and fixing of the reinforcing elements and the facing.

7.7.2.4. Care shall be taken to ensure that the reinforcing elements and facing are not damaged or displaced during deposition, spreading, levelling and compaction of the fill. The program of filling shall be arranged so that no machines or vehicles run on the reinforcing elements.

7.7.2.5. The fill within 2m of the face of the Geogrid Reinforced Slope shall be compacted using one of the following:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(i) Vibro tamper

(ii) Vibrating plate compacter having a mass not exceeding 1000kg, and

(iii) Vibrating roller having a mass per metre width of not more than 1300kg and a total mass of not more than 1000kg

7.7.2.6. The rear of the Geogrid Reinforcing Slope shall be adequately supported either by temporary shoring or by phasing the work in order to ensure the contemporaneous deposition of the retained fill material.

7.8. Installation of Joint Filler and Sealant

7.8.1. Horizontal joint filler conforming to sub-section 7.2.4 of this Specification shall be placed on the cleaned top edge of each facing unit prior to the placing of the mating facing unit. No joint filler is required between the strip footing and the bottom course of the facing units.

7.8.2. Vertical joint filler conforming to sub-section 7.2.4 of this Specification shall be inserted only from the fill side on the structure.

7.8.3. Sealants shall be used to protect joint filler from the ingress of external materials. They shall not be used for joints which will be below the finished ground level.

7.9. Deposition and Compaction of Fill Material

7.9.1. Deposition and Compaction of Fill Material

7.9.1.1. Fill shall be placed and compacted in near horizontal layers of the thicknesses required to achieve the specified end product and shall, as far as practicable, be brought up at a uniform rate so that all parts of the Site reach finished formation level at the same time.

7.9.1.2. The fill material beyond 1.5m of the back face of the structure may be raised in thicker layers than that within the 1.5m zone provided that this is compatible with the arrangement of the reinforcing elements and the difference is compacted levels does not exceed 300mm.

7.9.1.3. The fill material shall be deposited, spread, levelled and compacted in layers of thickness appropriate to the compaction methods to be used and so that each reinforcing element can be fixed at the required level on top of the compacted fill material without any voids forming directly underneath the reinforcing element. Unless otherwise permitted by the S.O., layers of fill material shall be horizontal, except for any gradient required for drainage, and the thickness of each layer shall be uniform over the area to be filled.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.9.1.4. The placement and compaction of fill material shall be carried out in a direction parallel to the face of the structure and shall be completed in stages to follow closely the erection of facing units and the placement of the reinforcing elements.

7.9.1.5. The fill material shall be compacted as soon as practicable after being deposited and in a manner appropriate to the location and to the material to be compacted. The in-situ dry density of the compacted fill material shall be at least 95% of the maximum dry density. Compaction shall continue until the whole layer of fill material has attained the minimum in-situ dry density specified above.

7.9.1.6. Cobbles, boulders, rock or waste fragments whose largest dimension is greater than two-thirds of the loose layer thickness shall not be incorporated into the fill.

7.9.1.7. The Contractor shall ensure that the reinforcing elements and facing units are not damaged or displaced during placement and compaction of the fill material. Tracked machines or vehicles shall not be operated on top of reinforcing elements which are not covered by at least 150mm of fill material.

7.9.1.8. No fill shall be placed and left uncompacted at the end of a working day. Compacted fill shall be graded to falls to ensure free runoff of rainwater without ponding.

7.9.2. Moisture Content of Fill Material

7.9.2.1. The fill material shall be at optimum moisture content during compaction. The tolerance on the optimum moisture content shall be ±3% provided that the fill material is capable of being compacted in accordance with the specified requirement to form a stable mass of fill. All necessary measures shall be taken to achieve and maintain the specified moisture content. The moisture content of the compacted surfaces shall be controlled to prevent cracking due to drying.

7.9.2.2. The Contractor shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the fill is placed at the moisture content necessary to achieve the specified level of compaction and shall, where necessary, add water to or dry the fill, in order to obtain this value. Where it is necessary to add water, this shall be done as a fine spray and in such a way that there is time for the water to be absorbed into the fill before being rolled by the compaction plant.

7.9.2.3. The Contractor shall examine the placed fill and remove any deteriorated material prior to recommencement of filling.

7.9.3. Compaction Plant

7.9.3.1. All vehicles and all construction equipment weighing more than 1000kg shall be kept at least 1.5m away from the face of the structure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.9.3.2. Compaction plant and compaction method shall be selected having regard to proximity of existing trenches, excavations, retaining walls or other structures and all work shall be performed in such a way as to ensure that their existing stability is not impaired. In particular, great care should be taken to limit the compactive effort close to reinforced fill facing panels to prevent damage to connections or produce displacement of the facing.

7.9.3.3. Unless otherwise permitted by the S.O., the fill material within 1.5m of the face of reinforced fill structures or slopes supported by facings shall be compacted using:

(i) Vibro tamper.

(ii) Vibrating plate compactor having a mass not exceeding 1000kg, or

(iii) Vibrating roller having a mass per metre width of not more than 1300kg and a total mass of not more than 1000kg.

7.9.3.4. In the case of reinforced fill slopes, compaction plant shall be restricted to that which does not cause distortion and settlement of the edge of the slope. No sheepsfoot, grid rollers or other type of equipment employing a foot shall be used.

7.9.4. Compaction Adjacent to Structures

During construction, the fill material retained at the rear of the reinforced fill block, defined as the position coinciding with the ends of the reinforcing elements, furthest away from the facing units, shall be maintained at the same level as the adjoining structure. Where the retained material is an existing earthwork or natural slope which requires temporary support by shoring, the shoring shall be removed progressively as the selected fill or filter material is compacted. The shoring shall be removed in such a manner to ensure that the stability of the adjacent ground is maintained, the compacted fill material is not disturbed, and the formation of voids is prevented.

7.10. Damage to Components

7.10.1. Damage to Components

7.10.1.1. In the event of any facing units, reinforcing elements, joint filler or sealant sustaining damage during erection or installation, it shall be set aside until it has been inspected by the S.O., who shall decide whether the Contractor can use it and if so under what conditions.

7.10.1.2. The cost of any repair and the cost of replacing rejected components shall be borne entirely by the Contractor.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.10.1.3. Protection of Completed Geogrid Reinforced Slopes from Erosion

The Contractor, where instructed by the S.O., shall carry out Hydraulic Mulch Grass Seeding in the erodable area before Hydraulic Mulch Grass works commence in other areas.

7.11. Tolerances

7.11.1. Reinforced fill structures constructed using elemental facing units, full-height facings, cast-in-place facings and segmental facings shall be within the tolerances stated in **TABLE R10** for the specified lines and levels.

7.11.2. The location of referencing elements shall be within ±50mm of the specified lines and levels.

TABLE R10: TOLERANCES OF REINFORCED FILL STRUCTURE

Designation	Tolerances
Location of place of structure	±50mm
Overall height	±50mm
Verticality	±5mm per metre height
Bulging (vertical) and bowing (horizontal)	±20mm over 4.5m straight edge
Steps in joints	±10mm
Crest alignment	±15mm from reference
Rotation from wall batter	±2°

7.12. Testing: Reinforcing Elements – General Requirements

7.12.1. General

7.12.1.1. Prior to the procurement of materials, the Contractor shall provide a sample and the Manufacturer's Independent Test Report (ITR), showing full compliance of the proposed geogrid to all the above-specified property values corresponding to their respective test methods, for the approval of the S.O..

7.12.1.2. All tests shall be carried out in accordance with the codes of Practices and Standards as provided within this specification, unless otherwise approved by the S.O.. The independent test report and tests shall be prepared and carried out at reputable institutions or accredited independent laboratories approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.12.1.3. Routine sample testing, when required and specified, shall be carried out at factory or at independent laboratory witnessed by the S.O.'s representative. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

7.12.2. Batch: Reinforcing Elements

A batch of reinforcing elements or reinforcement connections is any quantity of reinforcing elements or reinforcing connections of the same type, size and grade, manufactured by the same plant, covered by the same testing certificates and delivered to the Site at any one time.

7.12.3. Samples: Reinforcing Elements

7.12.3.1. Samples of reinforcing elements or reinforcement connections shall be provided from each batch of the material delivered to the Site and at least 14 days before installation of the reinforcing elements or reinforcement connections starts.

7.12.3.2. For strip reinforcing elements, either 3 samples from each batch of the reinforcing elements or samples taken at the rate of 1 sample per $100m^2$ of area of facing shall be provided for testing, whichever is the larger.

7.12.3.3. For grid of sheet reinforcing elements, either $0.5m^2$ of sample from each batch of the reinforcing element or samples taken at the rate of $0.5m^2$ per $100m^2$ of area of facing shall be provided for testing, whichever is the larger.

7.12.3.4. For reinforcement connections, either 3 samples from each batch of the reinforcing element or samples taken at the rate of 1 sample per $100m^2$ of area of facing shall be provided for testing, whichever is the larger.

7.12.4. Testing: Reinforcing Elements

7.12.4.1. Metallic reinforcing elements and the associated connections with hot-dip galvanising for reinforced fill structures shall be tested for the following:

(i) Tensile strength

(ii) Weight and uniformity of galvanised coating

7.12.4.2. Polymeric reinforcing elements for reinforced fill structures shall be tested for the following:

(i) Tensile strength

(ii) Elongation

(iii) Weight

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.12.5. Non-Compliance: Reinforcing Elements

If the result of any test of a reinforcing element does not comply with the specified requirements for the property, additional samples shall be provided from the same batch and additional tests for the property shall be carried out. The number of additional samples shall be in accordance with sub-section 7.12.3 of the Specification.

7.13. Testing: Reinforcing Element – Tensile Test

7.13.1. The tensile strength of metallic reinforcing elements and reinforcement connections shall be determined in accordance with BS EN 10002-1: 2001.

7.13.2. The tensile strength of polymeric reinforcing elements shall be determined in accordance with BS EN ISO 10319: 1996. The tensile strength of polymeric reinforcement connections shall be determined in accordance with BS EN ISO 10321: 1996.

7.14. Testing: Fill Material – General Requirements

7.14.1. Samples: Fill Material

7.14.1.1. The maximum dry density and optimum moisture content tests shall be carried out for each source of fill material when it is first used and thereafter at the same time as every set of in-situ dry density and moisture content tests where required by the S.O.. Samples of fill material to be tested shall be delivered to the S.O. at least 48 hours, or such shorter period as agreed by the S.O., before deposition of the fill material commences. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. of the exact location in which the fill material from which each sample is taken is to be deposited.

7.14.1.2. The location and frequency of in-situ dry density and moisture content tests shall be as required by the S.O. but shall not be less than that given in this sub-section. Testing shall be carried out for each layer of compacted fill material in the reinforced fill structure, in which there shall be a minimum of one test on the filter material and two tests on the fill material and, where the plan area of the structure exceeds 800m^2, one additional test on the filter material and two additional tests on the fill material shall be carried out for each additional 800m^2 or part thereof. Samples of the fill material to be tested for moisture content shall be taken during deposition and compaction of fill material and shall be delivered to the S.O. not more than 1 hour after the fill material has been deposited in its final position.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.14.1.3. The location and frequency of all other tests specified in sub-section 7.14.2 or sub-section 7.14.3 of this Specification shall be as required by the S.O. but shall not be less than that given in this sub-section. Testing shall be carried out for the top and bottom compacted layer of fill in reinforced fill structures which are up to 5m high, and also for the middle-compacted layer in reinforced fill structures higher than 5m. In each of these layers, a minimum of one (1) sample of filter material and two (2) samples of selected fill material shall be tested; for structure with plan area exceeding 800m^2, on additional sample of filter material and two additional samples of selected fill material shall be tested for each additional 800m^2 or part thereof.

7.14.1.4. Sampling and testing shall be in positions specified by the S.O..

7.14.2. Testing: Fill Material for Reinforced Fill Structures or Slopes with Metallic Components

Fill material for reinforced fill structures or slopes with metallic components shall be tested for the following:

(i) Compaction tests, comprising the determination of maximum dry density, optimum moisture content, in-situ dry density and moisture content.

(ii) Particle size distribution.

(iii) Liquid limit and plasticity index of the fill material

(iv) Coefficient of uniformity

(v) Resistivity

(vi) Redox potential

(vii) Ph

(viii) Chloride ion content

(ix) Total sulphate content

(x) Sulphate ion content

(xi) Total sulphide content

(xii) Any other tests as specified by the S.O..

7.14.3. Testing: Fill Material for Reinforced Fill Structure or Slope without Metallic Components

Fill material for reinforced fill structures or slopes without metallic components shall be tested for the following:

(i) Compaction tests, comprising the determination of maximum dry density, optimum moisture content, in-situ dry density and moisture content

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Particle size distribution

(iii) Liquid limit and plasticity index for the fill material

(iv) Coefficient of uniformity

(v) Any other tests as specified by the S.O..

7.14.4. Non-Compliance: Fill Material

If the result of any tests for fill material does not comply with the specified requirements for the property, additional samples shall be provided from the same batch and additional tests for the property shall be carried out. The number of additional samples shall be in accordance with subsection 7.14.1 of this Specification.

7.15. Testing: Fill Material - Resistivity

7.15.1. Each sample of fill material as stated in sub-section 7.14.1 of this Specification shall be tested to determine resistivity.

7.15.2. The method of testing shall be in accordance with the method as specified in ASTM G187-05: Standard Test Method for Measurement of Soil Resistivity using the Two-Electrode Soil Box Method.

7.16. Testing: Fill Material – Redox Potential

7.16.1. Each sample of fill material as stated in sub-section 7.14.1 of this Specification shall be tested to determine redox potential.

7.16.2. The method of testing shall be in accordance with the method as specified in ASTM G200-09: Standard Test Method of Oxidation-Reduction Potential of Soil.

7.17. Testing: Fill Material – Total Sulphide Content

Total sulphide content of the fill material shall be determined in accordance with APHA: Part 427: 1985.

7.18. Testing: Fill Material – Shear Strength

The shear strength of the fill material shall be determined using triaxial apparatus or shear box apparatus in accordance with BS 1377: 1990. For shear strength test using shear box apparatus, the test specimen shall be sheared under drained conditions under a normal stress equal to the theoretical maximum vertical earth pressure in the reinforced fill structures or slopes.

7.19. Testing: Fill – Reinforcement Interaction – General Requirement

7.19.1. Samples: Fill – Reinforcement Interaction

Each sample of reinforcing element tested in accordance with sub-section 7.12.3 of this Specification shall also be tested for fill – reinforcing element interaction. Samples for testing shall be delivered to the Site at least 14 days before installation of the reinforcing element in the structure or slope starts.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.19.2. Testing: Fill – Reinforcement Interaction

Reinforcing elements shall be tested for the following:

(i) Pull out resistance

(ii) Direct sliding resistance

The method of testing shall be in accordance with the method stated in sub-section 7.20 and 7.21 of this Specification.

7.19.3. Non-Compliance: Fill–Reinforcement Interaction

If the result of any tests for fill – reinforcement interaction does not comply with the specified requirements for the property, additional samples shall be provided from the same batch and additional tests for the property shall be carried out. The number of additional samples shall be in accordance with sub-section 7.14.1 of this Specification.

7.20. Testing: Coefficient of Friction between Fill Material and Reinforcement - Pullout

The pullout resistance of reinforcing elements shall be determined in accordance with BS EN ISO 10319: 1996.

7.21. Testing: Coefficient of Friction between Fill Material and Reinforcement – Direct Sliding

The coefficient of friction between the fill material and the reinforcing elements shall be determined by the direct shear test in accordance with BS1377:1990 with the following modification:

7.21.1. The weight of fill material required to prepare a compacted test specimen 300mm x 300mm x 75mm shall be calculated.

7.21.2. For strip reinforcing elements, the strips shall be cut to tightly fit the interior plan shape of the lower half of the shear box. Ribbed strips shall be cut so that the ribs can be placed as far away from the edge of the box as possible. For plane strips, the top surface and for ribbed strips, shall be at least 1mm and not more than 3mm below the top edge of the lower half of the shear box. The reinforcing elements shall be aligned so that shearing can occur in a direction parallel to their longitudinal axes. The strips shall then be placed and secured in the lower shear box by filling the lower shear box with plaster of Paris so that the strips remain fixed at all stages of the test.

7.21.3. For grid or sheet reinforcing elements, the fill material shall be compacted into the lower shear box in accordance with BS1399:1990, except that the surface of the second compacted layer shall be between 1mm and 2mm below the top edge of the lower shear box. The grid or sheet shall then be cut and fitted to match the width of the shear box and to allow it to be secured below the top edge of the lower shear box. The reinforcing elements shall be aligned so that shearing can occur in a direction parallel to their longitudinal axes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.21.4. The fill material shall be placed over the reinforcing element and compacted in two equal layers until about 20mm of the compacted fill projects above the top edge of the upper box, if vibratory compaction is used; or in two equal layers until the top of the compacted surface is approximately 20mm below the top of the shear box, if static compaction is used.

7.21.5. Shearing shall be carried out until the horizontal displacement is twice the displacement recorded at peak shear stress or until ant rib comes into contact with the edge of the shear box, whichever occurs first.

7.21.6. The result of the test shall be taken as the maximum ratio between the shear stress and the normal stress.

8. Tieback Works

8.1. General

This chapter contains recommendations for the specification of permanent tieback works. Since some of the tieback systems or corrosion protection methods are patented, and many contractors have developed unique installation methods, it is virtually impossible for the designer to be familiar with all the various tieback systems which are used. Therefore, the designer needs to prepare a specification that will establish a quality level without eliminating suitable proprietary systems or methods. The specifications should enable qualified Contractors to use their experience gained on previous jobs.

8.2. Performance Specification

8.2.1. A performance specification which establishes a quality level and describes the desired end-results enables the designer and the contractor to use their experience and expertise. The designer establishes those things which affect his design, and he specifies a tieback testing procedure and monitoring requirements to verify performance. The installation methods and the development of the tieback capacity should be the responsibility of the contractor. This enables the Contractor to provide his most economical tieback and still satisfy the requirements of the design. The designer and the contractor will share the responsibility for the work.

8.2.2. The designer is required to:

(i) Provide a detailed geotechnical site investigation.

(ii) Determine the design load.

(iii) Specify a testing procedure and acceptance criterion.

(iv) Estimate the settlement of adjacent structures and establish permissible deformations.

(v) Specify the tieback clearance around utilities.

(vi) Provide installation tolerances.

(vii) Rate the risk associated with the work, and establish the safety factors.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(viii) Determine the un-bonded length, and minimum total length.

(ix) Determine the lock-off load.

(x) Determine the monitoring requirements.

(xi) Describe the level of corrosion protection required and evaluate the contractor's proposed corrosion protection system.

8.2.3. The contractor is required to:

(i) Design the tendon.

(ii) Select the installation method.

(iii) Select the anchor length.

(iv) Propose the corrosion protection system.

(v) Be responsible for the contract compliance of the materials used.

(vi) Guarantee the tieback capacity.

(vii) Obtain the required un-bonded length.

(viii) Provide the required records.

8.3. Prequalification

The designer may require the prequalification of the tieback contractor. The prequalification may be based on experience, or a list of acceptable Contractors may be included in the specification. An alternate type of prequalification should be tried and evaluated for permanent tieback work. The specification would require the submission and approval of the tieback system design, and the corrosion protection method prior to bid. The submission must be detailed enough for the designer to determine whether or not his design is satisfied. This method would enable the Contractor to know if his proprietary techniques would be acceptable, and to provide the most economical installation. Preparation and review of the submittal would not require a substantial effort, and this contracting practice would encourage alternate tieback types, continued tieback development, and most economical tieback.

8.4. Permanent Tieback Specification

8.4.1. Scope of the Work

This section of the specification describes the materials, labor and equipment required for the installation and monitoring of the permanent tiebacks shown on the Drawings.

8.4.2. Tieback Capacity

The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining the desired tieback capacity in accordance with the tieback testing section of this specification. (The engineer can use one of the following alternatives):

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.2.1. Alternative A: The Drawings contain a loading diagram which the contractor shall use to determine the number and capacity of the tiebacks. The anchor zones of the tiebacks shall be at least 1.5m apart.

8.4.2.2. Alternative B: The Drawings contains tieback loadings per linear foot of wall. The Contractor shall use these loadings to determine the number and capacity of the tiebacks. The anchor zones of the tiebacks shall be at least 1.5m apart.

8.4.2.3. Alternative C: The contract drawings indicate the location and capacity of tiebacks.

8.4.3. Minimum Un-bonded Length and Tieback Angle

Each tieback shall have a minimum un-bonded length of 4.5m. The Drawings shall indicate the un-bonded length required for each tier of tiebacks. The tieback shall be installed at an angle varying between 10° and 30° downward from the horizontal.

8.4.4. Total Tieback Length and Minimum Anchor Length

The minimum total tieback lengths shall be indicated on the Drawings. In no case shall the anchor length be less than 3m. The tieback must not extend beyond the easement shown on the Drawings.

8.4.5. Prequalification

Twenty (20) working days prior to the bid date, the tieback Contractor shall submit a proposal describing the tieback system he intends to provide to the S.O. for review and approval. The submission shall include:

8.4.5.1. Qualifications if required.

8.4.5.2. A description of the tieback installation includes drilling, grouting and stressing information.

8.4.5.3. Estimated tieback capacity.

8.4.5.4. Tendon type and capacity.

8.4.5.5. Anchorage type.

8.4.5.6. Corrosion protection details-shop drawings required.

8.4.5.7. Exceptions to the specification and reasons for exceptions.

8.4.5.8. The S.O. will review the submission and give written comments to the prospective Contractors within five (5) working days after receipt of the submission. Within five (5) working days, the Contractor can resubmit a revised proposal. The S.O. will notify the Contractor by writing within five (5) working days before bid date whether or not his tieback system and corrosion protection meets the requirements of the specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.6. Materials

8.4.6.1. Tieback tendons shall be fabricated from single or multiple elements of the following:

(i) Steel bars conforming to ASTM Designation A 722, "Uncoated High-Strength Steel Bars for Prestressed Concrete"

(ii) Seven-wire strand conforming to ASTM Designation A 416, "Uncoated Seven Wire Stress-Relieved Strand for Prestressed Concrete"

(iii) Wires conforming to ASTM Designation A 421, "Uncoated Stress-Relieved Wire for Prestressed Concrete"

(iv) Compact seven-wire strands conforming to ASTM Designation A 779-80, "Uncoated Seven-Wire Compacted, Stress-Relieved Steel Strand for Prestressed Concrete"

8.4.6.2. Anchorages shall be capable of developing 95% of the guaranteed minimum ultimate tensile strength of the prestressing steel. (The S.O. shall indicate if the anchor head must be restressable and/or capable of load adjustment).

8.4.6.3. The bearing plate shall be fabricated from mild steel and it shall be capable of developing 95% of the guaranteed minimum ultimate tensile strength of the pre-stressing steel. Pre-stressing steel couplers shall be capable of developing 100% of the ultimate strength of the prestressing steel.

8.4.6.4. Centralisers shall be fabricated from material which is nondetrimental to the prestressing steel. (Steel or plastic is commonly used. Wood should not be used.) The centralisers shall position the tendon in the drill hole so a minimum of 0.5 inch (12.7cm) of grout cover is provided. (Pressure-injected tiebacks do not require centralisers)

8.4.6.5. Spacers shall be used to separate elements of multielement tendons. They shall be fabricated from material which is nondetrimental to the prestressing steel. A combination centraliser spacer can be used.

8.4.6.6. Type I, II, or III Portland cement conforming to ASTM C-150 specifications shall be used for grout. (If the soluble sulfate content of the soil or the groundwater is greater than 2,000mg/kg, then Type V cement should be used.) (If the soil or groundwater pH is less than 4.5 or nearby buried concrete structures have experienced chemical attack, then Portland cement grout should not be used. Acid resistant cements may be used in acidic conditions.) Cement should be fresh and should not contain any lumps or other indications of hydration.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.6.7. Water for mixing grout should be potable.

8.4.6.8. Grout additives should be avoided. Accelerators should not be used. Expansive admixtures should only be used for secondary grouting, and filling trumpets and anchorage covers. Admixtures which control bleed and retard set may be used. Additives shall be mixed and placed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

8.4.6.9. The sheath or bond breaker shall be either a steel, PVC, polyethylene, or polypropylene pipe or tube. The sheath may surround individual tendon elements or the entire tendon. The material shall be capable of withstanding damage during shipping, handling, and installation. The material is subject to the approval of the S.O..

8.4.6.10. Grease injected under the sheath shall be formulated to provide lubrication and inhibit corrosion. The chlorides, nitrates, and sulfides present in the grease shall not exceed the following limits:

(i) Chlorides 10ppm

(ii) Nitrates 10ppm

(iii) Sulfides 10ppm

8.4.6.11. The contract documents should indicate if simple or encapsulation corrosion protection is required. A simple protected tieback tendon shall be provided. Details of the protection system shall be submitted to the S.O. for review and approval. The Drawings shall show details of a simple corrosion protected tieback. The ends of the grease filled sheath shall be sealed with tape, heat shrinkable tubes, or other means subject to the approval of the S.O.. A plastic trumpet shall be used to make the transition from the bearing plate to the corrosion protection over the unbonded length. A tight-fitting seal shall be provided at the end of the trumpet. Insulating bearing strips shall be provided under the bearing plate. The bearing strips material must:

(i) Be an electrical insulator

(ii) Be resistant to attack from cement, grease or aggressive environments

(iii) Be non-detrimental to the prestressing steel

(iv) Have compressive strengths greater than concrete

(v) Not be susceptible to significant creep deformations

8.4.6.12. Manufacturer's literature describing the bearing material shall be submitted to the S.O. for review and approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.6.13. The insulation over the anchorage and bearing plate shall be fabricated from a heat shrinkable cap with an elastic adhesive, a mouldable sealant, or other suitable material. Manufacturer's literature describing the insulation shall be submitted to the S.O. for review and approval. The anchorage insulation must be:

(i) An electrical insulator

(ii) Resistant to attack from cement, grease, or aggressive environments

(iii) Nondetrimental to the prestressing steel

(iv) Capable of withstanding atmospheric exposure and ultraviolet light if the-anchor head is intended to remain exposed

8.4.6.14. An encapsulated tieback tendon is required. Details of the proposed encapsulated protection system shall be submitted to the S.O. for review and approval. The Drawings shall show details of encapsulated tendon. The anchor length shall be encapsulated in a corrugated plastic or deformed metal tube. The capsule must be:

(i) Capable of transferring stresses from the encapsulation grout to the anchor grout

(ii) Accommodate movement during testing, and after lock-off

(iii) Resistant to chemical attack from aggressive environments, grout, or grease

(iv) Fabricated from materials nondetrimental to the tendon

(v) Capable of withstanding abrasion, impact, and bending during handling and installation

(vi) Leak proof

8.4.6.15. The tendon shall be centralized inside the capsule. Cement grout shall be used to secure the tendon inside the capsule. A leak tight transition shall be provided between the anchor length capsule and the unbonded length capsule. A heat shrinkable sleeve, or other suitable splices, subject to the approval of the S.O., shall be used. A smooth plastic or metal tube can be used over the unbonded portion of the tendon. If the tendon is greased and sheathed within the smooth portion of the capsule, then grout should be used to fill the annular space between the tendon and the plastic or metal tube. If the tendon is not sheathed, grease shall be used to fill the annular space between the smooth tube and the steel. The smooth tube must:

(i) Accommodate movement during testing and after lock-off

(ii) Resistant to chemical attack from aggressive environments, grout or grease

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) Fabricated from materials non detrimental to the tendon

(iv) Capable of withstanding abrasion, impact and bending during handling and installation

(v) Leak proof

8.4.6.16. A steel or plastic trumpet shall be used to make the transition from the bearing plate to the protection over the unbonded length. A tight-fitting seal shall be provided at the end of the trumpet. The anchorage shall be encased in, concrete if possible. Exposed anchorages shall be covered with grease or grout filled cover. The Contractor shall ensure that the grease or grout fully covers the anchor head.

(i) Tendon Fabrication

(a) Prestressing steel shall be protected from dirt, rust, or deleterious substances. A light coating of rust on the steel will not affect its function. Heavy corrosion or pitting shall be cause for tendon rejection. If there is a question about the extent of the corrosion, the steel can be tested to determine if it still meets the appropriate ASTM specification.

(b) Tendons can be either shop or field fabricated.

(c) Tendons shall be stored and handled in such a manner as to avoid damage or corrosion.

(ii) Installation

(a) Core drilling, rotary drilling, or percussion drilling can be used to drill rock foundations. Auger drilling, rotary drilling, or percussion driven casing can be used for soil tiebacks. The drill hole shall be located within 76mm of the desired location.

(b) The engineer may specify water-tightness test for rock tiebacks. The test is not necessary for every tieback. Cavernous limestone formations, open jointed or fractured rock, and formations where water loss or gain was observed during exploratory drilling should be checked for water-tightness. The engineer should determine the number of tests to be performed. If the need for water-tightness testing is uncertain, then the initial drill holes need to be tested. If it is certain that the formation is open, then water-tightness testing may be required for each tieback. Pressure grouting the anchor zone using the casing or a packer to seal the hole can be used in lieu of water-tightness test. If pressure grouting is used in rock, the engineer should specify a minimum refusal pressure.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(c) After drilling the permanent rock tieback hole to the desired depth, water-tightness test shall be performed to determine the tightness of the drill hole. If the unbonded soil, a packer or casing shall be used to isolate the anchor length so it can be tested. The hole shall be filled with water and subjected to a pressure of 34.5kPa in excess of the hydrostatic head measured at the top of the drill hole. If the leakage rate from the drill hole exceeds 19l in a 10-minute period, then the hole should be consolidated grouted, re-drilled or water flushed, and retested. If the second water-tightness test fails, the process should be repeated. The water level in adjacent drill holes should be observed during the test.

(d) The water cement ratio of the consolidation grout may be adjusted as required to seal the hole.

(e) If flowing water is observed in the drill hole or artesian water flows out of the hole, then the consolidation grout should be pressurized.

(f) The Contractor shall submit for review and approval a description of the water-tightness test procedures and equipment.

(iii) The anchor grout shall have a water cement ratio between 0.35 and 0.50. The grouting equipment should include a mixer capable of producing a grout free of lumps and undispersed cement. A positive displacement grout pump shall be used. The pump shall be equipped with a pressure gauge to monitor grout pressures. The grouting equipment shall be sized to enable the tieback to be grouted in one continuous operation. Neat cement grouts should be screened to remove lumps. The maximum size of the screen openings shall be 6.4mm. Mixing and storage times should not cause excessive temperature build in the grout. The mixer should be capable of continuously agitating the grout.

(a) The anchor grout shall be injected from the lowest point of the tieback. The grout may be placed using grout tubes, casing, or drill rods. The grout can be placed before or after insertion of the tendon. The quantity of the grout and the grout pressures shall be recorded. The grout pressures and grout take shall be controlled to prevent excessive heave in cohesive soils or fractured rock.

(b) The tieback shall remain undisturbed for a minimum of 3 days or until the grout has cured.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.4.6.17. Testing

The S.O. should select the appropriate tests and specify the number of each type to be performed.

8.4.6.18. Monitoring

Permanent load cells and extensometers shall be provided where indicated on the Drawings. The Contractor shall read the instrumentation biweekly during construction. Upon completion of construction, the contractor shall turn over to the S.O. the readout equipment required to continue monitoring. The S.O. shall monitor the tiebacks for additional year.

8.4.6.19. Records

The Contractor shall provide the S.O. with the following records:

(i) Drawings showing the location of the tiebacks, total tieback length, anchor length and unbonded length

(ii) Steel and grout certifications and/or mill reports

(iii) Grouting records indicating the cement type, quantity injected and the grout pressures

(iv) Tieback test results

(v) Monitoring results

9. Gabions

9.1. Description

This work shall consist of the construction of miscellaneous erosion protection and retaining structures to be composed of stone filled wire mesh gabions. The work shall be carried out all in accordance with this Specification and as shown on the Drawings and/or as approved by the S.O..

9.2. Materials

9.2.1. Wire Mesh Gabions

9.2.1.1. Gabions shall be rectangular baskets of the required dimensions as shown on the Drawings or ordered by the S.O. unless otherwise specified, they shall be of the following standard dimensions:

(i) Width – 1.2m

(ii) Length - 1, 2 or 3m

(iii) Height - 0.5 or 0.8m

9.2.1.2. Gabions longer than 1m shall be divided into compartments of equal length not exceeding 1m by wire mesh diaphragms

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

securely tied along all edges. Each gabion or compartment of a gabion shall be provided with at least 4 cross-connecting wires if its height is 0.5m or less, and with at least 8 cross-connecting wires if its height is in the range 0.5m to 1m.

9.2.1.3. Gabions shall be fabricated from steel wire manufactured in accordance with BS 1052 and galvanised in accordance with MS 407, or such similar standards as S.O. shall approve. The galvanised wire sizes used shall be in accordance with **TABLE R11**.

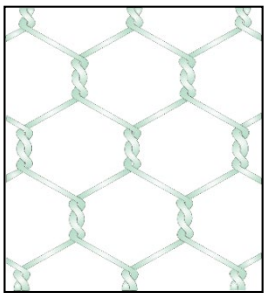
TABLE R11: GALVANIZED WIRE SIZES FOR GABIONS

Type of Wire	Minimum Diameter (mm)
Selvedge (perimeter) wire	3.50
Mesh wire	2.70
Tying and connecting wire	2.20

9.2.1.4. Gabions mesh shall be double twisted and shall have a uniform hexagonal pattern with openings of 100mm x 120mm or less. The mesh shall be securely tied to selvedge wires to form rectangular panels which shall be securely wired together to form the completed gabion baskets. The ties and connections for each gabion basket shall comprise not less than 8% of its total weight, and the fabrication shall be all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

Double-twist mesh is demonstrated in **FIGURE R1**:

FIGURE R1: DOUBLE-TWIST MESH



9.2.1.5. The tightness of the twisted joints shall be such that a force of not less than 1.7kN is required when pulling on one wire to separate it from the other wire, provided each wire is prevented from turning under the applied forces, and the wire is all in the same plane.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9.2.2. Zinc Coating

9.2.2.1. All wire used in the fabrication of the gabions and in the wiring operations during construction shall be heavily galvanised and exceed MS 407, or such similar standards as the S.O. shall approve. The minimum mass of the zinc coating shall be according to the figures shown in the **TABLE R12**.

9.2.2.2. The adhesion of the zinc coating to the wire shall be such that when the wire is wrapped six times around a four-wire diameter size mandrel it shall not flake or crack to such an extent that any zinc can be removed.

TABLE R12: MINIMUM MASS OF ZINC COATING FOR GABIONS

Diameter of Wire (mm)	**Weight of Coating** (g/m^2)
2.20	240
2.70	260
3.50	275

9.2.3. Polyvinyl Chloride Coating

When specified in the Drawings, all wire used in the fabrication of gabions and in the wiring operation during construction shall, after galvanising, have extruded on to it a coating of polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The PVC coating, not inclusive of galvanising, shall nowhere be less than 0.55mm in thickness.

9.2.4. Geotextile

Non-woven geotextile, as specified in the Drawings and approved by the S.O., shall be placed vertically at the back of each gabion box, and extend backwards into the fill at least 0.5m parallel to the mesh of homogenous lower panel and also 0.5m below the panel directly above the unit, to prevent migration of fines.

9.2.5. Stone

Stone fill for gabions shall be clean, rough quarry stone, or pit or river cobbles, or a mixture of any of these materials, and shall be essentially free from dust, clay, vegetative matter and other deleterious materials. Individual pieces of stone shall have least dimensions not less than 20mm larger than the gabion mesh openings and greatest dimensions not more than 250mm. The stone shall be hard, tough, durable and dense, resistant to the action of air and water, and suitable in all aspects for the purpose intended. The material shall be approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9.3. Construction Methods

9.3.1. Prior to placing gabions, the surface on and against, which they are to be constructed shall have been prepared and finished in accordance with the relevant provisions of the appropriate Sections of this Specification. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of these finished surfaces, any damage to or deterioration of them shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O. before gabions are placed.

9.3.2. Each gabion basket shall be put in place in its turn, completely fabricated except for the fastening down of the lid, stretched to the correct shape and dimensions, and fastened securely to all contiguous baskets along each edge with tying wire. The basket shall then be tightly packed with approved stone by hand in such a manner that voids are kept to a practicable minimum and are uniformly distributed in the stone mass. Finally, the lid of the basket shall be securely fastened down with tying wire along all hitherto unfastened edges, all to the satisfaction of the S.O.. In no case shall the weight of the finished gabion be less than 1300kg/m^3.

9.3.3. As a gabion structure is built up, backfilling against finished gabions shall be carried out as necessary for proper progressive construction, all in accordance with the relevant provisions of the appropriate Sections of this Specification. Unless otherwise specified, vertical joints between gabions shall be staggered in gabion structures in a pattern similar to the joints in running bond brickwork.

10. Gabion Reinforced Earth System

10.1. Materials Specification

10.1.1. Introduction

10.1.1.1. The specification below applies to Gabion Reinforced Earth System units and to the materials from which these are manufactured.

10.1.1.2. For simplicity the word “GRES” is used.

10.1.2. Definitions

10.1.2.1. GRES is defined as PVC coated heavily galvanized steel wire mesh box-shaped basket with a section of the mesh extending into the soil to act as soil reinforcement into the backfill soil. The basket is filled on site with clean-hard stones.

10.1.2.2. The selvedges of the GRES are the thicker perimeter and edge wires to which the wire mesh is securely tied to withstand sudden or gradual stress from any direction.

10.1.2.3. The diaphragms are the internal wire mesh partitions which divide the GRES box into approximately equal sized cells.

10.1.2.4. Lacing and bracing wire is the wire used to assemble and join the GRES units.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.2.5. Connecting wires are the internal wires used to prevent the GRES from bulging during filling.

10.1.3. General Description

10.1.3.1. GRES shall be made from flexible woven wire Heavily Galvanized and PVC Coated 80mm type mesh boxes with integral panels of dimensions as specified in the Drawings or an approved equivalent.

10.1.3.2. All material supplied must be accompanied by a manufacturing certificate from the factory for quality control and quality management purposes. The material shall come from an ISO 9001 certified factory, and every batch supplied shall be accompanied by a manufacturing certificate from the approved supplier.

10.1.3.3. The front face box and the soil reinforcement tail shall be made from one continuous mesh panel.

10.1.3.4. For GRES, the mesh twists are oriented vertically on the gabion face and perpendicular to the front face in the reinforcement panel.

10.1.4. Steel Wire

10.1.4.1. General

All steel wire used in the fabrication of the GRES, and also in the wiring operations during construction, shall be to BS 1052, having a tensile strength of not less than 380N/mm^2 and not exceed 550N/mm^2.

10.1.4.2. Wire Diameter

Wire diameters and relevant tolerances shall be in accordance with the **TABLE R13**:

TABLE R13: WIRE DIAMETER AND TOLERANCE

Wire Diameter (mm)	Wire use	Tolerance (mm)
2.20	Lacing Wire	± 0.06
2.70	Body Wire	± 0.08
3.40	Selvedge Wire	± 0.10

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.4.3. Zinc Coating

(i) All wire used in the fabrication of the GRES and in the wiring operations during construction shall be heavily galvanized and exceed MS 407, or such similar standards as the S.O. shall approve, the minimum mass of the zinc coating shall be according to the figures shown in the **TABLE R14**:

TABLE R14: MINIMUM MASS OF ZINC COATING OF WIRE

Diameter of Wire (mm)	Weight of Coating (g/m^2)
2.20	240
2.70	260
3.40	275

(ii) The adhesion of the zinc coating to the wire shall be such that when the wire is wrapped six times around a four wire diameter size mandrel it shall not flake or crack to such an extent that any zinc can be removed.

10.1.4.4. PVC Coating

(i) All wire used in the fabrication of GRES and in the wiring operations during construction shall have extruded onto it (after coating it with zinc in accordance with the foregoing specification) a coating of Poly Vinyl Chloride, otherwise referred to as “PVC”, or other plastic material having superior characteristics than PVC as otherwise approved.

(ii) The coating shall be 0.50mm average thickness with a tolerance of ±0.05mm, and nowhere shall be less than 0.40mm thickness.

(iii) The PVC shall be grey in colour.

(iv) It shall be capable of resisting deleterious effects of natural weather exposure, immersion in salt water and not show any material difference in its initial characteristics which are:

(a) Specific Gravity
Shall be 1.30 to 1.35 in accordance with ASTM D 792-91

(b) Durometer Hardness
Shall be 50 to 60 shore D, in accordance with ASTM D 2240-91 (ISO 868-1985)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(c) Volatile Loss
At 105 °C for 24 hours - Shall not be greater than 5% in accordance with ASTM D 2287-92 E2. Residual Ashes shall be less than 2% according to ASTM D2124-62T

(d) Tensile Strength
Shall not be less than 210kg/cm^2 in accordance with ASTM D 412-92

(e) Elongation
Shall not be less than 200% and not greater than 280% in accordance with ASTM D 412-92

(f) Modulus of Elasticity at 100% of Elongation
Shall not be less than 190kg/cm^2 in accordance with ASTM D 412-87

(g) Resistance of Abrasion
The loss in volume shall be less than 0.30cm^3 in accordance with ASTM D 1242-56

(h) Creeping Corrosion
Maximum penetration of corrosion of the wire core from a square cut end shall not be greater than 25mm when the specimen has been immersed for 2000 hours in a 50% solution of HCL (Hydrochloric Acid 12 BE).

10.1.4.5. Testing for deterioration shall be as described below. Variation of the initial characteristics may be allowed, as specified hereunder, when the specimen is submitted to the following tests:

(i) Salt Spray

(a) According to ASTM B 117-90

(b) Period of test = 1500 hours

(ii) Exposure to Ultraviolet Light

(a) According to ASTM D 1499-92 and ASTM G 23(93) apparatus type E.

(b) Period of test = 2000 hours at 63°C

(iii) Exposure at High Temperature

(a) According to ASTM D 1203-89, (ISO 176-1976) and ASTM D 2287-(92) E2.

(b) Period of test = 240 hours at 105°C.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) Brittleness temperature: cold bend less than -30°C test method BS2782-104A; cold flex less than +15°C in accordance with BS2782-151A (84).

10.1.4.6. After the above tests have been performed, the PVC coating shall exhibit the following properties:

(i) Appearance
The vinyl coating shall not crack, blister or split and shall not show any marked change in colour

(ii) Specific Gravity
Shall not show change higher than 6% of its initial value

(iii) Durometer Hardness
Shall not show change higher than 10% of its initial value

(iv) Tensile Strength
Shall not show change higher than 25% of its initial value

(v) Elongation
Shall not show change higher than 25% of its initial value

(vi) Resistance to Abrasion
Shall not show change higher than 10% of its initial value

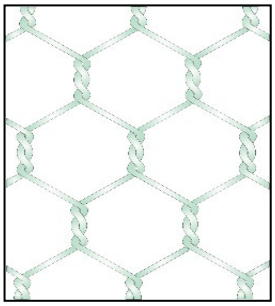
(vii) Brittleness Temperatures
Cold-bend not exceeding -20°C; cold-flex not exceeding +18°C

10.1.5. Wire Mesh

10.1.5.1. Wire mesh shall be mechanically pre-fabricated to become a uniform hexagonal woven mesh wherein the joints are formed by twisting each pair of wires through three half-turns (commonly known as double twist), in such a manner that unravelling is prevented.

10.1.5.2. Double-twist mesh is demonstrated in **FIGURE R2:**

FIGURE R2: DOUBLE-TWIST MESH



10.1.5.3. The tightness of the twisted joints shall be such that a force of not less than 1.7kN is required when pulling on one wire to separate it from the other wire, provided each wire is prevented

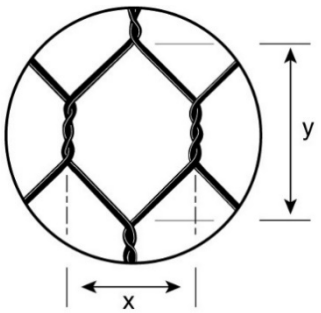
© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

from turning under the applied forces, and the wire is all in the same plane.

10.1.5.4. The mesh tensile strength, in soil, is to be equal to or greater than 47kN/m. All wire used in GRES units shall be PVC coated.

10.1.5.5. Certain other wire diameters may be utilised if specified by the S.O.. The wire mesh dimensional layout is as per **FIGURE R3**:

FIGURE R3: WIRE MESH DIMENSIONAL LAYOUT



Mesh Type	X (mm)	Y (mm)	Tolerance (%)
80	82	122	± 5

10.1.6. Selvedges

10.1.6.1. The cut edges of all mesh used in the construction of GRES, except the bottom edges of diaphragms and the end of the soil reinforcing tail shall be tightly selvedged with a wire having a diameter of at least 3.40mm.

10.1.6.2. The side selvedge of all and any mesh panels shall be woven integrally with the main mesh as described in the above sub-section 10.1.5 with a selvedge wire of at least 3.40mm in diameter.

10.1.6.3. Where the selvedge is not woven integrally with the mesh but has to be fastened to the cut ends of the mesh, it must be attached by mechanically binding the cut ends of the mesh two and half turns around the selvedge wire or by other approved method, provided that the force of not less than 8.5kN applied in the same plane as the mesh, at a point on the selvedge of a mesh sample one metre long, is required to separate it from the mesh.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.7. Diaphragms and End Panels

10.1.7.1. The rear/side panels shall be selvedged on the top, bottom and vertical sides as described in sub-section 10.1.6. The diaphragms shall be selvedged on the top and vertical sides.

10.1.7.2. The rear and side panels of the box gabion section of the GRES unit shall be formed by a continuous panel connected to the main panel, along the bottom of the rear panel, either by a spiral wire through the mesh openings or by being mechanically placed with four connecting rings.

10.1.8. Lacing and Bracing Wire

10.1.8.1. Sufficient lacing and bracing wire must be supplied with the gabion cages to perform all the wiring operations to be carried out in the construction of the GRES work.

10.1.8.2. The lacing and bracing wire shall be made from Heavily Galvanized Wire, coated with PVC and have a core diameter of 2.20mm.

10.1.9. Unit Sizes

10.1.9.1. GRES shall be mechanically pre-fabricated in such a manner that the sides, ends and diaphragms can be assembled at the construction site into rectangular baskets of the standard sizes indicated in

10.1.9.2. or as specified and shown on the Drawings.

10.1.9.3. All GRES dimensions shall be within a tolerance limit of 5% of the required size.

TABLE R15: STANDARD SIZE OF GRES

Mesh type	80mm
Width (W)	2m
Length (L1)	1m
Length (L2)	To suit design
Depth (D)	0.5m and 1m
Diaphragm	Every 1m

10.1.10. Stone Fill for Facing Box

10.1.10.1. The material used for GRES facing box fill shall be clean, dense hard and durable stone, rounded and angular shape.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.10.2. No rock shall exceed 250mm and at least 85% by weight of the stone shall have a size equal to or larger than 100mm. No rock shall pass through the mesh.

10.1.11. Structural Embankment

10.1.11.1. The embankment forming the reinforced soil structure should be constructed with material having the soil properties as specified in the design and approved by the S.O..

10.1.11.2. Ideally, the backfill shall be granular, free draining and have the following specification, unless otherwise approved by the S.O.:

(i) Not more than 15% by mass of total material to be finer than 75 micron sieve opening

(ii) At least 90% by mass of total material to be finer than the 100mm sieve opening, and

(iii) Maximum particle size to be limited to 125mm

10.1.11.3. Cohesive frictional fill is permitted provided it is in accordance with the design and internal drainage system is included.

10.1.11.4. The soil should not exhibit any deterioration in these characteristics with time.

10.2. Assembly and Erection Specification for Gabion Reinforced Earth System

10.2.1. Scope

10.2.1.1. This part of the specification details the requirements from the assembly stage through to the final wiring of the completed GRES units.

10.2.1.2. The Contractor shall provide to the S.O., for his approval, full details and specifications of the GRES he proposes to use in this contract. Only those products approved by the S.O. shall be allowed to be incorporated in the works.

10.2.2. Preparation

10.2.2.1. The site shall be surveyed, cleared, trimmed level and the ground compacted accordingly.

10.2.2.2. Prior to assembly, the GRES units shall be opened out flat on the ground and stretched to remove all kinks and bends.

10.2.2.3. The GRES units shall be assembled individually by raising the front panel (with lid), the hinged rear panel, and the two ends vertical ensuring that all creases are in the correct position and that tops of all four sides are even. The diaphragm panel should be located in a vertical plane centrally within the facing box.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.2.2.4. The four corner edges of the facing box shall be laced first followed by the edges of the internal diaphragm to the sides.

10.2.2.5. In all cases, lacing shall commence by twisting the end of the lacing wire tightly around the selvedge/s. It shall then pass round the two edges being joined using alternate single and double loops at 100mm intervals and be securely tied off at the bottom. The ends of all lacing wires shall be turned to the inside of the box on completion of each lacing operation. Each loop shall be pulled tight to prevent the joint opening during filling.

10.2.3. Erection

10.2.3.1. Only assembled boxes, or groups of boxes, shall be positioned in the structure. The side, or end, from which work is to proceed, shall be secured either to the completed work, or by rods or stakes driven into the ground at the corner. These stakes must be secure and be high enough to reach at least to the top of the gabion box.

10.2.3.2. Further gabion boxes shall be positioned in the structure as required, each being securely laced to the preceding one along all common corners and diaphragms using the lacing technique described above.

10.2.3.3. Adjacent panels shall be laced longitudinally to provide a homogeneous reinforcement layer.

10.2.3.4. All lacing wire shall be PVC coated.

10.2.4. Geotextile

Non-woven geotextile, as specified in the contract drawings and approved by the S.O., shall be placed vertically at the back of each gabion box section of the GRES units, and extend backwards into the fill at least 0.5m parallel to the mesh of homogeneous lower panel and also 0.5m below the panel directly above the unit, to prevent migration of fines.

10.2.5. Stretching

10.2.5.1. Final stretching of the gabion boxes shall be carried out using a pull-lift of at least one tonne capacity, firmly secured to the free end of the assembled gabion boxes.

10.2.5.2. Whilst under tension, the gabion box section of the GRES units shall be securely laced along all edges (top, bottom and sides) and at diaphragm points, to all adjacent boxes.

10.2.6. Filling

10.2.6.1. Filling shall be carried out whilst gabion boxes are under tension.

10.2.6.2. The front face and all other faces which will be exposed in the completed structure shall be “hand packed” with the stones placed so as to produce a neat face free from excessive bulges, depressions and voids.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.2.6.3. Internal bracing wires shall be provided on the exposed faces at the rate of 4/m^3 at 330mm centres to prevent distortion of the units during filling and in the completed structure. These bracing wires shall be wrapped around two of the mesh wires and extend from front to back. Additional bracing wires shall be provided on exposed ends at a rate of 4/m^2 of face.

10.2.6.4. Mechanical filling equipment may be used with the approval of the S.O., provided adequate precautions are taken to protect the PVC coating from abrasion during filling operations.

10.2.6.5. Tension on the gabion boxes shall be released only when fully laced and sufficiently full to prevent the mesh from slackening.

10.2.6.6. All gabions shall be overfilled by 25mm using flat stone to allow for minor settlement and to provide a level surface for subsequent layers.

10.2.7. Structural Embankment Material

Select backfill shall be placed between each subsequent mesh panel layer to the full extent of the mesh reinforcement at each level as specified in sub-section 10.1.11.

10.2.8. Compaction of Backfill

10.2.8.1. The select backfill shall be compacted in lifts not exceeding 250-300mm to 90% of maximum density as determined by Test 12 of BS1377, unless otherwise specified in the Drawings or specified by the S.O..

10.2.8.2. Care shall be taken to ensure heavy compaction equipment does not come into contact with the mesh panels or within 1.0m of the front face. Tracked construction equipment shall not be operated directly upon the mesh reinforcement. A minimum fill thickness of 150mm is required prior to operation of tracked vehicles over the mesh.

10.2.8.3. During construction, the surface of fill should be kept horizontal. A slight sloping surface shall be maintained to facilitate drainage of surface water run-off.

10.2.8.4. Compaction adjacent to the front edge should be done using hand operated rollers or plate compactors.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11. Hydroseeding

11.1. General

This works shall consist of slope surface preparation and hydroseeding work including supply of all necessary equipment, manpower and materials on location of slopes in cut and fill areas as shown in Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. Method Statement with specific equipment, personnel, materials, works output, sequence and procedure of works plus quality control requirements, etc., showing compliance of the specification shall be sent to the S.O. for prior approval before commencement of work. Equipment with details such as model, type, capacity with catalogue and photos shall be included. Names of key personnel including operator, supervisor manager and their experiences shall be included. Source of supply of materials including material specification, guarantee, expiry dates, test certificates, guide of application shall also be included. Only Contractor with suitable equipment, materials and qualified and experienced personnel plus track records will be considered for approval.

11.2. Seeding

11.2.1. Seeding or hydroseeding shall be carried out as soon as practicable on slopes and other areas as shown on the Drawings and/ or directed by the S.O. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., hydroseeding shall be carried out within 7 days after the slope is cut or filled. The surface before hydroseeding shall be free of loose or soft materials. Cut slope surface shall have some horizontal grooves (about 20mm deep) at about 200mm intervals. Vertical grooves shall be avoided.

11.2.2. Seeding shall be carried out by means of a proper hydroseeder where approved slurry of seeds, mulch, fertilisers, binders and organic matter is sprayed on to the prepared soil surface.

11.3. Seed Mixtures

11.3.1. Application rate for grass seeds (dry weight) shall be 30 ±50g/m^2. The seed mixtures shall comprise the following combinations (by dry weight) or similar as instructed by the S.O..

11.3.1.1. Seed Combination A for normal soil at upper cut slopes (Grade 6/5) and lower embankment slope

(i)	Japanese millet (*Echinochloa Utilis*)	15%
(ii)	Bermuda grass (*Cynoden dactylon*)	25%
(iii)	Signal grass (*Brachiaria Desumbars*)	50%
(iv)	Centro (*Centrosuma pubescens*)	10%

11.3.1.2. Seed Combination B for normal soil at Lowest cut slope (Grade 3/4/5) and uppermost embankment slope

(i)	Bermuda grass (*Cynoden dactylon*)	50%
(ii)	Carpet grass broadleaf (*Axonopus compressus*)	50%

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.3.1.3. Seed Combination C for hard material of cut slope (SPT N value greater than 50)

(i) Centro (*Centrosuma pubescens*) 30%

(ii) Signal grass (*Brachiaria decumbars*) 70%

11.3.1.4. Fertilisers and Soil Amenders

(i) The amount of lime or other chemicals (if any) to be applied to improve the soil before, during and/or after hydroseeding shall be submitted in advance for S.O. approval.

(ii) The NPK fertilisers and soil amenders shall be mixed in the hydroseeder and the application rate shall be 100 ± 5g/m^2.

(iii) Not less than 90% of the GML (Ground Magnesium Lime) soil amender shall pass through a 40-mesh sieve and 50% shall pass through a 100-mesh sieve. (About ± 50g/m^2).

11.3.1.5. Mulchfibres

(i) For normal soil, the following mulchfibres shall be mixed in the hydroseeder:

TABLE R16: MULCHFIBRES APPLICATION RATE FOR NORMAL SOIL

Type	Rate of Application (g/m^2)
Coconut or oil palm fibre or paddy straws	60
Newsprint fibre	60

(ii) For hard material (SPT N value greater than 50) the rate of application of mulchfibres shall be as shown in **TABLE R17**

TABLE R17: MULCHFIBERS APPLICATION RATE FOR HARD MATERIAL

Type	Rate of application (g/m^2)
Coconut or oil palm fibre or paddy straws	90
Newsprint fibre	90

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.3.1.6. Binder

(i) The binder must be able to fix all ingredients onto the soil surface and to protect the areas treated against erosion until complete establishment of the vegetation cover. It may be of organic or mineral origin but must be non-polluting and having no delaying action on the germination of the seeds. The binder shall be bio gradable.

(ii) The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. for his consideration and prior written approval the type and amounts of binding agent to be applied with the seeds, mulch, fertilisers, etc..

11.3.1.7. Mixtures

(i) All above ingredients shall be mixed with water to form homogeneous slurry and kept agitated until finally applied to the slope surface. All water used shall be free of injurious chemicals and other toxic substances harmful to plant life.

(ii) The pH value of the water shall be above 6.0. The Contractor shall test the different water points to control the quality.

(iii) All mixtures shall be used within 4 hours from the time they are mixed.

11.4. Spraying Equipment

11.4.1. The equipment shall consist of a water tank or container fitted with an engine; agitator and high-pressure pump with sufficient power to reach the slope surface. The mechanical power drive agitator shall be capable of keeping all ingredients in suspension at all times.

11.4.2. All pump passage and pipelines shall be capable of providing a clearance of solids of minimum 15mm.

11.4.3. At least two different types of nozzles (long range and close range) shall be supplied so that the mixture may be properly sprayed over distances varying from 5 to 60m. The nozzles shall be connected to the nozzle pipe or to the eventual extension hoses by quick release couplings.

11.5. Biodegradable Mat (BM)

11.5.1. Biodegradable Mat shall be from local manufacturers with ISO certification and laboratory test facilities for necessary inspection by the S.O.. Test certificates from reputable or accredited laboratories approved by the S.O., showing the material's compliance to the specification, shall be submitted to the S.O. for verification and approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.5.2. Biodegradable Mat (BM) should be machine made comprising of paddy straw or coconut/ oil palm coir bonded to a lightweight polypropylene or polyester geogrids with minimum tensile strength 2.0kN/m (ASTM D4595) and should have the following measurements:

11.5.2.1. Nominal mass (ASTM D3776) : Not less than 150g/m^2 or as shown on the Drawings

11.5.2.2. Thickness (ASTM D1777) : Not less than 3mm or as shown on the Drawings

11.5.2.3. Roll width : 2.0 to 3.5m

11.5.2.4. Roll size : 50 to 200m^2

11.5.2.5. The nominal mass of BM shall be determined at oven dry condition as defined in B.S.1377

11.6. Installation of BM Blanket

11.6.1. Prior to installation of BM, the slope or other soil surface shall be prepared as in sub-section 11.6 and seeded as in sub-section 11.2 and 11.3.

11.6.2. To install the BM, unroll the mat with the netting facing upwards and the paddy straw or coconut coir palm pal fibre in contact with the soil. BM shall be installed immediately after seeding. The mat shall be unrolled vertically to the contour. The ends and the sides of adjoining mats shall be overlapped with a minimum of 50mm.

11.6.3. BM shall be anchored to the ground with the use of U-shaped staples, length 100-150mm, 6mm diameter steel bars. Where the soil is very sandy the steel staples shall be replaced by bamboo sticks of at least 250mm long.

11.7. Preparation of the soil surface prior to hydroseeding

11.7.1. Vertical striations or grooves shall be absent from the final trimmed slope. Instead, a rough textured surface shall be prepared. Where the surface microtophography varies by ±20mm from the formation level, an acceptable treatment is to provide horizontal grooving with semicircular or “v” shaped groove, 20mm depth, at an interval of 200mm downslope on all cut slopes comprising soft material. Any surface rills on newly cut slopes in excess of 25mm shall be rectified by retrimming.

11.7.2. Gullies or localized washouts shall be backfilled with suitable material placed in layers of up to 200mm thick, each layer being compacted by hand ramming or by lightweight vibration plate compactors. For localized washout exceeding 1m^3 backfilling shall be by sandbags or rock pitching or as shown on the Drawings.

11.7.3. Large clods of earth and stones greater than 50mm shall be removed.

11.7.4. Slopes that have been exposed for a long time must be trimmed and scaled to remove the oxidised layer prior to hydroseeding.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.8. Protection of trimmed slopes

11.8.1. All cut and fill slopes shall be treated by hydromulching (and BM where specified) within 14 days of initiating the final trim. Any area of cut or fill of over 6m vertical height shall also be protected within 14 days.

11.8.2. Temporary and/ or permanent drainage systems shall be installed immediately after the final trim is made to a slope, and before hydromulching and the application of BM.

11.8.3. The contractor shall ensure that his sequence of earth moving operations is such that suitable access is available for plant, labour and materials to enable installation of erosion protection measures.

11.9. Maintenance during liability period

The Contractor shall carry out daily watering (except lancing days) for at least 1 week is to ensure the full establishment of rooting and ground cover by taking the necessary maintenance procedures such as regular, fertilising, and reseeding of failed areas. The Contractor shall guarantee the success of the seeding work. Any dead grass spot shall be immediately replaced or resprayed at Contractors' own expenses. In areas where rooting and ground cover cannot be established even after several trials, the Contractor shall report to the S.O. for necessary direction.

11.10. Quality Control

11.10.1. The following quality controls and acceptance criteria shall be complied and approved by the S.O.:

11.10.1.1. The rate of application of grass seeds, fertilisers, mulch etc shall be verified at field by 1m x 1m plywood and field records. (minimum 1 test daily or per 3,000m^2). The whole slope shall be resprayed if any test result is found below the value specified in sub-section 11.3 pH value of water used shall be checked daily.

11.10.1.2. Certificates related to type, origin, quality and validity of seeds for EACH source or supplier. All seeds and fertilizers shall be from suppliers approved by the S.O..

11.10.1.3. Calibrated weighting machine/balance with 1% or ± 2g accuracy shall be used for all weighting.

11.10.1.4. Minimum one (1) sample per 5000m^2 of Biodegradable mat (BM) shall be sampled by the S.O. for measurements/prospective verification at Site to ensure compliance of specification as per sub-section 11.5. All rolls of BM shall be tested if any sample fails any requirement. Rolls of BM below specification shall be rejected and removed from the Site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION S: GROUND IMPROVEMENT **PAGE**

1.	General	S/2
2.	Removal and Replacement	S/2
3.	Pre-loading	S/3
4.	Geosynthetics	S/5
5.	Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD)	S/12
6.	Stone Columns	S/17
7.	Deep Soil Mixing	S/26
8.	Dynamic Compaction	S/33
9.	Piled Embankment	S/37
10.	Geotechnical Instrumentation	S/37

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. This work shall consist of numerous ground improvement technique and instrumentation in regards with general requirement, method of installation and relevant testing to be implemented during construction. This Section shall be read together with SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

1.2. Method Statement for Construction Operations

1.2.1. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. a detailed method statement for the works in fourteen (14) days prior to the commencement of the works. The method statement shall contain the following: -

1.2.1.1. A detailed construction sequence;

1.2.1.2. Shop drawing showing details of all special requirements for the construction activities;

1.2.1.3. Design calculation of key temporary works endorsed by P.E.P.C.;

1.2.1.4. Material, plant and labour requirement at each construction stage;

1.2.1.5. Rate of production output based on resources allocated (if required);

1.2.1.6. Environmental Management Plan in related with the Works;

1.2.1.7. Precautions against heave and settlement;

1.2.1.8. Other information relevant to the Works.

1.2.2. If requested by the S.O., the Contractor shall submit additional information pertaining to the method of construction.

1.2.3. The Contractor shall not change the methods which have been approved by the S.O. Approval by the S.O. of the Contractor's proposed methods of construction shall not in any way relieve the Contractor of any of his duty or responsibility under the contract.

2. Removal and Replacement

2.1. General

Removal and replacement shall be used for ground improvement purposes to increase the bearing capacity of the ground. The work involves removal of soft soil layer, hence replaced with suitable material as shown on the Drawings.

2.2. Determination of Depth of Removal

2.2.1. The depth of removal shall be as shown on the Drawings or as determined by trial pits or JKR/Mackintosh Probe test as approved by the S.O. The trial pits or probe test shall be carried out at locations as indicated in the Drawings or as instructed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.2.2. The apparatus used shall be the standard JKR probes or Mackintosh probes. Procedure of works and details of the JKR probes and Mackintosh probes are as per JKR Standard Specification for Roadworks "SECTION 17: SITE INVESTIGATION".

2.3. Materials for Replacement

2.3.1. Where geotextile is specified, it shall be laid as shown on the Drawings before commencement of filling works. The specification of geotextile shall be in accordance with sub-section 4.4.

2.3.2. Unless otherwise indicated in the Drawings, suitable materials for fill and method of compaction shall conform to SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

2.3.3. For replacement of excavated material under standing water, the fill material shall be granular material conforming to SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

3. Pre-loading

3.1. General

3.1.1. The execution of surcharging works shall be in accordance with this Specification and details as shown on the Drawings.

3.1.2. The scope of works shall cover the following:

3.1.2.1. Spread, level and compact surcharging material in accordance with SECTION C: EARTHWORKS and details as shown on the Drawings.

3.1.2.2. Install geotechnical instrumentation to monitor and validate the performance of the works.

3.1.2.3. Removal and disposal of excess material on completion of specified surcharge period or as shown on Drawings or when directed by the S.O..

3.1.2.4. Removal and disposal of excess material of the embankment to the line, level and grade in accordance to details as shown on the Drawings to complete the works.

3.1.3. The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision of surcharge material and the removal and disposal of excess material on completion of the specified surcharge period or when directed by the S.O..

3.2. Materials

3.2.1. Materials for use in surcharging shall be suitable material conforming to JKR Standard Specification for Building Works SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

3.2.2. The filling material shall be laid in layer and compacted as per SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.3. Surcharge Load and Surcharge Period

The surcharge load shall be applied throughout the surcharge period. The surcharge period specified in the Drawings is subjected to validation from field monitoring results, which may be shortened or extended at the discretion of the S.O. based on interpretation of field monitoring results by means of geotechnical instrumentations installed at Site.

3.4. Stability of Embankment

3.4.1. The height of the embankment including the surcharge shall at no time exceed the specified height in the Drawings. The placement of the surcharge materials shall be in uniform layers and care shall be given to ensure stability of the embankment. The Contractor shall check at all times the rate of placement and adjust accordingly in order to avoid instability. Stockpiling of excess earth, machineries or any other materials shall not be permitted on the embankment.

3.4.2. Where counterweight berm is designed to enhance the stability of the embankment including the surcharge, the counterweight berm shall be constructed first prior to placement of surcharge material as shown on the Drawings.

3.4.3. The width, height and slope gradient of the counterweight berms shall be constructed in accordance with details shown on the Drawings. Any remedial works arising from non-compliance of the requirements of this section which leads to embankment failure shall be borne by the Contractor at his own cost and time.

3.5. Drainage Blanket

3.5.1. The drainage blanket layer shall consist of clean sand with less than 10% of fine content passing the 75μm sieve having grading within the respective limits specified in SECTION C: EARTHWORKS, **TABLE S4**.

3.5.2. The drainage material for depositing in water shall be deposited without the associated use of a compaction plant.

3.5.3. The drainage blanket shall be built up evenly in horizontal layers, each not more than 300mm thick up to the design thickness as specified in the Drawings. Filling shall commence from the lowest level, and each layer shall cover the full area of the intended total fill area at that level before deposition of the subsequent layer commences.

3.5.4. The drainage system shall include trenches, subsoil drainage etc. as specified in the Drawings.

3.5.5. The drainage system shall be regularly maintained throughout the surcharge period to ensure smooth dissipation of water. The outlets of water at the brinks of drainage blanket shall be cleared of any obstruction at all times by way of regular maintenance.

3.6. Instrumentation

3.6.1. Surcharge monitoring shall be carried out to monitor stability, settlement, deflection and pore water pressure of the embankment due to surcharging. The types and numbers of instruments and frequency of monitoring shall be in accordance with the Drawings or as specified by the S.O. Specification for instrumentation shall be in accordance with sub-section 10.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.6.2. The monitoring results shall be submitted to the S.O. according to the agreed frequency and shall form part of the surcharge control measures. Evaluation and amendments to the surcharging design may be carried out from time to time by the S.O. based on interpretations of the monitoring results.

3.6.3. The Contractor shall be responsible for and shall follow the instructions of the manufacturer in the installation, calibration and testing of all measuring instruments and equipment.

3.7. Removal of Surcharge Materials

3.7.1. Removal of surcharge materials shall only be carried out as instructed by the S.O. upon completion of the specified surcharge period and validated with field monitoring results.

3.7.2. There shall be no unauthorized removal of surcharge materials before the completion of the specified surcharge period and any remedial works arising from such unauthorized removal of surcharge shall be borne by the Contractor at his own cost and time.

3.8. Use of Surcharging in Conjunction with Other Ground Improvement Methods

When surcharging is used in conjunction with other ground improvement methods such as prefabricated vertical drains, the works shall conform to the requirements of the associated ground improvement works.

4. Geosynthetics

4.1. General

4.1.1. Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the specification or on the Drawings, geosynthetics for use in ground treatment shall conform to requirement as specified herein.

4.1.2. Geosynthetics used shall be manufactured by manufacturer that is ISO 9001 certified.

4.1.3. Geosynthetics shall be durable and resistant to naturally occurring chemical, fungi and bacteria when in contact with soils or materials to be treated. In addition, geosynthetics used shall be resistant against rotting, mildew, insects, salts, alkali, solvent and other constituents of the ground water.

4.1.4. The Contractor shall be responsible for the true and proper setting-out of the areas to which the geosynthetics are to be placed and provide all necessary resources and equipment related to supply and laying of geosynthetics to the correct level and dimension as shown on the Drawings or as instructed by the S.O..

4.2. Packaging, Transportation and Storage

4.2.1. Geosynthetics shall be wrapped in heavy paper or similar heavy-duty protection covering for transportation and storage. If no covered area is available, geosynthetics shall be stored on raised platform and covered with a waterproof canvas. Geosynthetics shall be protected from sunlight, moisture, mud, dirt, dust, debris and other detrimental substances during transportation and storage.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.2. Each roll of geosynthetics delivered to Site shall be clearly labelled with the following:

4.2.2.1. Product brand name

4.2.2.2. Product type

4.2.2.3. Product grade

4.2.2.4. Date of manufacture or submission of mill certificate

4.2.2.5. Roll width and length

4.2.2.6. Batch serial number

4.2.3. The Contractor is solely responsible for the good condition of the geosynthetics stored at the worksite and in the event of damages or deterioration of the geosynthetics due to improper storage, the Contractor shall be liable to replace the affected materials at his own cost when directed by the S.O..

4.2.4. All materials which are damaged during transportation, handling or storage and do not meet the minimum requirements of the specification shall be rejected by the S.O. and shall be immediately taken off the Site. No payment of any kind shall be made on the rejected product.

4.3. Quality Control and Testing

4.3.1.1. Submission of Material Test Report (MTR)

4.3.1.2. The Contractor shall obtain the S.O.'s approval prior to supplying the geosynthetics to the Site. Prior to the procurement of materials, the Contractor shall provide a sample and Material Test Report (MTR) not more than 2 years old complying with *ISO/IEC 17025* from accredited laboratory by Department of Standards Malaysia with the scope of accreditation referring to geosynthetics, showing full compliance of the proposed geosynthetics to all the specified property values corresponding to their respective test methods for the approval of the S.O..

4.3.1.3. The Contractor shall also submit technical data and samples to verify the physical, mechanical and hydraulic properties of the geosynthetics to be used for S.O.'s approval.

4.3.1.4. All tests shall be carried out in accordance with the Codes of Practices and Test Standards provided within this Specification. All cost associated with the tests and preparation of report shall be borne solely by the Contractor.

4.3.2. Routine Sample Testing

4.3.2.1. Routine sample testing shall be carried out at factory or at an accredited laboratory witnessed by the S.O.'s representative. The Contractor shall submit test report after each routine test showing compliance of the Specification.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.3.2.2. Prior to installation and at the discretion of the S.O., test samples shall be carried out at the frequency specified in **TABLE S1** and **TABLE S2**. Control testing shall be carried out for each batch of geosynthetics in accordance with the provisions of **TABLE S1** and **TABLE S2**.

4.3.2.3. Individual sample shall not be less than two (2) metres in length for non-woven geotextile and one (1) metre in length for high strength woven geotextile and geogrid, times the full width of the geosynthetics. Samples submitted for tests shall indicate the linear metres of the geosynthetics and manufacturer's identifications represented by the sample.

4.3.2.4. Should any individual sample selected at random fail to meet the Specification, then that roll shall be rejected, and two additional samples shall be taken at random from two other rolls representing the same batch. If either of these two additional samples fails to comply with the Specification, then the entire batch of geotextile represented by the samples shall be rejected.

4.4. Geotextile

4.4.1. General

Geotextile shall be made of new synthetic polymeric fabric that are stable or stabilized against ultraviolet (UV) radiation such that 3 months exposure to sunlight shall not reduce its specified strength to less than 70%.

4.4.2. Installation

4.4.2.1. Prior to the laying of geotextile, Site clearance shall be carried out in accordance with the Specification and Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. All voids shall be filled with suitable material and the area cleared of large stones and exposed tree root systems or other such like protrusions. Geotextile fabric shall be installed to the shape and requirements as specified herein and in the Drawings.

4.4.2.2. Geotextile shall be placed just in advance of placement of the specified overlying fill material. Geotextiles laid shall be covered by the fill as soon as possible within seven (7) days of being placed. The counting of this foresaid seven (7) days shall commence immediately upon the geotextile being exposed from its protective wrapping. Installation proposals and trials as deemed required shall be carried out for approval by the S.O. prior to the acceptance of the placement method for the main works.

4.4.2.3. The geotextile shall be unrolled smoothly on the prepared ground. In general, high strength woven geotextile shall be placed transversely, across the direction of the slope as shown in **FIGURE S1**, or otherwise as approved by the S.O.. The geotextile shall be laid flat on the underlying surface with no wrinkles or folds and shall extend far enough over the edges of the embankment for a wrap-around as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4.2.4. Adjacent geotextile rolls shall be overlapped or sewn in accordance with this Specification. Overlapping of geotextile without sewn connections shall only be allowed with the approval of the S.O.. On curves and corners, geotextile may be folded or cut to conform to the direction as approved by the S.O.. The seaming of geotextile is as described in sub-section 4.4.3..

4.4.2.5. The specified overlying fill material properties and method of compaction on the non-woven geotextile fabric shall be in accordance with SECTION C: EARTHWORKS. Fill materials shall be and spread simultaneously with the dumping in a manner to prevent any localized distress or failure of the ground.

4.4.2.6. No traffic shall travel directly on the non-woven geotextile and there shall be no sudden stops, starts or turns on the fill materials by the construction equipment or other such actions which may cause damage to the geotextile.

4.4.2.7. In water logged or swampy areas, the non-woven geotextiles shall be sunk after jointing by ballasting with sufficient sandbags. To control the location of the mattress, buoys shall be fixed with ropes on the edges of the non-woven geotextile or using other method as approved by the S.O. The mattress shall be ballasted as soon as possible after positioning.

4.4.2.8. The contractor shall submit a detailed method statement on installation of the non-woven geotextile to the S.O. for approval prior to commencing installation works.

4.4.3. Jointing of Geotextile

4.4.3.1. In general, the joints are allowed for both machine direction (MD) and cross direction (CD) of the non-woven or woven geotextile used in separation and filtration application. Jointing of reinforcement geosynthetics such as high strength woven geotextile, geogrid, etc. is only allowed in the CD for reinforced soil structures (reinforced soil wall/soil slope and mechanically stabilized embankment).

4.4.3.2. Methods of Jointing

(i) There are two common methods to connect the geotextile, which are by overlapping or seaming. The decision to use an overlap or seam shall be based on the following: -

a) The weakness of the foundation soil upon which the geotextile is directly placed with respect to the potential for mud waving during the backfill operation;

b) The material and labour costs of deploying individual geotextile panels with extra material required for the overlap versus the material and labour costs of seaming and installing large, fabricated panels; and

c) The feasibility of deploying individual geotextile panels in poor access and/or adverse climatic conditions.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) **TABLE S3** provides a guide in determining overlap requirements for separation/stabilization applications based on subgrade strength. When the subgrade soils upon which the geotextile is directly placed provides shear strength less than CBR = 0.5, the adjacent geotextile panels shall be seamed.

4.4.3.3. Sewn Seams

(i) The geotextile may be jointed using an approved handheld sewing machine by sewing a double thread 'lock stitch' with 'prayer' or 'J' or 'butterfly' seam (minimum lap of 50mm) as shown in **FIGURE S2**. Typically, polyester thread is used for seaming geotextiles. Minimum required density of stitches during sewing of the geotextile is 3 stitches per 25mm. The thread shall have a breaking load of not less than 200N.

(ii) The expected seam strength shall be more than 70% of the original strength of the non-woven geotextile. For high strength woven geotextiles, the expected seam strength shall be more than 30% of the original strength. Samples of such sewn seam assembly shall be tested in accordance with latest revision of ISO 1032: or ASTM D4884 as requested by the S.O.

4.4.4. Non-Woven Geotextile

4.4.4.1. Non-woven geotextile described in this Specification shall be for separation and filtration application of the ground treatment.

4.4.4.2. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., non-woven geotextile shall be needle punched fibres of polypropylene or polyester supplied by an approved manufacturer.

4.4.4.3. The physical, mechanical and hydraulic properties of non-woven geotextile shall meet the minimum requirement as given in **TABLE S4**. Minimum roll width shall be 4.0 metres.

4.4.4.4. In addition to requirement given in sub-section 4.3., the Contractor shall furnish test certificate from accredited laboratory that includes the following:

(i) Wide width tensile strength

(ii) Elongation

(iii) CBR Puncture Resistance

(iv) Permeability

(v) Effective Opening Size, O_{90} or Apparent Opening Size, O_{95}

4.4.5. High Strength Woven Geotextile

4.4.5.1. High strength woven geotextile described in this Specification shall be for basal reinforcement application of the ground treatment.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4.5.2. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., high strength woven geotextile shall comprise of woven yarns of high tenacity polyester filaments with properties that meet the requirement as given in **TABLE S5**. The edges of fabric shall be selvedge or otherwise finished in such a way to prevent the outer yarn from unravelling.

4.4.5.3. High strength woven geotextile shall be free of any flaws that may have an adverse effect on its physical and mechanical properties. Minimum roll width shall be 5.0 metres.

4.5. Geogrid

4.5.1. General

4.5.1.1. Unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the Specification or in the Drawings, geogrid for use as geotechnical reinforcement and in ground treatment shall conform to the requirements as specified herein.

4.5.1.2. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., geogrid shall be made of high tenacity polyester coated with PVC that meets the requirements as given **TABLE S6**. The geogrid shall be formed from cross-laid strips (geo-linear elements) bonded at the cross-over points. The geo-linear elements shall consist of continuous high tenacity polyester fibres coated with PVC.

4.5.1.3. Bonding at the cross-over points shall be such that the properties as required by the Contract are not affected. The strength of the bond shall be such as to ensure the function of the geogrid is achieved.

4.5.1.4. The polyester fibres shall be:

(i) Coated with PVC to completely prevent ingress of moisture;

(ii) All free ends shall be sealed to completely prevent ingress of moisture;

4.5.1.5. The weft (referring to CD) elements shall be the same quality material as the warp (referring to MD) elements.

4.5.2. Durability of Geogrid

4.5.2.1. Durability of the geogrid shall be such that a design life of 120 years is achieved. The geogrid shall not deteriorate from exposure to sunlight and due to chemical action or biodegradation when buried in wet soil.

4.5.2.2. Information relating to the durability of the geogrid shall be submitted as required by the S.O. for his approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.3. Method of Installation

4.5.3.1. Installation of geogrid shall be carried out by qualified and experienced workers under the supervision of a competent person. The geogrid shall be installed in compliance to manufacturer's instructions utilizing approved plants/equipment. The fill to the lines and levels shall be well-graded granular, dry cohesive soils or other engineered fill as shown on the Drawings.

4.5.3.2. All works related to earthwork shall be referred to SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

4.5.3.3. Installation of Geogrid for Reinforced Slope

(i) At each level of geogrid reinforcement, backfill shall be roughly levelled before placing the geogrid. Compaction shall be carried out to the requirements of the Specifications. During backfill placement, trucks and heavy vehicles shall be kept back at least 1.0 metre from the face of the Geogrid Reinforced Slope.

(ii) The deposition, spreading, levelling and compaction of the fill shall be carried out generally in a direction parallel to the facing and shall be executed in stages to alternate with the placing and fixing of the reinforcing elements and the facing. The geogrid shall be laid whereby machine direction (MD) is in a direction perpendicular to the face of reinforced wall or slope. The overlapping width of adjacent panels of geogrid shall be minimum 150mm.

(iii) Care shall be taken to ensure that the reinforcing elements and facing are not damaged or displaced during deposition, spreading, levelling and compaction of the fill. The program of filling shall be arranged so that no machines or vehicles run on the reinforcing elements.

(iv) The fill within 1.0 metre of the face of the Geogrid Reinforced Slope shall be compacted using one of the following:

a) Vibro tamper

b) Vibrating plate compacter having a mass not exceeding 1000kg

c) Vibrating roller having a mass per metre width of not more than 1300kg and a total mass of not more than 1000kg

(v) The rear of the Geogrid Reinforcing Slope shall be adequately supported either by temporary shoring or by phasing the work to ensure the contemporaneous deposition of the retained fill material.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.5.3.4. Protection of Completed Geogrid Reinforced Slopes from Erosion.

The Contractor, as specified in the Drawings or where instructed by the S.O., shall carry out adequate erosion protection measures such as vegetation, etc.

4.5.3.5. Drainage

The Contractor, as specified in the Drawings or where instructed by the S.O., shall carry out adequate water discharge method such as horizontal drain, cascade drain, etc. to ensure the drainage of impounding water on the slope and the surface runoff.

5. Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD)

5.1. General

5.1.1. This Specification covers the technical requirements for the supply and installation of Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD) as described herein. All materials used shall meet the requirements of this specification and all works shall be executed in accordance with the details shown on the Drawings and the procedures described herein.

5.1.2. The Contractor shall provide all necessary resources including materials, skilled workers, and plant/equipment to execute and complete the works related to supply and installation of PVD as shown on the Drawings.

5.1.3. All materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with the appropriate British Standards current at the time of tender, including those listed in this Specification, except where the requirements of British Standards conflict with this Specification, the latter shall take precedence unless otherwise approved by the S.O..

5.1.4. The Contractor shall be responsible for the true and proper setting-out of the areas to which the PVD is to be placed and for the correctness of the lines, widths and levels.

5.2. Soil Investigation Report

A soil investigation report shall be made available at the S.O.'s office for the Contractor's information. The report is intended solely as a preliminary guide and neither the completeness nor the accuracy of the information provided is guaranteed. No responsibility is assumed by the S.O. for any opinion or conclusion given in the soil report. The Contractor shall study the given soil report and make his own interpretation of the information provided and to make due allowance for the effect of Site conditions on his construction operations.

5.2.1. Pre-Treatment Soil Investigation

Cone Penetration Test (CPT) may be carried out to verify the thickness of sub-soil to be treated using PVD. CPT may be carried out if necessary. The CPT results shall be submitted to the S.O. for design verification purpose prior to the commencement of work.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3. Transportation and Storage

5.3.1. The PVD materials shall be labelled or tagged for sample identification and other quality control purposes. Each pallet shall be identified by the manufacturer's name, lot number, individual roll number, roll length, date of manufacture or mill certificate, manufacturer and product identification of the jacket and core.

5.3.2. During transportation and storage, the PVD shall be wrapped in heavy paper, burlap or similar heavy-duty protection covering. The PVD shall be protected from sunlight, mud, dirt, dust, debris and other detrimental substances during transport and on-site storage.

5.3.3. The Contractor shall ensure that the PVD is in good condition and properly stored in a covered area at the worksite. If no covered area is available, the PVD may be stored on raised platform and covered with a waterproof canvas. In the event of damage or deterioration of the PVD due to improper storage, the Contractor shall be liable to replace the affected materials at his own cost.

5.4. Materials

5.4.1. Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD)

5.4.1.1. General Requirements

(i) Prefabricated Vertical Drains (PVD) shall be from an approved manufacturer and consist of a polymer core enclosed within an external non-woven filter jacket and shall comply with the requirements as indicated in **TABLE S7**. The PVD shall be produced by factory with ISO 9001 certification. The manufacturing process as well as the relevant tests required shall be accredited. The filter jacket shall be capable of resisting all bending, puncturing and tensioning subjected during installation and design life of the drain.

(ii) The core shall be made of continuous plastic material fabricated to facilitate drainage along the axis of the vertical drain.

(iii) The prefabricated vertical drain shall be resistant against rotting, mildew, bacterial action, insect, salts, acids, alkalis, solvent and other constituents in ground water.

5.4.1.2. Quality Control and Testing

(i) Submission of Material Test Report (MTR)

a) This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 4.

(ii) Routine Sample Testing

a) This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 4.3.2.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) Prior to installation and at the discretion of the S.O., individual test sample shall be cut off from at least one (1) roll selected at random to represent each batch or the first 100,000 metres, whichever is lesser. Individual sample shall be not less than 15 metres in length. Samples submitted for tests shall indicate the linear metres of drain and manufacturer's identifications represented by the sample.

5.4.2. Geotextile

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 4.4.

5.4.3. Drainage Blanket

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 3.5.

5.5. Installation

Proper method statement for installation shall be prepared and submitted to the S.O. for approval before commencement of works. The method statement shall include the use of all necessary resources such as materials, manpower, machineries and equipments. Also, to include is the sequence of works with diagrammatical illustrations where necessary, workmanship requirements as well as the construction quality controls.

5.5.1. Procedure

The equipment used for the installation of the PVD shall have adequate capacity to install the PVD to the required depth at one go without the need for any withdrawal and re-insertion. The Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that the working platform is stable and safe without risks to workers and nearby buildings or structures.

5.5.2. Geotextile

The installation of geotextile section shall be carried out in accordance with sub-section 4.4.

5.5.3. Drainage Blanket

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 3.5.

5.5.4. Prefabricated Vertical Drain (PVD)

5.5.4.1. Equipment

(i) PVD shall be installed with approved equipment of a type which will cause minimum disturbance to the sub-soil during the installation and maintain the mandrel in a vertical position.

(ii) PVD shall be inserted into the soil using a mandrel or sleeve. The mandrel or sleeve shall protect the drain material from tears, cuts and abrasion during installation and shall be retracted after each drain is installed.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iii) The size and shape of the mandrel or sleeve shall be as close as possible to the size and shape of the drains to minimize disturbance to the soil. The length of the mandrel shall be not less than the maximum length of the drain. The mandrel shall be capable of making a clean puncture through any geotextile if necessary.

(iv) The mandrel or sleeve shall be provided with an anchor plate or similar arrangement at the bottom to prevent the soil from entering the bottom of the mandrel during the installation of the drain and to anchor the drain tip at the required depth at the time of mandrel withdrawal.

(v) The installation equipment of PVD shall come with a data log that shows the details of each PVD installed which includes, among others, the tag number and depth depending on what is required by the S.O.. The data log shall be converted into a file that is accessible and readable to the S.O..

5.5.4.2. Method Statement

(i) This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 1.2.

(ii) Approval by the S.O. of the method or equipment used to install the drains shall not constitute, necessarily, acceptance of the method for the remainder of the project. If, at any time, the S.O. considers that the method of installation does not produce satisfactory quality and productivity as expected, the Contractor shall alter his method and/or equipment as necessary to comply with these Specifications.

5.5.4.3. Setting Out

The intended positions of PVD shall be marked, numbered and pegged by the Contractor using a baseline and benchmark indicated by the S.O.. The Contractor shall take all reasonable precautions to preserve the pegs and is responsible for any necessary re-pegging.

5.5.4.4. Depth and Positioning

PVD shall be installed from the working surface to the depth shown on the Drawings, or to such depth as directed by the S.O.. The Contractor shall furnish to the S.O. on the next working day a summary of the PVD installed that day. The summary shall include the PVD type, location and length of PVD installed at each location.

5.5.4.5. Verticality

Equipment for installation PVD shall be plumbed prior to installing each PVD and shall not deviate from the vertical more than 1 in 50 during installing of any PVD.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.5.4.6. Tolerances

The positions of installed PVD shall not vary by more than 150mm from the positions indicated in the Drawings. PVD installed which deviated more than 150mm from design plan positions or are damaged or improperly installed shall be rejected and abandoned in place and replaced accordingly.

5.5.4.7. Installation

(i) PVD shall be installed using a continuous push using static weight or vibration. Installation techniques using driving will not be permitted.

(ii) The installation shall be performed, without any damage to the PVD during advancement or retraction of the mandrel. In no case will alternate raising or lowering of the mandrel during advancement be permitted. Raising of the mandrel will only be permitted after completion of an installation.

(iii) The completed PVD shall be cut off neatly 150mm above the working grade, or as otherwise specified in the contract Drawings.

5.5.4.8. Instrumentation Damage

The Contractor shall observe precautions necessary for protection of any field instrumentation devices. The Contractor shall replace, at his own expense, any instrumentation or equipment that has been damaged or become unreliable as a result of his operations prior to continuing with PVD installation or other construction activities.

5.5.4.9. Pre-Augering

(i) The Contractor shall be responsible for penetrating overlying fill material as necessary to satisfactorily install the PVD. Satisfactory installation may require clearing obstructions defined as any man-made or natural object or strata that prevents the proper insertion of the mandrel and installation of the PVD.

(ii) Where obstructions are encountered below the working surface which cannot be penetrated by the installation equipment, the Contractor shall complete the drain from the elevation of the working surface to the obstruction and notify the S.O. prior to installing any more PVD.

(iii) At the direction of the S.O. and under his review, the Contractor shall attempt to install a new PVD within 600mm horizontally from the obstructed PVD. A maximum of two attempts shall be made as directed by the S.O.. If the PVD still cannot be installed to the design tip elevation, the PVD location shall be abandoned and the installation equipment shall be moved to the next location, or other action shall be taken as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(iv) The Contractor may use augering, spudding, or other approved methods to loosen the soil and any obstructive material prior to the installation of PVD. The obstruction clearance procedure is subjected to the approval of the S.O.; however, such, approval shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility to clear obstructions in accordance with the specification.

(v) If augering is the selected method, the augers shall have a minimum outside diameter equal to the largest horizontal dimension of the mandrel, shoe or anchor, whichever is greater.

5.5.4.10. Splicing

Splicing of PVD material shall be done by stapling in a workmanlike manner and so as to ensure structural and hydraulic continuity of the drain. At the splice, the minimum overlap shall be 150mm and the lower portion of the jacket shall be external to the upper portion. A maximum of one splice per PVD installed will be permitted.

5.5.5. Pre-loading

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 3.

5.6. As-Built Records

The Contractor shall submit to S.O. the daily installation record verified by S.O. representative, specialist Contractor and main Contractor on the next working day. The Contractor shall submit As-built PVD treatment area plan certified by a Licensed Surveyor within fourteen (14) working days of completion of the last PVD. The As-built Drawings and records shall include the as-built position and depth of each PVD point noting any deviation outside specified tolerances.

6. Stone Columns

6.1. General

The work shall consist of the supply of equipment, labour and materials for the execution of stone column works for ground improvement. The stone column described in this Specification shall be carried out by deep vibratory compaction incorporating stone columns formed with imported granular backfill complying with the requirements of the latest version of BS EN 14731. This section shall be also in accordance with sub-section 5.1.

6.2. Soil Investigation Report

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.2.

6.2.1. Pre-Treatment Soil Investigation

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.2.1.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.3. Method Statement for Construction Operations

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 1.2.

6.4. Unexpected Ground Conditions

The Contractor shall report immediately to the S.O. any circumstances which, in the Contractor's opinion, indicate ground conditions that may differ from those expected by him from interpretation of the soil investigation report. The Contractor's report shall be in the form of written notice of which shall be given to the S.O. at the earliest possible time after encountering such conditions and obstructions. The report shall be accompanied by all information available to the Contractor which will materially assist the S.O. in verifying the conditions reported.

6.5. Adjacent Structures

6.5.1. The Contractor shall pay very careful attention to the construction constraints imposed by adjacent structures. The Contractor shall exercise extra care and implement adequate monitoring measures when carrying out the works so as not to disturb or damage the existing adjacent properties and foundations. The Contractor shall provide a proposal for monitoring adjacent properties for any detrimental effects arising out in execution of the works, so that appropriate and timely preventive action can be taken to minimise damage. The Contractor's proposal and monitoring program shall be certified by his Professional Engineer and approved by S.O..

6.5.2. The Contractor shall also carry out a condition survey of adjacent properties to establish the condition of the existing structures and facilities prior to commencement of work. Condition Survey shall be conducted by competent personnel and the result of the survey shall be submitted to the S.O. for record.

6.5.3. The Contractor shall be responsible for and shall bear the cost of such works and any claims of damage to adjacent structure and facilities arising from his execution of the works.

6.6. Existing Services

Prior to commencement of works, services in the ground and overhead shall be identified and clearly marked. The Contractor shall give all required notices to the appropriate utility authorities before commencement of works. The Contractor shall also locate existing services by piloting, protect existing services, rectify any damage or interference to them and provide temporary support while repairs are being carried out if so required.

6.7. Workmanship

6.7.1. The Contractor shall satisfy the S.O. regarding the suitability, efficiency and adequacy of the equipment to be employed. The Contractor shall state the type and number of rigs he intends to use.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.7.2. On completion of each area of stone column the Contractor shall grade debris and surplus material arising from the stone column to leave a reasonable firm and level working surface. On completion of the stone columns to the satisfaction of the S.O., the Contractor shall remove from the Site all plant and unwanted material.

6.7.3. Installation of the stone columns shall be carried out by experienced Specialist Contractor approved by S.O.. The Specialist Contractor shall have the following experience and personnel: -

6.7.3.1. The Specialist Contractor shall employ personnel experienced in the construction of stone columns for this part of the Works.

6.7.4. For both dry and wet methods, the depth vibrator shall be sufficiently powerful to ensure:

6.7.4.1. The depth indicated in the Drawings may be reached; and

6.7.4.2. Adequate compaction of the stones can be achieved

6.7.5. For the avoidance of doubt, any equipment other than a depth vibrator as specified in the latest version of BS EN 14731, is non-complying and precluded.

6.8. Setting Out

Setting out shall be carried out by the Contractor from grid lines provided and maintained by the Contractor. Immediately before installation, the column position shall be marked with suitable identifiable pins, pegs or markers at least 300mm length. The pins, pegs or markers should be driven to ground level and the location marked with contrasting material.

6.9. Materials

6.9.1. Material used for forming stone columns shall consist of hard and durable stone so as to remain stable during column construction and the working life of stone columns. The material may be natural or crushed stones or recycled material based on availability at Site, and shall conform to the following requirements:

6.9.1.1. The Aggregate Crushing Value (ACV) shall be not more than 30% (tested in accordance with latest version of MS 30 or equivalent);

6.9.1.2. The Flakiness Index shall be not more than 30% (tested in accordance with latest version of MS 30 or equivalent);

6.9.1.3. The average loss of weight in the sodium sulphate soundness test (5 cycles), shall not be more than 10% (tested in accordance with AASHTO Test Method T104 or equivalent);

(i) The gradation shall comply with **TABLE S8** as appropriate.

The above tests shall be carried out on each of every source of material supplied to Site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.9.2. Material shall be used with a grading appropriate for compaction to form a dense column fully interlocking with surrounding ground. Material shall be compatible with the vibro plant used and flow freely within bottom and through feed delivery systems without arching, which may block these systems.

6.9.3. Material with particle size falling in the range of 20-40mm size (dry method) and 50-75mm size (wet method), its appropriate grading limit are as per **TABLE S8**. Quarry dust and other fine stone chippings shall be limited to not more than 5%. The material shall also be free of unsuitable material.

6.9.4. Prior to commencement of the works, the Specialist Contractor shall submit samples of the stone backfill from proposed source of supply to the S.O. for his approval.

6.9.5. Throughout the period of the works, when directed by the S.O., the Specialist Contractor shall be required to substantiate that the output from the approved sources of stone consistently conforms to the requirement of the Specifications and any conditions stipulated during the initial approval.

6.10. Stone Column Construction

6.10.1. The construction method may either be the wet or dry process. Generally, the wet process is suited for sites underlain by very soft to firm soils and a high ground water table. For dry process, it is suitable for soils with undrained shear strength of about 40-60kN/m^2 with relatively low ground water table. If the dry process is used it shall be demonstrated on Site that the hole made by the machine will remain open to enable the stone to be placed cleanly to the bottom of the hole to form a continuous column to the surface.

6.10.2. Working platforms shall be designed, prepared and maintained by the Contractor in a manner suitable for the safe movement and working of the vibro plant. Material used to provide working platforms shall be granular, suitable for the ground conditions on which it is placed and shall not prevent poker penetration. Minimum thickness of the working platforms shall be at least 1000mm to ensure that stone compaction is effectively carried out to the ground surface.

6.10.3. Site working levels for the stone column shall be maintained throughout the duration of the Works. Where near surface obstructions occur, they shall be broken out prior to the commencement of the vibro works and the resulting voids shall be filled with granular material that can be penetrated and compacted by the vibrating poker.

6.10.4. The stone column shall be formed to the working surface without inclusion of clay or other unsuitable material preventing intergranular contact between stone particles.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.10.5. When the dry top-feed process is being used, the vibrator may be removed completely from the hole to allow access for the stone. Where the dry bottom-feed process is used, the depth vibrator shall not be removed from the ground during column construction. When the wet process is being used, the vibrator shall be kept in the hole at all times in order to maintain stability of the sides and to ensure that the stone shall reach the required depth via the annular space around the vibrator.

6.10.6. The Contractor shall provide a supply of water if the wet process is selected. The Contractor shall indicate the rate of water supply required and be responsible for checking that this is available. The Contractor shall be responsible for supplying any extra storage tanks and pumping as required.

6.10.7. Any unnecessary excavation on the stone column construction shall be avoided. Where this is not possible, excavation of the constructed stone columns shall be carried out with prior approval from the S.O. and under his strict supervision to minimize the disturbance on the constructed stone columns. Compaction by rolling or tamping rammer shall be carried out before foundation construction.

6.10.8. The Contractor shall be responsible for disposal of effluent from the works and complying with the Environmental Law and Regulations. The Contractor shall provide countermeasures as required by the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and maintain silt traps required. On completion of the stone column the Contractor shall remove all such equipment and backfill any pits.

6.10.9. In ground conditions where pre-boring is deemed necessary, it shall be carried out by a method and to a sequence agreed by the S.O.. Pre-boring shall be carried out immediately before, or as near as practicable, to stone column construction to mitigate any safety issues associated with open excavations and prevent unnecessary deterioration of the underlying ground, for example due to water ingress.

6.10.10. Verticality

The maximum permitted deviation of the stone column from the vertical is 1 in 20.

6.10.11. Depth and Spacing

The depth and spacing of the stone columns shall be as shown on the Drawings and neither the depth nor spacing shall be varied without the prior agreement of the S.O.. Any variations in depth of stone columns due to Site conditions not anticipated in the design shall be reported immediately to the S.O. who shall advise on any action to be taken.

6.10.12. Tolerances

All stone columns shall be located to within 150mm of the plan positions shown on the stone column layout Drawing.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.11. Construction Records

6.11.1. The Contractor shall keep records each of the stone column carried out as required by the S.O. and shall submit two (2) signed copies of these records to the S.O. not later than at noon of the next working day after the stone column is completed. The duly signed records shall form part of the records for the works. Any unexpected conditions shall be noted in the records.

6.11.2. The Contractor shall ensure that the equipment to be used shall be instrumented with sensors and the data processed by a micro-processing unit to enable continuous monitoring and data capture of the following parameters during the construction of each stone column:

6.11.2.1. The depth of vibrator and vibrator movements (depth of penetration); and

6.11.2.2. Power consumption (compaction effort)

6.11.3. Data captured shall be continuously displayed on an LCD unit and graphical output (plots of depths versus time and power consumption) generated by an automated computerised recording device throughout the process of the stone column installation. This shall be done for each point and records shall be submitted to the S.O. by the next working day.

6.11.4. The records of each completed stone column shall contain but not limited to the following information where applicable: -

6.11.4.1. Identification number and location of stone column point

6.11.4.2. Date and time

6.11.4.3. Method of treatment

6.11.4.4. Equipment and personnel in-charge

6.11.4.5. Depth of penetration

6.11.4.6. Time required to reach maximum depth and withdrawal

6.11.4.7. Vibrator power consumption during penetration and compaction

6.11.4.8. Material consumption

6.11.5. Any observed ground heave or settlement during construction shall also be recorded and reported to the S.O..

6.12. Preliminary Stone Columns

Prior to commencement of actual stone column works, the Contractor shall carry out preliminary stone column as shown on the Drawings to establish the installation criteria for the subsequent stone column and for confirming the adequacy of the design, dimensions and working load through load test. The Contractor shall give at least three (3) days' notice of the commencement of construction of any preliminary stone column.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.13. Testing of Stone Column Works

6.13.1. To verify the design assumptions and working load, the Contractor shall carry out load test on stone column as shown on the Drawings or as instructed by S.O.. The testing procedures shall be submitted two (2) weeks before the commencement of load test for S.O. approval. Loading of a stone column shall not commence until seven (7) days have elapsed after completion of its installation.

6.13.2. Load testing for stone column can be carried using plate test or zone test as shown on the Drawings or as instructed by the S.O..

6.13.2.1. Plate test: A plate test is a loading test carried out using a plate on treated ground essentially used as a control of workmanship. It can be a single column plate load test or a group of four columns plate load test.

6.13.2.2. Zone test: A zone test is a loading test carried out over a large treated area, intended to test stone columns' performance over a wider and deeper zone than in the plate bearing test. A zone test is usually carried out by placing earth fill to simulate widespread loads, and the fill height will be determined to meet the required test pressures.

6.13.3. During the progress of a test, the testing equipment and all records of the test shall be available for inspection by the S.O..

6.13.4. Load Test Procedures

The plate load test shall be carried out in accordance with the latest version of MS 2038.

6.13.5. Submission of Results

6.13.5.1. Full test data and results shall be jointly signed in duplicate by the S.O.'s representative witnessing the test and the Contractor's authorized personnel immediately upon completion of the test. A copy of this records shall be kept by the S.O..

6.13.5.2. Within seven (7) days of the completion of the test, a complete test report inclusive of all necessary analysis shall be submitted to the S.O.. This shall be as specified below for a plate bearing test or a zone test as appropriate.

6.13.5.3. Information on Tested Ground from Plate Tests

(i) The Contractor shall provide information about the tested ground in accordance with the following schedule where applicable:

a) General

i. Contract identification

ii. Date of test

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

b) Test area Details

i. Identification of area relative to Site layout Drawing

ii. Brief description of position in structure

iii. Ground level at test position

iv. Excavated test level

c) Treatment Details

i. Date and time of treatment

ii. Unexpected circumstances or difficulties

d) Stone Columns

i. Identification numbers of stone columns

ii. Diameter and depth of stone columns exposed

iii. Spacing of adjacent columns

iv. Depth

v. Stone consumption

e) Test Procedure

i. Approximate weight of kentledge

ii. Date and times of load application

f) Test Results

i. Load and settlement with time reported in tabular form, and in graphical form, load and settlement being plotted against time, and load against settlement.

6.13.5.4. Information on Tested Ground from Zone Tests

The Contractor shall provide information about the tested ground in accordance with the following schedule where applicable:

(i) General

a) Contract identification

b) Date of tests

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Test Area Details

a) Identification of area relative to Site layout Drawing

b) Size and position of area

c) Ground level at test position

d) Excavated test level

(iii) Treatment Details

a) Date and time of treatment

b) Unexpected circumstances or difficulties

c) Identification number of stone columns

d) Depth of treatment

e) Stone consumption

(iv) Test Details

a) Plan showing position and extent of zone test fill in reference to the stone columns and instrumentation layout

b) Method of load-measurement, if any (e.g. pressure cells, or earth fill field density tests)

c) Fill height measurements versus time (e.g. rod settlement gauges)

d) Dates and times of fill application, duration of instrumentation

e) Other instrumentation measurements over time (e.g. inclinometers, settlement markers)

(v) Test Results

a) Load and settlement with time reported in tabular form, and in graphical form, load and settlement being plotted against time, and load against settlement

6.13.5.5. Completion of a Test

Upon completion of a test, all temporary structures used in the testing (concrete slab or ground anchor etc.) shall be dismantled and removed from Site. The ground shall be made good to the original commencing surface level.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.14. As-Built Records

6.14.1. The Contractor shall submit an As-built stone column location plan certified by a Licensed Surveyor to the S.O. within fourteen (14) working days after the completion of the works. Partial as-built plan may be submitted throughout construction of the works for verification by the S.O..

6.14.2. The As-built Drawings shall include the following information:

6.14.2.1. The stone column identification number and corresponding As-built depth of each point;

6.14.2.2. Spatial coordinates of reference points delineating the treatment; and where stone columns positions were deviated on Site due to obstructions or other reasons with the knowledge of the S.O., the new position coordinates shall be included.

7. Deep Soil Mixing

7.1. General

The work shall consist of the supply of equipment, labour and materials for the execution of deep soil mixing (DSM) works. Deep soil mixing method shall comply to BS EN 14679. This section shall also be in accordance with sub-section 5.1.

7.2. Soil Investigation Report

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.2.

7.2.1. Pre-Treatment Soil Investigations

7.2.1.1. This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.2.1.

7.2.1.2. The Contractor shall carry out chemical test to determine the types of chemical present in the soil for effective deep soil mixing. The Contractor shall provide Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) produced by the Manufacturer for the handling and storage of chemicals used. The use of chemicals shall be in accordance with JKR Standard Specification for Roadworks “SECTION 18: SOIL STABILISATION”.

7.3. Method Statement for Construction Operations

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 1.2. The method statement shall also include precautions against heave and settlement.

7.4. Unexpected Ground Conditions

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.4.

7.5. Adjacent Structures

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.5.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.6. Existing Services

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.6.

7.7. Specialist Contractors and Personnel

DSM works shall be carried out by experienced Specialist Contractor approved by the S.O. The Specialist Contractor shall have the following experience and personnel:

7.7.1. Personnel experienced in the design, supervision and construction of DSM columns

7.8. Setting Out

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.8.

7.9. Material

7.9.1. Binder

7.9.1.1. Cementitious binders to be used shall be an approved variant of Portland cement, complying with JKR Standard Specification for Building Works SECTION E: CONCRETING or as per BS EN 197-1. The cement shall be adequately protected from moisture and contamination in storage on the job site. Reclaimed cement containing lumps or deleterious matter shall not be used. Other binders shall be acceptable if the project requirements can be met with their use. Laboratory tests shall be required to verify the suitability and dosage of the other binder variants.

7.9.1.2. If other chemicals are proposed, the material shall be in accordance with JKR Standard Specification for Roadworks “SECTION 18: SOIL STABILISATION”.

7.9.2. Water

Freshwater, free of an excessive amount of deleterious substances that adversely affect the properties of the binder shall be used. It is the responsibility of the Contractor that the grout resulting from the water shall always meet the requirements of this Specification.

7.9.3. Grout suspension

Grout suspension shall be prepared on site using binder(s) as described in sub-section 7.9.1. and other additives, wherever required, in water. The grout shall be pumpable and workable with the DSM injection equipment.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.9.4. Additives

7.9.4.1. Admixtures may be used to enhance the workability or final properties of the treated soil. Conventional additives include bentonite, fly ash, lime, sodium silicate, a set retarder, alkali activator, etc.. Additives may be added to the water or the grout. Notwithstanding, the use of additives is subjected to the approval of the S.O..

7.9.4.2. The Contractor shall provide Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) produced by the Manufacturer on the use of chemical additives to ensure the safety of the material used. The Contractor shall be made liable for any discrepancies that occur during the application of chemical additives in the absence of MSDS.

7.9.5. Soil Mixing Material

Soil-mixing material, resulting from the in-site mixing of soil with grout suspension (mainly for a wet method of mixing), should have a compressive strength as specified in the drawing. The factor of safety concerning the maximum characteristic stress acting on a single column shall be not less than 2.0.

7.9.6. Steel Reinforcement

Steel reinforcement, if specified in the Drawings shall comply with SECTION E: CONCRETING, relevant specifications and Malaysian Standards.

7.10. DSM Column Installation

7.10.1. General

The Contractor shall satisfy the S.O. regarding the suitability, efficiency and adequacy of the equipment to be employed based on soil conditions and the requirements defined herein and in the design. The equipment chosen for the installation of works shall be in full compliance with the provision of the BS EN 14679.

7.10.2. Drilling Equipment

7.10.2.1. Deep soil mixing equipment shall be capable of rotating down to the required depth or stiff layer through the weak soil and withdrawing the mixing tool by simultaneous rotation and mixing of the binder with in-situ soil.

7.10.2.2. Deep soil mixing machine shall have a single or multiple shaft(s) with cutting/mixing blades at the lower end.

7.10.2.3. Deep soil mixing machine shall be able to operate at different rotation and withdrawal rates within the required range as in the design to complete the work and produce the required cement columns, and as required by BS EN 14679.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.10.2.4. The cutting/mixing blades shall have the minimum diameter as per design. The size of the mixing tool shall define the column diameter.

7.10.2.5. The mixing tools shall consist of a minimum of one nozzle for the binder delivery but shall be demonstrated that it is adequately sized to meet the binder dosage as required by design.

7.10.2.6. Real-time measuring and recording devices shall be provided throughout the mixing operation, to capture data e.g. column number, time, depth, pressure, feed rates, rotation speed, injection rate, injection volume, binder consumption, etc..

7.10.3. Binder Delivery Station

7.10.3.1. Dry Method

In the dry method, the deep soil mixing process shall be carried out by mixing the binder in powder form. The medium of transportation of binder is typically compressed air unless otherwise approved by the S.O.. Binder storage tank(s)/ silo(s) is generally on-board with the DSM machine or on a separate self-propelled chassis connected to the DSM machine.

7.10.3.2. Wet Method

In the wet method, the deep soil mixing process shall be carried out by mixing the binder in slurry form. The medium of transportation of binder usually is water unless otherwise approved. The binder is generally prepared at the separate mixing and holding tanks and pumping station shall be required to deliver the binder to the DSM machine. The mixing and pumping station shall be able to produce enough volume of slurry required and enable continuous supply and controlled delivery of slurry.

7.10.4. Working Platform Preparation

Working platforms shall be designed, prepared and maintained by the Contractor in a manner suitable for the safe movement and working of the deep soil mixing equipment. The material used to provide working platforms shall be suitable for the ground conditions on which it is placed and shall not be detrimental to the drilling operation. Site working levels for the treatment shall be provided and maintained by the Contractor throughout the deep soil mixing works.

7.10.5. Soil Mixing Work

7.10.5.1. Unless otherwise specified, pressure feed of the binder shall be terminated approximately 0.5m to 1.0m below the working platform. Satisfactory quality shall not be relied on in the design over a depth of 1.0m below the working level, i.e. within the working platform material. If the deep soil mixing operation is interrupted for any reason, re-mixing or repositioning may be required upon confirmation from the S.O. on Site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.10.5.2. The mixing tool rotation speed shall be adjusted to accommodate a constant rate of mixing as given in the design. The penetration/withdrawal rate of the mixing tool shall be maintained such that the proper amount of binder is added and the proper amount of mixing time is allowed as per design. Both the rotation speed for mixing tool and penetration/withdrawal rate can be adjusted according to drilling difficulty, upon confirmation from the S.O. on Site.

7.10.5.3. The injection rate per vertical metre of column shall be predefined by the Contractor. The injection rate shall be adjusted accordingly, if necessary, with the working parameters in the paragraph above herein, throughout the work to achieve the requirement for the DSM columns. The injection rate of the binder shall be measurable and monitored with the appropriate device as proposed by the Contractor.

7.10.5.4. After completion, the DSM columns shall be left undisturbed for at least fourteen (14) days. The area of DSM columns shall not be driven over with heavy equipment.

7.10.6. Obstruction

In the event of obstructions preventing the drilling and installation of DSM columns, the S.O. shall be informed immediately. Remedial options subject to approval from the S.O. shall include:

7.10.6.1. Reposition the column a short distance from the original position.

7.10.6.2. Additional DSM column(s) around the obstruction, if necessary.

7.10.6.3. Excavate, remove the obstruction, backfill and compact to the requirements of JKR Standard Specification for Building Works SECTION C: EARTHWORKS and reinstall the DSM column.

7.10.7. Verticality

The maximum permitted inclination of the DSM columns is 1 in 75.

7.10.8. Length, diameter and spacing

The length, diameter and spacing of the DSM columns shown on the Drawings shall be adjusted to suit site conditions when deemed necessary as instructed by the S.O..

7.10.9. Tolerances

The maximum permitted deviation of the centre of the DSM column from the centre point shown on the setting out drawing shall be 150mm in any direction.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.11. Construction Records

7.11.1. On the same day, a daily record shall be submitted to the S.O. summarizing the points done and depths of DSM column installed. Two (2) copies of signed records for each soil mixing element shall be submitted to the S.O. on the next working day.

7.11.2. The record shall include the following information, but not limited to: -

7.11.2.1. Column ID or reference number;

7.11.2.2. Depth of installation;

7.11.2.3. Column top and toe level;

7.11.2.4. Binder type and composition, injection rate and total injection volume;

7.11.2.5. Time for mixing during penetration and withdrawal;

7.11.2.6. Rotation of mixing tool versus depth and blade rotations by numbers;

7.11.2.7. Weather report;

7.11.2.8. Any other information as may be required by the S.O..

7.12. Preliminary DSM Column(s)

7.12.1. Before commencement of the DSM works, the Contractor shall carry out field trial as shown on the Drawings. A total number of minimum four (4) numbers of preliminary columns shall be constructed to verify the deep soil mixing methodology, suitability of the mixing tool and the design parameters. The quality of DSM columns shall conform to the design requirements and shall be verified using the appropriate testing method, e.g. by the mean of the load test. Loading on the DSM column shall not commence until fourteen (14) days have elapsed after completion of its installation.

7.12.2. Where excavation is possible, assessment of the geometric and mechanical characteristics of the DSM column should be made by visual inspection. Coring can be made on the completed columns. Unconfined Compressive Strength Testing (UCS) on samples recovered by coring or excavation can be made to verify the soil-mixing material compressive strength as specified in the design. At least one of the trial columns shall be sampled and UCS testing shall be carried out on three samples. The sampling and testing frequency may be varied based on project requirements or at the instruction of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.13. Quality Control and Quality Assurance

7.13.1. Quality Control

7.13.1.1. Before the commencement of all works, procedures for verification, control and acceptance shall be established in the method statement with reference to the Drawings and Specification.

7.13.1.2. Blade rotation number of soil mixing shall be used as a guide to verify the consistency of mixing and forming homogenous columns. Minimum blade rotation number in cohesionless soils shall be at least 300, whereas for cohesive soils it shall not be less than 400. For peaty and organic soils, the blade rotation number shall be at least 600. These requirements shall be followed unless otherwise stated in the project requirement or instructed by the S.O..

7.13.1.3. The construction process shall be controlled and monitored automatically, with the aid of a computerised system. The construction parameters and information as detailed in **TABLE S9** shall be monitored continuously during execution.

7.13.2. Sampling

7.13.2.1. The sampling of soil mixing improved ground shall be done by conventional vertical coring. Double tube sampling shall also be acceptable provided the Contractor can demonstrate that good sample recovery can be obtained. Wet grab sampling shall also be permitted, and samples shall be prepared from wet grabs at the instruction of the S.O.. The S.O. shall also instruct at what depth the sampling needs to be taken. Sampling shall ensure that the recovery ratio is at least 80% or otherwise instructed by the S.O..

7.13.2.2. At least 1% of the installed columns shall be sampled by coring, double tube or wet grabbing, unless otherwise stated in the Drawings. Minimum three (3) samples from each sampled column shall be tested for UCS. The sampling and testing frequency may be varied based on project requirements or at the instruction of the S.O..

7.13.3. Unconfined Compression Test

7.13.3.1. Where necessary, the improvement from the treatment shall be tested by Unconfined Compression Test (UCT) of samples. The Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) of samples shall meet the requirements of the design, where the characteristic strength of samples shall be more than the project requirements.

7.13.3.2. UCT testing shall be done on cylindrical or cube samples having a minimum dimension of 50mm diameter. Corrections to readings and reporting of values shall be as per BS EN 12504-1.

7.13.3.3. Where required the S.O. may specify additional tests to determine other engineering properties of the improved ground.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.13.4. Load Test

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.13.

7.13.5. Submission of Test Results

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.13.5.

7.14. As-Built Drawings

7.14.1. The Contractor shall submit an As-built DSM columns location plan certified by a Licensed Surveyor to the S.O. within fourteen (14) working days after the completion of the works. Partial As-built plan may be submitted throughout construction of the works for verification by the S.O..

7.14.2. The As-built Drawings shall include the following information:

7.14.2.1. The DSM column identification number and corresponding as-built depth of each point;

7.14.2.2. Spatial coordinates of reference points delineating the treatment; and where DSM columns positions were deviated on Site due to obstructions or other reasons with the knowledge of the S.O., the new position coordinates shall be included.

8. Dynamic Compaction

8.1. General

The works shall consist of the supply of plant, equipment and specialist personnel for the execution of dynamic compaction (DC) works for ground improvement. This section shall also be in accordance with sub-section 5.1.

8.2. Specialist Contractor

DC works shall be carried out by experienced Specialist Contractor approved by the S.O.. The Specialist Contractor shall have the following experience and the personnel:

8.2.1. The Specialist Contractor shall employ competent and experienced geotechnical engineer who is capable of analyzing existing soil data, obtaining and interpreting additional data as required, performing field testing prior to, during and after DC works.

8.3. Soil Investigation Report

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 5.2.

8.4. Method Statement for Construction Operations

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 1.2.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.5. Unexpected Ground Conditions

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.4.

8.6. Adjacent Structures

8.6.1. This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.5.

8.6.2. At locations where acceptable peak particle velocity or acceleration are likely to be exceeded, cut off trenches or other protective measure shall be taken. Contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the S.O., by trials, that his proposal will reduce the maximum peak particle velocity or acceleration to acceptable values.

8.7. Existing Services

This section shall be in accordance with sub-section 6.6.

8.8. Workmanship

8.8.1. Contractor shall satisfy the S.O. on the suitability and efficiency of the equipment to be employed.

8.8.2. The dynamic compaction (DC) works shall be performed by a qualified Contractor. The DC works shall be carried out up to the designed depth/compaction energy required to make sure the design criteria are achievable.

8.9. Setting Out

The Contractor shall perform setting out from the temporary bench mark (TBM) provided and shall be maintained by the Contractor. The approximate limits of work shall be shown in the DC shop Drawings and the exact limit shall be determined by the Contractor upon completion of the pre-treatment testing. DC points shall be marked with suitable and identifiable markers.

8.10. Working Platform

The working platform shall be prepared and maintained by the Contractor and suitable for safe movement and working for the DC plant and equipment. The working platform shall be made of granular material and at least 1000mm above the ground water level.

8.11. Spacing

The spacing of the DC point shall be shown in the construction Drawings. This shall be confirmed by field calibration or field trial conducted as approved by S.O..

8.12. DC Field Trial Area

The Contractor shall perform at least one DC field calibration or trial area prior to commencement of the full production DC works. Minimum trial area shall be 20m x 20m. The objective of the field trial is to determine the optimum compaction energy to be applied to the DC point and to confirm the technical data obtained is as per design.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.13. Site Records

The Contractor shall keep and submit to the S.O. the following records:

8.13.1. Number of blows for each DC point for each phase of DC works.

8.13.2. DC pounder free fall height for each blow for each phase of DC works.

8.13.3. Ground level before and after DC works.

8.13.4. Any other record as required by the S.O..

8.14. Testing

8.14.1. Pre-Treatment Testing

8.14.1.1. The Contractor shall undertake soil testing prior to commencement of DC works to provide data for the purpose of refining the preliminary design to comply with the acceptance criteria as specified. The field testing shall include the following:

(ii) Pressure Metre Tests (PMT) shall be performed at every metre vertical interval and at changes in strata in accordance with the method outlined in ASTM D4719 or the latest version of BS EN ISO 22476-4.

(iii) Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D5778 or the latest version of BS EN ISO 22476-1.

8.14.1.2. The Contractor shall determine the total number of locations of pre-engineering tests necessary to analyse the soil conditions and to delineate the areas requiring DC works. Pre-engineering testing shall include the following as a minimum:

(i) A minimum of one PMT for every 2000m² of area marked for improvement in the Drawing.

(ii) A minimum of one CPT for every 2000m² of area marked for improvement in the Drawing.

8.14.1.3. The Contractor shall determine locations of any additional testing that may be required if conflicting test results are indicated by two adjacent tests or to delineate areas for ground improvement.

8.14.2. Final Acceptance Testing

8.14.2.1. The Contractor shall verify the ground improvements works for compliance with the acceptance criteria by in-situ tests of the improved soils and by analysis of the test results. The final testing shall be conducted at a minimum of one (1) week after completion of the ground improvement works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.14.2.2. The final tests shall generally be at the locations of the pre-engineering test locations and shall include the following field tests:

(i) PMT shall be performed at every metre vertical interval and at changes in strata in accordance with the method outlined in ASTM D4719 or the latest version of BS EN ISO 22476-4.

(ii) Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) shall be performed in accordance with ASTM D5778 or the latest version of BS EN ISO 22476-1.

8.14.2.3. Final testing shall include the following as a minimum:

(i) A minimum of one PMT for every 2000m² of area marked for improvement in the Drawing.

(ii) A minimum of one CPT for every 2000m² of area marked for improvement in the Drawing.

8.14.2.4. Areas in which the specified criteria are not met shall be reworked by the Contractor until the specified requirements are met. The S.O., at his/her discretion, may check the Contractor's test results by conducting additional and independent testing.

8.14.2.5. If necessary, correlation between the CPT results with PMT results can be conducted to obtain the limit pressure and pressure metre modulus required for the engineering calculations.

8.15. Documents Submission

8.15.1. The Contractor shall submit to S.O. documents regarding the DC works as follows:

8.15.1.1. Pre-treatment testing proposal – this document is a plan and schedule for pre-treatment testing and shall be submitted at least seven (7) days before the pre-treatment testing is scheduled to begin.

8.15.1.2. Pre-treatment testing report – this document shall be submitted not later than fourteen (14) days after completion of pre-treatment testing.

8.15.1.3. Interim progress report – this document stated the DC works operations, including pre-treatment testing, final acceptance testing, elevation measurements, quantities completed during month, cumulative quantities to date and a forecast of remaining work.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.15.1.4. Final technical report – this document shall be submitted at the completion of the DC works. The report shall contain graphical presentation of all parameters used by the Contractor to accomplish the acceptance criteria including all pre-treatment testing and final testing results together with As-built Drawings. The report shall be submitted in five (5) copies duly endorsed by a Professional Engineer.

9. Piled Embankment

9.1. General

9.1.1. The works shall consist of all labour, materials, tools, transportation, instrumentation, etc. necessary to construct piled embankment in accordance to the Drawing and SECTION D: FOUNDATION AND WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR LEVEL.

9.1.2. The works shall cover the following:

9.1.2.1. Mobilization and demobilization of all labour, plants, piling and drilling equipment on Site.

9.1.2.2. Supply, handling, pitching and installation of piles to the pile lengths as specified in the Drawings.

9.1.2.3. Lengthening of piles by jointing to detail.

9.1.2.4. Strip pile to cut-off level and check pile eccentricity.

9.1.2.5. Construct reinforced concrete slab as per the details in the Drawings.

9.1.2.6. Carry out pile testing in accordance with SECTION D: FOUNDATION AND WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR LEVEL on working piles as specified.

10. Geotechnical Instrumentation

10.1. General

10.1.1. Instrumentation shall be installed to measure horizontal and vertical displacement of the subsoil or structures supported by the subsoil and water pressures within the works and shall remain operational both during and after the construction period specified in the Contract.

10.1.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for and shall follow the instruction of the manufacturer and the requirements of this Specification in the installation, calibration and testing of all measuring instruments and equipment, which shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the S.O.. The Contractor shall inform the S.O. at least two (2) days prior to undertaking installation of the equipment. The Contractor shall make due allowances in his construction programme for any delays which may arise on account of the installation of the instruments.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.3. Protection and Maintenance of Instruments

The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to protect the instruments and maintain the instruments in good working order after commissioning. For all instruments which project through and above the fill, special precautions shall be taken to provide protection from vehicles and plant including substantial and readily visible barriers at a radius of 750mm around each instrument. Heavy compaction equipment shall not approach within 1.0m of projecting instruments. Damaged instruments shall be replaced or repaired by the Contractor at his own expense within seven (7) days.

10.1.4. Stabilising Electronic Readout Devices

All electronic readout devices and transducers shall be shaded from direct sunlight during use. Probes which are used inside access tubes shall be placed inside the tube and allowed to come to a stable temperature for at least 10 minutes before use. Zero or starting values shall only be taken once temperature stabilization is complete. All readout units shall be calibrated at least once a year and the calibration certificates submitted to the S.O..

10.1.5. Personnel

10.1.5.1. The Contractor shall submit names and curricular vitae of personnel including Instrumentation Engineer and Instrumentation Technician to carry out the instrumentation and monitoring and a programme of their attendance for the approval of the S.O.. Deviation from the approved programme of attendance or the requirements given in this clause shall only be permitted with the approval of the S.O..

10.1.5.2. The Instrumentation Engineer shall be responsible for the overall planning, implementation and monitoring of the instruments. He shall be on Site throughout installation, commissioning and initial monitoring. He shall be on Site for the remaining monitoring on a basis to be agreed with the S.O..

10.1.5.3. All instrumentation and monitoring works shall be carried out by an experienced Instrumentation Technician. Instrument data obtained shall be verified by an Instrumentation Engineer.

10.1.6. Boreholes for Instruments

10.1.6.1. Boreholes for instruments may be drilled by any method provided that it results in a clean and stable hole of the required diameter to the correct depth. The method of forming boreholes, including the procedure for advancing casing, shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before commencement of the works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.6.2. Boreholes shall be cased to their full depth unless strata are sufficiently competent for the hole to stay open under dry condition. If boreholes are drilled using water as a flushing medium, clean water shall be used. Drilling mud or polymer additives shall only be used with the approval of the S.O.. In the case of installation of piezometers, drilling mud or polymer additives shall not be permitted.

10.1.6.3. During drilling care shall be taken to ensure that minimum material is lost from outside the casing. Surging of the casing shall not be allowed and flushing of drilling water outside the annulus of the casing shall be minimized.

10.1.7. Grouting of Boreholes

For all instruments placed in boreholes, grouting is required for part or the entire borehole during installation. The grout shall be a bentonite: cement mixture with sufficient water to achieve a pumpable mix. The proportions of the mix shall be such as to imitate as closely as possible the strength or consistency of the natural soils present. Unless otherwise stated in the Drawings, the Contractor shall propose the suitable bentonite: cement mixture to S.O.'s approval. Grout shall be pumped into boreholes using a tremie pipe.

10.1.8. Labelling and Marking of Instruments

All instruments shall be labelled with their reference numbers at the location where readings or measurements are taken. The labelling shall be permanent using a method or material to be agreed with the S.O..

10.1.9. Survey Equipment and Survey Reference Station

10.1.9.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for establishing survey reference station at locations selected by the S.O. to monitor settlement markers, settlement plates, displacement markers and other instruments deemed necessary.

10.1.9.2. All survey equipment used in conjunction with the monitoring of instrumentation, including measuring tapes, levels and total stations shall be maintained and calibrated as required by the manufacturers and good surveying practice.

10.1.9.3. The survey reference station provides a reference for levelling or horizontal measurement to other points. The location of the survey reference station, shall be agreed by the S.O.. The coordinates and elevation of the survey reference station shall be surveyed in and submitted to the S.O..

10.1.9.4. The survey reference station shall be established on undisturbed ground clear of the embankment. The survey reference station shall be located on stable ground not affected by the Works, preferably away from the construction activities. The survey reference station is to be located on structures free of settlement and lateral movement or as agreed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.9.5. The survey reference station may comprise of a steel rod of 20mm diameter, which shall be driven vertically into the undisturbed ground for a minimum distance of 1.0m and shall project approximately 75mm above ground surface. The rod shall be surrounded by not less than 0.03m^3 of concrete at surface level, and the top of the rod shall be carefully centre-punched.

10.1.9.6. The survey reference station shall be checked at intervals to be established by the S.O. to ensure that it is stable during the course of the monitoring works.

10.1.10. Deep Levelling Datum

10.1.10.1. A deep datum is required to provide a reference for measurement of ground levels in areas of soft ground.

10.1.10.2. The Contractor shall propose the location and depth of the deep levelling datum for the approval of the S.O.

10.1.10.3. The datum itself shall be fixed into hard ground with Standard Penetration Test (SPT) value more than 50 or rock and isolated from soft and compressible overlying strata. If the SPT value of more than 50 is not achievable at great depths, the Contractor and the S.O. shall mutually agree on the termination depth.

10.1.10.4. A deep levelling datum shall consist of a 25mm galvanized iron (GI) pipe fixed into hard ground with cement grout. The datum pipe shall be isolated from the overlying soft ground by a 75mm GI pipe bedded into the top of the cement grout. The upper part of the 75mm pipe shall be surrounded by a square concrete plinth of not less than 0.03m^3 of concrete. The details of the deep levelling datum including its protective measures are as shown on the Drawings. The concrete shall be scored with the reference number of the datum.

10.1.10.5. The level of a deep levelling datum shall be established by standard levelling techniques from agreed benchmark in the vicinity. Levelling shall be closed back to the benchmarks to check for accuracy. The level shall be measured three times soon after installation of the datum and shall be checked at intervals to be agreed by the S.O..

10.1.11. Instrumentation Equipment References

Details of equipment shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval. If the S.O. considers it necessary, demonstrations shall be arranged by the Contractor. Any supplier of geotechnical instrumentation shall demonstrate that the manufacturer operates an adequate system of product quality assurance.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.2. Displacement Marker/Settlement Marker

10.2.1. Displacement marker/Settlement marker is required to monitor the horizontal and vertical movement of the ground or embankment surface. The Contractor shall be responsible for establishing settlement markers at locations as shown in the Drawing or as determined by the S.O..

10.2.2. The marker shall comprise of a steel rod of minimum 20mm diameter which shall be driven vertically into the embankment or undisturbed ground for a minimum depth of 1.0m and shall project approximately 75mm above the ground surface. The rod shall be surrounded by not less than 0.03m^3 of concrete at ground level, and the top shall be domed and centre-punched. The details of the installation are shown on the Drawings. The concrete shall be scored with the reference number of the marker.

10.2.3. For the settlement markers, the level of the top of the rod shall be measured using standard precise levelling techniques, referencing and closing back to the survey reference station with instrument to a minimum of +1mm accuracy.

10.2.4. For the displacement marker, the lateral movement shall be measured using a total station or other survey techniques agreed by the S.O..

10.3. Building Settlement Marker

10.3.1. Vertical deformation of adjacent structures shall be determined by means of precision devices to an accuracy of +1.0mm. The Contractor shall install building settlement points at location as specified by the S.O..

10.3.2. The precise levels shall have robust tripods. Levelling studs are to be provided for the purpose of precise levelling. Levelling studs shall be: -

10.3.2.1. Manufactured from stainless steel.

10.3.2.2. Fixed to the building lining in the same manner and standard.

10.3.2.3. Designed such that their use in conjunction with the appropriate precise instruments allow precision levelling to an accuracy of +1.0mm. Designed such that the heads of the levelling studs on the walls can be easily levelled without the studs being vulnerable to damage.

10.3.2.4. Designed such that the studs are safe from any hazards and to human life.

10.4. Rod Settlement Gauge

10.4.1. Rod settlement gauge is required to measure settlement beneath the embankment. The Contractor shall provide and install rod settlement gauge at location and level as shown on the Drawings or as specified by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.4.2. The details of the rod settlement gauge shall be as shown on the Drawings and the Contractor shall be responsible for the installation of all the gauges as work proceeds. The base plate and first length of the rod shall be placed as early as possible during earthworks, preferably before any significant filling has been placed. Extension lengths shall be installed when the level of compacted embankment is 250mm below the top of the preceding lengths.

10.4.3. Should a rod settlement gauge be damaged, or should the Contractor fail to extend the gauge when required, the Contractor shall stop all filling activities in the vicinity of the gauge until the necessary remedial works have been carried out. The Contractor shall be liable for any delay in his programme, or any additional works that need to be done as result of such damage.

10.4.4. Should any rod settlement gauge be damaged in such a way as to make it useless for its purpose and unable for S.O. to assess the settlement, the Contractor shall engage a third-party specialist at his own cost to assess the settlement for measurement purposes and shall be agreeable and approved by S.O. as the final decision.

10.4.5. Rod settlement plates shall be monitored by standard precise levelling techniques, referencing and closing back to the survey reference station with instrument to a minimum of +1mm accuracy. Levels shall be taken at the top of rod itself and the fill adjacent to the gauge on each occasion. When rods are extended, levels shall be measured immediately before and immediately after adding the extension.

10.5. Inclinometer

10.5.1. Inclinometer provides a method of measuring a continuous profile of horizontal deflection both at the surface of and within a mass of soil. The Contractor shall install Inclinometer at locations and depths as specified by the S.O.. The details of the Inclinometer shall be as shown on the Drawings.

10.5.2. Inclinometer access tube shall consist of broached polyvinyl chloride (PVC) tubing with four keyways set at right angles to each other and with couplings and end caps where necessary. The S.O. may instruct the Contractor to obtain spiral metric measurements of the keyways in the inclinometer tubing after installation. After that, assembly joints and rivets shall be wrapped in sealing tape. The tube shall be coated with thick grease over its upper part when it passes through compressible subsoils.

10.5.3. The assembled tube shall be lowered into borehole backfilled with a suitable bentonite: cement grout mix. Alternatively, the tube may be placed in an open borehole and grout placed afterwards. In granular material, the backfill may be sand or pea gravel. The keyways shall be orientated such that movements are measured parallel to and at right angles to the embankment axis.

10.5.4. Angular movements shall be measured by an inclinometer probe (torpedo) which shall be a biaxial type and the system shall be capable of measuring lateral deformation to an accuracy of ±6mm over a depth of 25m.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.5.5. The inclinometer data logger unit shall display the readings from the inclinometer torpedo on an alphanumeric display. The following facilities are also, required within the readout unit:

10.5.5.1. Scan stored data.

10.5.5.2. Display of face errors as readings are being obtained.

10.5.5.3. Display of mean deviation and cumulative deviation of anyone set of readings.

10.5.5.4. Backlit LCD display.

10.5.6. The readings shall be read at every 0.5m and stored in the data logger.

10.5.7. The level of the top of the access tube shall be measured by standard precise levelling techniques as and when necessary.

10.6. Horizontal Inclinometer

10.6.1. The horizontal inclinometer provides a method of measuring vertical displacement beneath an embankment. Readings are taken at regular intervals across the entire width of the embankment. The Contractor shall install the horizontal inclinometer across the full width of the embankment at locations and with details as shown on the Drawings.

10.6.2. The horizontal inclinometer shall be installed before earthworks commence as shown on the Drawings and shall consist of 70mm or 85mm inclinometer casing installed in a trench. The trench shall be filled with sand or the excavated material provided it is suitable fill and stone free, and approval is given by the S.O.. Each end of the inclinometer casing shall have an end cap and shall have an eye for retention of the instrument draw cord. Each end of the inclinometer casing shall also pass freely through a plastic protective cover set into a concrete pad. The concrete pads shall have minimum dimensions of 1.5m x 1.5m x 0.3m. They shall be located beyond the influence of the area causing settlement. At each concrete pad, a survey pin shall be cast into the concrete.

10.6.3. Sufficient inclinometer casing shall be installed to accommodate large relative movement of the ground.

10.6.4. The horizontal inclinometer readout unit shall have a resolution of $\pm$0.02mm or better and a sensor accuracy of $\pm$0.1mm or better.

10.6.5. Immediately before taking a set of readings, levels shall be taken of the two survey pins set into the concrete pads.

10.7. Hydrostatic Profile Gauges

10.7.1. The hydrostatic profile gauge provides a method of measuring vertical displacement beneath an embankment. Readings are taken at regular intervals across the full width of the embankment and provide a continuous profile of settlement. The Contractor shall install hydrostatic profile gauges at locations and with details as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.7.2. The hydrostatic profile gauge shall be installed before earthwork commences as shown in the Drawings and shall consist of semi rigid or high-density polyethylene (HDPE) profile tube with minimum outer diameter of 50mm installed in a trench. The trench shall be filled with sand or the excavated material provided it is suitable fill and stone-free, and approval is given by the S.O.. Each end of the access tube shall pass freely through a protective cover fabricated in plastic complete with solid PVC taper-threaded plug. The plug shall have an eye for retention of the instrument drawcord.

10.7.3. Each protective cover shall be set into a concrete pad. If the expected settlement is large such that the protective cover may not be long enough to accommodate the relative movement of the access tube, then the protective cover shall be extended using a suitable piece of plastic pipe. The concrete pads shall have minimum dimensions of 1.5m x 1.5m x 0.3m at both ends of the HDPE tube. The concrete pads shall be located beyond the influence of the located area causing settlement. A survey pin shall be cast into each of the concrete pad. Both ends of the access tube shall be covered with a suitable end cap at all times.

10.7.4. The readout device system shall be capable of measuring elevation with reference to the survey pin to an accuracy of ±1.0mm. Immediately before taking a set of readings with the hydrostatic profile gauge, levels shall be measured of the two survey pins set into the concrete pads.

10.8. Magnetic Extensometer

10.8.1. Magnetic extensometer provides a method of measuring settlement at a point or a series of points below the ground surface. The Contractor shall install magnetic extensometer at locations and as specified by the S.O.. The details of the magnetic extensometer shall be as shown on the Drawings.

10.8.2. The magnetic extensometer shall consist of an access tube and a series of magnetic targets which are free to slide down the tube, together with a datum magnet which is fixed to the tube near its base. The access tube shall be a rigid PVC tube with minimum 33mm outer diameter and 24mm inner diameter. External coupling shall be used to connect the access tube and this compression/extension coupling shall allow axial movement of access tubes to minimize distortion due to vertical strain. A rigid PVC endcap shall be fixed to the lower end of the series of tubes.

10.8.3. A datum ring magnet shall be fixed approximately 1m above the lower end of the tube. Spider magnets shall be used within the subsoil and plate magnets within fill.

10.8.4. The tubes and spider magnets shall be assembled prior to installation in such a way that the magnets remain in the correct position in relation to the tube.

10.8.5. It shall then be lowered together with all magnets and necessary accessories fixed in position into a 100mm diameter borehole backfilled with a suitable bentonite: cement grout mix. Once in position the spider magnets shall be released.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.8.6. Where the access tube passes through fill which is being placed, the access tube and outer sleeve shall be extended as filling progresses. The top of the access tube, and the larger diameter sleeve where present, shall be protected with a suitable cover.

10.8.7. Magnetic extensometer shall be monitored by passing the probe down to the base of the access tube. The probe shall then be pulled upwards measuring the position of each magnet from the top of the tube. The position of each magnet shall be measured, once with the probe moving upwards from the base. Immediately before or after taking a series of readings, the level of the top of the access tube shall be measured by standard levelling techniques.

10.9. Combined Magnetic Extensometer and Inclinometers

10.9.1. Combined magnetic extensometer and inclinometer provide a method of measuring both vertical settlement and horizontal displacement at a series of points below the ground surface. The Contractor shall install combined magnetic extensometer and inclinometer at locations, and with depths and details as specified by the S.O or as shown on the Drawings or as specified by the S.O..

10.9.2. The specification for magnetic extensometer shall be referred to sub-section 10.8. and the specification for Inclinometer shall be referred to sub-section 10.5.

10.9.3. The magnets shall be positioned in relation to sleeved joints such that they can move downwards without obstruction sufficiently to monitor the expected settlement.

10.9.4. The borehole shall be 150mm diameter.

10.10. Standpipe

10.10.1. Standpipe provides a method of monitoring the water table or ground water level. The Contractor shall install standpipe at locations and with depths and details as specified in the Drawings or to the approval of the S.O..

10.10.2. The standpipe shall be slotted unplasticised polyvinyl chloride (uPVC) tubing of nominal size 50mm diameter. The perforated part shall be wrapped with filter fabric as indicated in the Drawings.

10.10.3. The uPVC tubing shall be installed in not less than 3m lengths, except for one shorter length as required to suit the total standpipe dimensions. The concrete upper end of the tube shall be set in concrete.

10.10.4. The standpipe shall be placed in a 100mm diameter borehole backfilled with a graded filter sand (600 to 1200microns) to the depth indicated. The top of the hole shall be sealed with bentonite pellets, and with a concrete plug. A protective cover shall be set into the concrete with caps and air vents.

10.10.5. Depth to water in the standpipe shall be measured using a dipmeter.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.11. Piezometers

10.11.1. Standpipe Piezometers

10.11.1.1. Standpipe piezometers give a measurement of piezometric level at a specific depth within a soil profile. They are generally used in soils of medium to high permeability. The Contractor shall install standpipe piezometer at locations, and with depth and details as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

10.11.1.2. Standpipe piezometer shall be installed in boreholes at locations as shown on the Drawings or as instructed by the S.O.. The piezometer tip shall consist of a porous ceramic, plastic element or other suitable element not less than 150 mm long with minimum diameter of 25mm and shall be protected at each end by uPVC fittings. The filter element shall have a pore diameter of not more than 60 microns and a permeability of not higher than 3×10^{-4} m/s. The tubes shall be jointed together and to the porous element with threaded coupling or other approved coupling, tape and glue in such a manner that the joints remain leak proof under the anticipated head of water.

10.11.1.3. The standpipe piezometer shall be installed in a borehole of minimum 76mm diameter. The sand filter surrounding the porous element shall be clean and fall wholly between the limits of grading 600 and 1200 microns. The Contractor shall ensure that no sand adheres to the soil in the sides of the borehole. Where there is water in the borehole the Contractor shall allow sufficient time for all sand to settle. The final level of the top of this sand shall be recorded. The porous element shall be placed in the hole and the remaining sand filter shall then be added as described above.

10.11.1.4. Seals consisting of bentonite pellets shall be placed above, and if necessary, below a sand filter. The remainder of the hole shall be filled with a bentonite: cement grout, and the top part with concrete with caps and air vents as indicated in the Drawings. Before taking initial readings, the Contractor shall carry out simple falling head test by raising the water level 1.5m above the static level, using an extension pipe if necessary.

10.11.1.5. The depth to water in the standpipe piezometer shall be measured using a dip metre.

10.11.2. Pneumatic Piezometers

10.11.2.1. Pneumatic piezometer is used to measure pore water pressures at specific depths within a soil profile. They can be used in a wide variety of soil types. The Contractor shall install pneumatic piezometers at locations, and with depths and details as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.11.2.2. Pneumatic piezometer tips shall be of high air entry ceramic type with an average pore diameter of 1 micron using stainless steel. The piezometer system shall be capable of measuring water pressures to an accuracy of 0.2m head of water in the range 0-35m head of water.

10.11.2.3. The piezometers shall be connected to twin tubing with suitable brass couplings. Joints in the tubing other than at the piezometer tip or at the terminal point shall not be permitted. The tubing shall be connected either to suitable quick release couplings or a terminal point which shall be protected at all times. Where tubing is laid in trenches the backfill shall either be sand or excavated material provided it is suitable fill and stone-free. The tubing shall be laid with sufficient slack to take up any lateral movements that are expected to occur due to settlement of embankments or structures.

10.11.2.4. Before installation and taking initial readings, the Contractor shall conduct a pressure test on the pneumatic piezometer tip in a container of water after connection to the tubing to check for leaks or poor connections. The ceramic element shall be workable under vacuum and precautions shall be taken to ensure that it remains saturated during installation. During installation, readings shall be taken when the piezometer tip is lowered down the borehole, when it is pushed in or placed in the sand pocket and at various times after installation to check the response of the piezometer and help find the static pressure value before the initial base readings are taken.

10.11.2.5. Readings shall be taken by and stored on the readout device. Care shall be taken to ensure that the flow and return leads are connected correctly.

10.11.3. Vibrating Wire Piezometer (VWP)

10.11.3.1. The Vibrating Wire Piezometer is used to measure water pressure at specific depths in variety of soil types. The Contractor shall install vibrating wire piezometer at location, and with depths and details as specified by the S.O.. Prior to the installation of the VWP, the Contractor shall submit all required technical specifications, including a calibration certificate for S.O.'s approval.

10.11.3.2. VWP is used to monitor pore water pressures in soils. The VWP converts water pressure signal via components of VWP, include a porous tip containing a pressure-sensitive diaphragm; a pre-tensioned steel wire; and an electro-magnetic coil, one end of which is connected to the diaphragm, and the other to the body of the piezometer.

10.11.3.3. The VWP tip shall be of high air entry ceramic type with an average pore diameter of 50 micron using a stainless-steel body. The piezometer system shall have a pressure range with an accuracy of 0.1% of full scale.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.11.3.4. The cable shall be laid with sufficient slack to take up any lateral movements that are expected to occur due to settlement of embankments or structures.

10.11.3.5. During installation, readings shall be taken when the piezometer tip is lowered down the borehole, when it is pushed in or placed in the sand pocket and at various times after installation to check the response of the piezometer and help find the static pressure value before the initial base readings are taken.

10.11.3.6. Readings shall be taken by connecting the signal cable to the readout unit and the data shall be stored in the readout unit.

10.11.4. Installation of Piezometer (All Types)

10.11.4.1. The piezometer shall be installed in a borehole of not less than 76mm diameter. The drilling medium shall be water and extra care and attention shall be given during boring to ensure that the borehole is as vertical as possible to the required depth. Steel casing shall be used to prevent the collapse of the borehole. The borehole shall be flushed clean with water prior to installation.

10.11.4.2. Before installation the piezometer element shall be immersed in de-aired water for at least 24 hours to saturate the element. De-aired water shall be prepared by boiling and subsequently allowing the water to cool before use.

10.11.4.3. The piezometer tip shall be installed in a borehole backfilled with graded sand filter to the depth indicated. The sand filter surround to the porous element shall be clean and fall wholly between the limits of grading 600 and 1200 microns. The Contractor shall ensure that no sand adheres to the soil in the sides of the borehole. The Contractor shall allow sufficient time for all sand to settle. The final level of the top of the sand shall be recorded. The porous element shall be placed in the hole and the remaining sand filter shall then be added as described above.

10.11.4.4. Seals consisting of bentonite pellets shall be placed above, and if necessary, below the sand filter. The remainder of the hole shall be filled with a bentonite: cement grout, and the top part with a concrete plug. The bentonite: cement grout mix shall be designed to mimic the surrounding soil or as shown on the Drawings. A protective cover shall be set into the concrete with caps and air vents as indicated in the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.12. Commissioning and Base Readings

10.12.1. After installation the functioning of each instrument shall be demonstrated to the S.O. including the recording of measured values using the appropriate readout device. As part of the commissioning three (3) sets of readings shall be taken and compared. These three (3) sets of readings shall be taken immediately after installation of the instruments. If there are significant differences or anomalies, further readings shall be taken. Once three (3) sets of comparable readings have been taken, these shall be averaged to form the base readings.

10.12.2. In cases where instruments are installed during earthworks, three (3) sets of readings shall be taken in quick succession and the results compared. These results shall be used to provide base readings in a manner to be agreed with the S.O..

10.13. Readings

10.13.1. The measured values shall be recorded on a record sheet. For readings that are recorded on data loggers, a record sheet shall be required giving references to the data stored. The format of plotted results shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval. Details of information and values to be stored on each record sheet in addition to the general information required but not limited to the details in **TABLE S10**.

10.13.2. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. the specified number of copies of each record sheet with necessary raw data within one working day of taking the readings.

10.13.3. If any anomalous readings are detected and verified to be correct, the S.O. shall be informed immediately.

10.13.4. Frequency of Readings

Each instrument shall be read immediately before and after each change in loading (i.e. each layer of embankment or structural fill, etc.) unless otherwise shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O.. Any instruments found to be faulty shall be promptly brought to the S.O.'s attention so that remedial measures can be implemented.

10.13.5. Anomalous Readings

Whenever sets of data are measured, they shall be compared to previous sets of data. If anomalous readings are present which differ from the expected values or trends, then further readings shall be taken immediately and the S.O. shall be informed. If the anomalous values persist, then the S.O. shall be informed and an investigation shall be carried out to find the reason(s) for the anomalous readings.

10.14. Report

10.14.1. General Information on All Records

All records of instrumentation including installation, readings or monthly summaries, shall contain the following information:

(i) Project name

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

(ii) Contract name and number

(iii) Instrument reference number and type

(iv) Dates and times of installation and completion,

(v) Summary of reading

(vi) Chainage and offset / coordinates in WGS 84

(vii) Personnel names, roles and responsibilities

(viii) Relevant comments or remarks

10.14.2. Installation Records and Reports

The Contractor shall prepare an installation record sheet for each instrument to be installed and submit to the S.O. for approval at least two (2) weeks before installation commences.

10.14.3. Monthly Monitoring Reports

10.14.3.1. A sample of the format of the report shall be submitted to the S.O. including all graphical presentations for approval at least 1 month before submission of the first monthly report unless specified by S.O.. Each monthly report shall include:

(i) A description/scope of monitoring works

(ii) Information on reading anomalies or corrections, if any, and factors which may influence measured data

(iii) Observations or remarks

(iv) A Drawing showing installed locations of instrumentation

(v) Data tabulations or plots of instrument readings include but not limited to the details in **TABLE S11.**

10.14.3.2. The Contractor shall submit four (4) sets of report (hardcopy and softcopy) verified by geotechnical specialists and endorsed by PEPC within seven (7) days after the end of each calendar month of monitoring.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S1: SAMPLING FREQUENCY AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GEOTEXTILE

Area of Geotextile (m^2)	Number of Rolls to be Sampled Representing the Area of Geotextile	Testing by the Contractor	
		Non-Woven Geotextile	High Strength Woven Geotextile
Initial 10,000 or part thereof	1	Tensile strength, Elongation, CBR puncture, Permeability, Effective Opening Size (O_{90}) or Apparent Opening Size (O_{95})	Tensile strength, Elongation
Each subsequent 100,000 or part thereof	1		

TABLE S2: SAMPLING FREQUENCY AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GEOGRID

Area of Geogrid (m^2)	Number of Rolls to be Sampled Representing the Area of Geogrid	Testing by the Contractor
		Geogrid
Initial 10,000 or part thereof	1	Tensile strength, Elongation
Each subsequent 100,000 or part thereof	1	

TABLE S3: GUIDELINES FOR GEOTEXTILE OVERLAP REQUIREMENTS AS A FUNCTION OF (FOUNDATION SOIL) STRENGTH

Soil CBR	Minimum Overlaps
>3	0.3 – 0.45 metre
1 – 3	0.6 – 1 metre
0.5 – 1	1 metre or sewn
< 0.5	sewn

(Source: AASHTO M288-06,2007)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S4: PROPERTIES OF NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE

Item	Properties	Test Standard	Unit	Types of Non-Woven (NW) Geotextile					
				NW 9	NW 13	NW 15	NW 19	NW 21	NW 24
1.	Wide width tensile strength	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 9	≥ 13	≥ 15	≥ 19	≥ 21	≥ 24
2.	Wide width elongation at break	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	%	≥ 35					
3.	CBR puncture resistance	ISO 12236 or ASTM D6241	N	≥ 1500	≥ 2100	≥2350	≥ 2850	≥3400	≥ 3850
4.	Cone drop	ISO 13433	mm	≤ 40	≤ 25	≤22	≤ 20	≤20	≤ 15
5.	Permeability at 50mm head	ISO 11058 or ASTM D4491	$l/m^2/s$	≥ 90	≥ 70	≥65	≥ 55	≥50	≥ 45
6.	Effective opening size, $O_{90,}$	ISO 12956	µm	≤ 120	≤ 100	-	≤ 90	-	≤ 90
	or								
	Apparent Opening Size, O_{95}	ASTM D4751	µm	≤ 270	≤ 240	≤210	≤ 190	≤180	≤ 180
7.	UV resistance	EN 12224	% retained after 430 hours	≥ 70					
		or							
		ASTM D4355	% retained after 500 hours						

Note:

ISO 10319: Geosynthetics — Wide-width tensile test
ASTM D4595: Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method
ASTM D4751: Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D4491: Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S5: PROPERTIES OF HIGH STRENGTH WOVEN GEOTEXTILE

Item	Properties	Test Standard	Unit	Types of High Strength (HS) Woven Geotextile*						
				HS 100/ 50	HS 200/ 50	HS 300/ 50	HS 400/ 50	HS 600/ 50	HS 800/ 50	HS 1000 /50
1.	Characteristics Short Term Strength – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 100	≥ 200	≥ 300	≥ 400	≥ 600	≥ 800	≥ 1000
2.	Characteristics Short Term Strength at 5% elongation – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 45	≥ 90	≥ 135	≥ 180	≥ 270	≥ 360	≥ 400
3.	Characteristics Short Term Strength – CD***	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 50						
4.	Elongation at Characteristics Short Term Strength – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	%	≤ 10						
5.	Long Term Design Strength at 120 years design life****	BS 8006	kN/m	≥ 55	≥ 110	≥ 170	≥ 220	≥ 355	≥ 475	≥ 590

* For high strength woven geotextile with required strength more than 800 kN/m, special design and specification shall be discussed with the designer
** MD: Machine Direction
*** CD: Cross Direction
****The long-term design strength assessment should take into consideration of reduction factors for creep, installation damage, environmental effects and extrapolation of data

Note:

ISO 10319: Geosynthetics — Wide-width tensile test
ASTM D4595: Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method
BS 8006: Code of practice for strengthened/reinforced soils

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S6: PROPERTIES OF GEOGRID

Item	Properties	Test Standard	Unit	Types of Geogrid (GD)*							
				GD 40	GD 60	GD 80	GD 100	GD 130	GD 150	GD 160	GD 200
1.	Characteristics Short Term Strength – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 40	≥ 60	≥ 80	≥ 100	≥ 130	≥ 150	≥ 160	≥ 200
2.	Characteristics Short Term Strength at 5% elongation – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 20	≥ 30	≥ 40	≥ 50	≥ 65	≥ 75	≥ 80	≥ 100
3.	Characteristics Short Term Strength – CD***	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	kN/m	≥ 30							
4.	Elongation at Characteristics Short Term Strength – MD**	ISO 10319 or ASTM D4595	%	≤ 10							
5.	Long Term Design Strength at 120 years design life ****	BS 8006	kN/m	≥ 20	≥ 30	≥ 40	≥ 50	≥ 75	≥ 80	≥ 85	≥ 105

* For geogrid with required strength more than 800 kN/m, special design and specification shall be discussed with The designer
** MD: Machine Direction
*** CD: Cross Direction
****The long-term design strength assessment should take into consideration of reduction factors for creep, installation damage, environmental effects and extrapolation of data

Note:

ISO 10319: Geosynthetics — Wide-width tensile test
ASTM D4595: Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method
BS 8006: Code of practice for strengthened/reinforced soils

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S7: PROPERTIES OF PREFABRICATED VERTICAL DRAIN

Item	Properties		Test Standard	Unit	Types of PVD	
					Type A*	Type B**
	Material	Core Filter			Continuous plastic drain core wrapped in non-woven geotextile material	
1.	Dimension of drain	Width		mm	100 ± 3	
		Thickness		mm	4 to 5	
2.	Coefficient of permeability of drain filter		ASTM D 4491	m/s	$\geq 1 \times 10^{-4}$	
3.	Discharge Capacity at Pressure, P=240kN/m^2 and Hydraulic Gradient, i=1		ASTM D 4716	m^3/s	$\geq 25 \times 10^{-6}$	$\geq 100 \times 10^{-6}$
4.	Apparent Opening Size, O_{95}		ASTM D 4751	μm	≤ 90	≤ 90
5.	Tensile strength of entire drain		ASTM D 4595	N	≥ 2500	≥ 2800
6.	Tensile strength of filter		ASTM D 4595	N/m	≥ 3000	≥ 6000
7.	Tensile elongation of entire drain at 1000N		ASTM D 4595	%	≤10	≤ 10

* PVD Type A: For common application where soft soil depth is generally <25m and less compressible soil [Vertical strain (Settlement) < 15%].
** PVD Type B: For more critical application such as when soft soil depth is generally ≥25m, highly compressible soil like peat [Vertical strain (Settlement) ≥ 15%]. This type of PVD can be used associated with vacuum preloading method or other special considerations based on engineering judgement of the designer.

Note:

ASTM D4491: Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity
ASTM D4716: Standard Test Method for Determining the (In-plane) Flow Rate per Unit Width and Hydraulic Transmissivity of a Geosynthetic Using a Constant Head
ASTM D4751: Standard Test Methods for Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D4595: Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Geotextiles by the Wide-Width Strip Method

TABLE S8: TYPICAL GRADINGS USED WITH THE DIFFERENT PROCESSES FOR STONE COLUMN

Process	Grading in mm
Dry top-feed process	40 to 75
Wet process	25 to 75
Dry bottom-feed process	8 to 50

TABLE S9: CONSTRUCTION PARAMETERS TO BE MONITORED DURING DSM INSTALLATION

Dry Method	Wet Method
• Air tank pressure • Time vs depth (penetration and retrieval rate) • Rotation speed (revs/min during penetration and retrieval) • The quantity of binder per metre of depth during penetration and retrieval	• Slurry pressure; air pressure (if any) • Time vs depth (penetration and retrieval rate) • Rotation speed (revs/min during penetration and retrieval) • The quantity of slurry per metre of depth during penetration and retrieval

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S10: DATA REQUIRED FOR EACH INSTRUMENT

Instrument	Data Required
Displacement marker	- distance from fixed point (m) (details to be given) including base reading - change in distance from fixed point relative to base readings (mm)
Settlement marker	- reduced level of top of rod (mRL) including base reading - change in reduced level of top of rod relative to base readings and previous reading (mm)
Building Settlement Marker	- reduced level of stud (mRL) including base reading - change in reduced level of stud relative to base readings and previous reading (mm)
Survey reference station	- chainage, offset, coordinates (in WGS 84) and reduced level of top of rod (m)
Deep levelling datum	- reduced level of datum (mRL)
Rod settlement gauge	- reduced level of top of rod (mRL) including base reading - original ground level at gauge location (mRL) - reduced level of ground adjacent to gauge (mRL) - record of fill placed (m) - total thickness of fill (m) - record of extensions (m) - settlement of plate relative to base readings and previous reading (mm)
Hydrostatic profile gauge	- reduced levels of survey pins (mRL) - original ground level every 10.0m along line of gauge (mRL) - level of fill every 10.0m along line of gauge (mRL) - thickness of fill along the line of the - gauge (m) - distance from end of access tube to point used as reference for longitudinal measurement (m) - listing of elevation of access tube relative to survey pin at 1.0m intervals (mRL) - graph of settlement of access tube relative to base readings and thickness of fill against distance along the tube - maximum settlement relative to base readings and previous reading and its location (mm)
Horizontal Inclinometer	- reduced levels of survey pins (mRL) - original ground level every 10.0m along line of gauge (mRL) - level of fill every 10.0m along line of gauge (mRL) - thickness of fill a long line of gauge (m) - distance from end of access tube to point used as reference for longitudinal measurement (m) - listing of elevation of access tube relative to survey pin at 0.5m intervals (mRL) - graph of settlement of access tube relative to base readings and thickness of fill against distance along the tube - maximum settlement relative to base readings and previous reading and its location (mm)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

Instrument	Data Required
Magnetic extensometer	- reduced level of top of access tube (mRL) - reduced level of ground adjacent to access tube (mRL) -distance of each magnet from top of tube (m) - reduced level of each magnet (mRL) - settlement of each magnet relative to base readings (mm)
Inclinometers	- reduced level of top of access tube (mRL) - reduced level of ground adjacent to access tube (mRL) - graph and listing of horizontal movement of access tube relative to base readings against depth
Combined magnetic extensometer and inclinometer	- reduced level of top of access tube (mRL) including base reading - reduced level of ground adjacent to access tube (mRL) -distance of each magnet from top of tube (m) - reduced level of each magnet (mRL) - settlement of each magnet relative to base readings (mm) - graph and listing of horizontal movement of access tube relative to base readings against depth depth to water from top of tube (m)
Standpipe piezometers	- depth to water from top of tube (mRL) including base reading - reduced level of top of tube (mRL) - reduced level of ground adjacent to standpipe (mRL) - water head (mRL) - change in water head relative to base readings (m)
Pneumatic piezometers	- water pressure reading (m water) including base reading - reduced level of piezometre tip as installed (mRL) - water head (mRL) - change in water head relative to base readings (m)
Vibrating wire piezometer	- water pressure reading (m water) including base reading - reduced level of piezometre tip as installed (mRL) - water head (mRL) - change in water head relative to base readings (m)

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE S11: DATA REQUIRED FOR EACH INSTRUMENT

Instrument	Data Required Plots and Summaries Required
Displacement marker	- deflection vs. time indicating direction of movement (tabulation and plot)
Settlement marker	- settlement vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Building settlement marker	- settlement vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Survey reference station	- chainage, offset coordinates and reduced level (tabulation)
Deep levelling datum	- reduced level (tabulation)
Rod settlement gauge	- thickness of fill and settlement of plate vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Hydrostatic profile gauge	- latest graph of settlement of access tube relative to base readings and fill thickness against distance along the tube - maximum gauge settlement and corresponding fill thickness vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Horizontal inclinometer	- latest graph of settlement of access tube relative to base readings and fill thickness against distance along the tube maximum gauge settlement and corresponding fill thickness vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Magnetic extensometer	- settlement of each magnet vs. time (tabulation and plot) - settlement of each magnet vs. depth for latest set of readings (plot)
Inclinometer	- latest graph of horizontal movement of access tube relative to base readings against depth - Maximum horizontal movement relative to base readings vs. time (tabulation and plot)
Combined Magnetic Extensometer Inclinometer	- as per magnetic extensometer and inclinometer described above
Standpipe piezometer /Pneumatic piezometer/ Vibrating wire piezometer	- water head vs. time (tabulation and plot) - excess water head vs. time (tabulation and plot) - all instruments in a profile plotted on the same graph

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

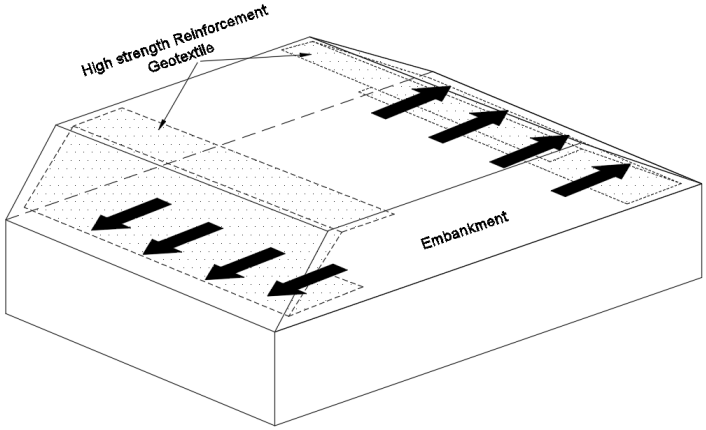
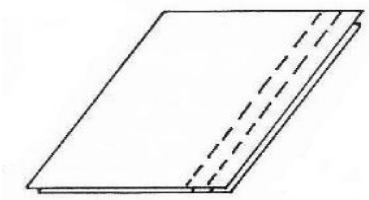
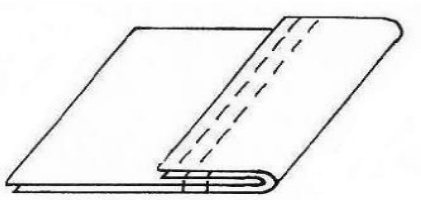


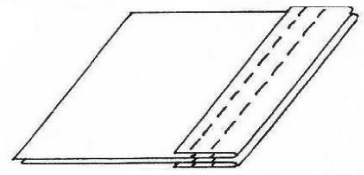
FIGURE S1: LAYING DIRECTION OF GEOTEXTILE



(i) Prayer Seam



(ii) J Seam



(iii) Butterfly Seam

FIGURE S1: TYPES OF SEAM WITH DOUBLE THREAD LOCK STITCH

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION T: ROADS AND HARDSTANDING		PAGE
1.	General	T1
2.	Flexible Pavement	T/1
3.	Horizontal Alignment, Surface Levels and Surface Regularity Of Pavement Courses	T/8
4.	Shoulders	T/8
5.	Concrete Pavement	T/10
6.	Road Furniture	T/10
7.	Street Lighting	T/11
8.	Traffic Signal System	T/11

@HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. The construction of roads and hardstanding shall generally be carried out only after completion of all drainage systems, services and ducts which may affect the Works, unless otherwise agreed by the S.O..

2. Flexible Pavement

2.1. Subgrade

2.1.1. Subgrade means that part of the embankment or existing ground in cutting which is immediately below the sub-base or lower sub-base of the road pavement and shoulders.

2.1.2. Material for the top 300mm of subgrade shall have a minimum soaked laboratory California Bearing Ratio (CBR) as shown on the Drawings when compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the MS 1056 Compaction Test (4.5kg Rammer Method). In the event CBR value not mentioned on the Drawings, a minimum CBR value of 10% shall be adopted.

2.1.3. Throughout the top 300mm of subgrade, the materials shall be compacted to not less than 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the MS 1056 Compaction Test (4.5kg Rammer Method).

2.1.4. In cut area, the top 300mm of the subgrade shall be scarified and recompacted to 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the MS 1056 Compaction Test (4.5kg Rammer Method). If the S.O. is fully satisfied that the subgrade in its natural state possesses a density exceeding the requirements, then the surface of the subgrade shall be trimmed and rolled to obtain a smooth finish.

2.1.5. Where the material in cut area is found to be unsuitable for use in the top 300mm of subgrade or to a suitable level to be determined by the S.O., it shall be removed and replaced with suitable material which shall be compacted as indicated above. Alternatively, stabilizing agent may be used subject to the S.O.'s approval.

2.1.6. The subgrade shall be finished in a neat and workmanlike manner, and the widths of embankments and cuts shall be everywhere at least of those specified or shown on the Drawings on both sides of the centre line. The top surface of the subgrade shall have the required shape, superelevation, levels and grades and shall be finished everywhere to within +10mm and -30mm of the required level.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.1.7. Where subgrade construction encounters rock surfaces:

2.1.7.1. Rock surfaces extend over the whole width of the formation:

The rock surface shall be trimmed to a free draining profile, at or below formation levels. No high spot shall protrude above the formation level. Any voids or cavities more than 0.5m below the formation level shall be filled up with approved crusher run, gravel or lean concrete having strength class of C12/15. The rock surface shall then be brought up to the formation levels with approved crushed rock or gravel, regulated and blinded.

2.1.7.2. Rock outcrop occurs over part of the formation only:

The rock outcrop shall be cut down to a level not less than 300mm below the formation level. The surface shall then be brought up to level with suitable subgrade material.

2.2. Drainage Layer

2.2.1. This work shall consist of furnishing, placing, compacting and shaping drainage layer on a prepared and accepted subgrade in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

2.2.2. Coarse aggregate shall be screened crushed hard rock and fine aggregate shall be screened quarry dust or sand. The aggregate shall be well graded and lie within the limits as shown in **TABLE T1.**

2.2.3. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of finished subgrade, the surface of the subgrade shall be, on completion of compaction and immediately before placing drainage layer, well closed and free from movement under the compaction plant and from ridges, cracks, loose material, potholes, ruts or other defects. Any damage to or deterioration of the subgrade shall be made good in accordance with sub-section 2.1.

2.2.4. The material shall be transported, laid and compacted at a moisture content within the range +1% to -2% of the optimum moisture content determined in compliance with BS 5835 and without drying out or segregation.

2.2.5. The drainage layer shall be placed and compacted to the required width and thickness as shown on the Drawings, in one single layer.

2.2.6. The material shall be spread and lightly compacted with tracked spreading plant or other approved equipment with consideration given to the protection of the subgrade.

2.3. Sub-base

2.3.1. This work shall consist of furnishing, placing, compacting and shaping sub-base material on a prepared and accepted subgrade in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.2. Sub-base shall be a natural or artificial mixture of locally available materials such as sand, gravel, crushed aggregate, etc. free from organic matter, clay lumps and other deleterious materials. It shall be well graded and conform to **TABLE T2** and the following quality requirements:

2.3.2.1. The CBR of the sub-base shall not be less than 30% or as shown on the Drawings when compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the BS 1377 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method) and soaked for four (4) days under a surcharge of 4.5kg. This shall involve carrying out a series of CBR tests at various dry densities, using the field moisture content. The field density must then be measured at a number of points using the sand replacement method and the CBR deduced from the mean of the field density measurements.

2.3.2.2. If more than 10% of the material is retained on the BS sieve size 20.0mm, the whole material can be assumed without test to have a CBR value of 30% or more.

2.3.2.3. The plasticity index when tested in accordance with BS 1377 shall be not more than 12.

2.3.2.4. The 10% fines value when tested in accordance with MS EN 933 shall be not less than 30kN.

2.3.2.5. The sand equivalent of aggregate fraction passing the No. 4 (4.75mm) sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D 2419 shall be not less than 45%.

2.3.3. Prior to placing any sub-base material, the underlying subgrade (particularly the top 300mm of the subgrade) shall have been shaped and compacted in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2.1. or sub-section 2.2. as appropriate. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of finished subgrade, the surface of the subgrade shall be, on completion of compaction and immediately before placing sub-base layer, well closed and free from movement under the compaction plant and from ridges, cracks, loose material, potholes, ruts or other defects. Any damage to or deterioration of the subgrade shall be made good in accordance with sub-section 2.1.

2.3.4. Sub-base material shall be transported, laid and compacted at a moisture content within the range +1% to -2% of the optimum moisture content without drying out or segregation.

2.3.5. Sub-base material shall be placed over the full width of the formation to the required thickness as shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O. in one (1) layer or more, each layer not exceeding 200mm compacted thickness. Where two (2) or more layers are required, they shall be of approximately equal thickness and none shall be less than 100mm compacted thickness.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.6. Each layer of sub-base shall be processed as necessary to bring its moisture content to a uniform level throughout the material suitable for compaction and shall then be compacted using suitable compaction equipment approved by the S.O. to not less than 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the BS 1377 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method). Compaction shall be carried out in a longitudinal direction along the roadbed and shall generally begin at the outer edge and progress uniformly towards the crown on each side in such a manner that each section receives equal compaction effort, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

2.3.7. All loose, segregated or other defective areas shall be removed to the full thickness of the layer, and new sub-base material laid and compacted.

2.3.8. The sub-base shall be finished in a neat and workmanlike manner and shall have an average thickness over any 100m length not less than the required thickness. The top surface of the sub-base shall have the required shape, superelevation, levels and grades, and shall be everywhere within the tolerances as specified in sub-section 3.2.

2.4. Crushed Aggregate Road Base

2.4.1. This work shall consist of furnishing, placing, compacting and shaping crushed aggregate road base material on a prepared and accepted subgrade or sub-base in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

2.4.2. Crushed aggregate road base material shall be crushed rock, crushed gravel or a mixture of crushed rock and gravel, which shall be hard, durable, clean and essentially free from clay and other deleterious materials. The material shall conform to the following physical and mechanical quality requirements:

2.4.2.1. The plasticity index when tested in accordance with BS 1377 shall be not more than 6.

2.4.2.2. The aggregate crushing value when tested in accordance with MS 30 shall be not more than 25%.

2.4.2.3. The flakiness index when tested in accordance with MS 30 shall be not more than 25%.

2.4.2.4. The weighted average loss of weight in the magnesium sulphate soundness test (5 cycles) when tested in accordance with AASHTO Test Method T 104 shall be not more than 18%.

2.4.2.5. The material shall have a CBR value of not less than 80% when compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the BS 1377 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method) and soaked for 4 days under a surcharge of 4.5kg.

2.4.2.6. The sand equivalent of aggregate fraction passing the No. 4 (4.75mm) sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D 2419 shall be not less than 45%.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.4.2.7. The gradation shall comply with the envelope as shown in **TABLE T3.**

2.4.3. Prior to placing any crushed aggregate road base material, the sub-base shall have been constructed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2.3.

2.4.4. Crushed aggregate road base shall be placed to the required width and thickness as shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O. in one (1) layer or more, each layer not exceeding 200mm compacted thickness.

2.4.5. Where two (2) or more layers are required, each layer shall be of approximately equal thickness and none shall be less than 100mm compacted thickness.

2.4.6. The material shall be spread using a motor grader of sufficient capacity or other approved mechanical spreader, at the optimum moisture content ±1%.

2.4.7. Compaction shall be carried out using suitable approved equipment, in a longitudinal direction, and begin at the lower edges and progress towards the crown, or in the case of superelevation towards the upper edge, in such a manner that each section receives equal compaction effort, sufficient to produce a density of not less than 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by BS 1377: Test 13.

2.4.8. Throughout the placing, adjustment of moisture content and compaction of crushed aggregate road base material, care shall be taken to maintain a uniform gradation of the material and prevent its separation into coarse and fine parts, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

2.4.9. The crushed aggregate road base width shall be everywhere at least that specified or shown on the Drawings on both sides of the centreline; and its average thickness over any 100m length shall be not less than the required thickness.

2.4.10. The surface of the road base shall on completion of compaction and immediately before placing bituminous surfacing be well closed and free from movement under the compaction plant and from ridges, cracks, loose material, potholes, ruts other defects.

2.4.11. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be removed to the full thickness of the layer, and new material laid and compacted. The addition of fine material will not be permitted.

2.4.12. The surface shall be to the required level and grade and comply with the tolerances as specified in sub-section 3.2.

2.5. Wet-Mix Road Base

2.5.1. This works shall consist of furnishing, placing, compacting wet-mix road base on a prepared and accepted sub-base in accordance with this Specification and the lines and levels as shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.5.2. Aggregate for wet-mix road base shall be crushed rock, crushed gravel or a mixture of crushed rock and gravel, which shall be hard, durable, clean and essentially free from clay and other deleterious materials.

2.5.3. The aggregate shall conform to the following physical and mechanical quality requirements:

2.5.3.1. The flakiness index when tested in accordance with MS EN 933 shall be not more than 25%.

2.5.3.2. The aggregate crushing value when tested in accordance with MS 30 shall be not more than 25%.

2.5.3.3. The weighted average loss of weight in the magnesium sulphate soundness test (5 cycles) when tested in accordance with AASHTO Test Method T 104 shall be not more than 18%.

2.5.3.4. The sand equivalent of aggregate fraction passing the No. 4 (4.75mm) sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D 2419 shall be not less than 45%.

2.5.3.5. The gradation shall comply with the limits shown in **TABLE T4.**

2.5.4. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of finished sub-base, prior to placing wet-mix road base material, any damage to or deterioration of the sub-base shall be made good in accordance with sub-section 2.3.

2.5.5. Wet-mix road base material shall be placed to the required width and thickness as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. in one (1) layer or more, each layer not exceeding 200mm compacted thickness. Where two (2) or more layers are required, they shall be of approximately equal thickness and none shall be less than 100mm compacted thickness.

2.5.6. The material shall be laid using a paving machine at moisture content +0.5% of the optimum which shall be maintained during the compaction operation.

2.5.7. Compaction shall be carried out using suitable approved equipment in a longitudinal direction, and begin at the lower edges and progress towards the crown, or in the case of superelevation towards the upper edge, in such a manner that each section receives equal compaction effort, sufficient to produce a density of not less than 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by BS 1377: Test 13.

2.5.8. Throughout the placing, and compaction of wet-mix road base material, care shall be taken to maintain a uniform gradation of the material and prevent its separation into coarse and fine parts.

2.5.9. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be removed to the full thickness of the layer, and new wet-mix road base material laid and compacted, the addition of fine aggregate only shall not be permitted.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.5.10. The wet-mix road base width shall be everywhere at least that specified or shown on the Drawings on both sides of the centreline. The average thickness measured over any 100m length shall be not less than shown on the Drawings or specified and the minimum thickness measured at any one point shall be not less than the thickness shown on the Drawings or specified **TABLE T5.**

2.5.11. The surface of the wet-mix road base shall, on completion of compaction and immediately before placing bituminous surfacing, be well closed and free from movement under the compaction plant and from ridges, cracks, loose material, potholes, ruts or other defects.

2.5.12. The surface shall be to the required level and grade and comply with the tolerances specified in sub-section 3.2.

2.6. Bituminous Pavement Courses

2.6.1. Bituminous Prime Coat

2.6.1.1. This work shall consist of the careful and thorough cleaning of the surface of a prepared and accepted unbound road base and cement-treated base (CTB), and the furnishing and application to the cleaned road base and CTB surface of a bituminous prime coat, all in accordance with this Specification and the lines, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

2.6.1.2. The materials, equipment and construction methods shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 4: Flexible Pavement JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2008-S4.

2.6.2. Bituminous Tack Coat

2.6.2.1. This work shall consist of the careful and thorough cleaning of the surface of a prepared and accepted bituminous or bitumen primed pavement course, and the furnishing and application to the cleaned surface of a bituminous tack coat prior to the construction of an overlying bituminous pavement course, all in accordance with this Specification and the lines, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as required by the S.O..

2.6.2.2. The materials, equipment and construction methods shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 4: Flexible Pavement JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2008-S4.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.6.3. Asphaltic Concrete

2.6.3.1. This work shall consist of furnishing, placing, shaping and compacting asphaltic concrete binder course and/or wearing course on a prepared and accepted bituminous or bitumen primed pavement course, and shall include the careful and thorough cleaning of surfaces which are to be covered prior to the application of bituminous prime coat and tack coat. The work shall be carried out all in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as required by the S.O..

2.6.3.2. The materials, mix design, equipment and construction methods shall be in accordance with JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2008-S4.

3. Horizontal Alignment, Surface Levels and Surface Regularity of Pavement Courses

3.1. Horizontal Alignment

3.1.1. The horizontal alignment shall be determined from the of the pavement surface shown on the Drawings. The edges of the pavement as constructed and all other parallel construction lines shall be correct within a tolerance of +50mm and -0mm from the centreline, except for kerbs, channel blocks and edge lines which shall be laid with a smooth alignment within a tolerance of +25mm and -0mm from the centreline.

3.2. Surface Levels of Pavement Courses

3.2.1. The design levels of pavement courses shall be calculated from the vertical profile, crossfall and pavement course thicknesses shown on the Drawings. Crossfall for hardstanding shall be constructed at a minimum of 2.5% gradient from the highest point of the area or as approved by S.O.. The level of any point on the constructed surface of a pavement course shall be the design level subject to the appropriate tolerances given in **TABLE T5.**

3.2.2. The combination of permitted tolerances in the levels of different pavement courses shall not result in a pavement thickness less than that shown on the Drawings. Each pavement course shall have an average thickness not less than that shown on the Drawings.

4. Shoulders

4.1. This work shall consist of furnishing, compacting and shaping earth, gravel or paved shoulder material on a prepared and accepted sub-base or subgrade, all in accordance with this Specification and the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings and/or as required by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2. Materials

4.2.1. Paved Shoulders

The bituminous surfacing and underlying pavement courses shall be constructed as described in the appropriate sections of this Specification.

4.2.2. Gravel Shoulders

Gravel shoulder material shall conform to the requirements for gravel surfacing material set forth in Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 4: Flexible Pavement JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2008-S4.

4.2.3. Earth Shoulders

Earth shoulder material shall be suitable material as described in Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 2: Earthworks JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2020-S2.

4.2.4. Construction

4.2.4.1. Shoulders shall be constructed in stages or in one operation as directed or approved by the S.O., but in no instance shall a shoulder be built up to a level higher than that part of the abutting carriageway structure which has been completed and accepted.

4.2.4.2. Prior to placing any shoulder material, the underlying sub-base or subgrade shall have been shaped and compacted in accordance with the provisions of Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 2: Earthworks JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2020-S2. respectively, and the abutting carriageway structure course or courses shall likewise have been shaped and compacted in accordance with the provisions of the appropriate sub-sections of this Specification. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of the underlying and abutting pavement courses, any damage to or deterioration of these underlying and abutting pavement courses shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O. before shoulder construction proceeds.

4.2.4.3. Shoulders shall be placed to the required width and thickness as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. in one (1) layer or more, each layer not exceeding 200mm compacted thickness at the point of maximum thickness. Where two (2) or more layers are required, they shall be of approximately equal shape and thickness, and none shall be less than 100mm compacted thickness at the point of maximum thickness.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2.4.4. Each layer of shoulder material shall be processed as necessary to bring its moisture content to a uniform level throughout the material suitable for compaction and shall then be compacted using suitable compaction equipment approved by the S.O. to not less than 95% of the maximum dry density determined in the BS 1377 Compaction Test (4.5kg rammer method). Compaction shall be carried out in a longitudinal direction along the shoulder and shall generally begin at the outer edge and progress uniformly towards the carriageway, except on super-elevated curves where rolling shall begin at lower edge and progress uniformly towards the higher edge. In all cases, compaction shall be carried out in such a manner that each section receives compaction effort appropriate to its thickness, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

4.2.4.5. Throughout the placing, adjustment of moisture content and compaction of shoulder material, care shall be taken to maintain a uniform gradation of the material and prevent its separation into coarse and separate parts, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

4.2.4.6. Where shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O., earth shoulders shall be turfed in accordance with Standard Specification for Roadworks Section 2: Earthworks JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2013-S2.

4.2.4.7. Shoulders shall be finished in a neat and workmanlike manner. The total width of carriageway and shoulder shall throughout be at least as specified or shown on the Drawings on both sides of the centreline. The top surface of each shoulder shall throughout have the required shape, super-elevation, levels and grades, within 10mm of the required plane, and shall provide a flush joint with the carriageway surface and shall be uniformly free draining away from the carriageway, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

5. Concrete Pavement

Concrete Pavement works shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2020 Section 5: Portland Cement Concrete Pavement.

6. Road Furniture

6.1. Corrugated Sheet Steel Beam Guardrail

The supply and method of installation of guardrails shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 6: Road Furniture JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2017-S6.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6.2. Traffic Signs

The supply and method of installation of traffic signs shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 6: Road Furniture JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2017-S6.

6.3. Road Markings

The supply and application of road markings shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 6: Road Furniture JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2017-S6.

6.4. Concrete Kerb

The supply and installation of concrete kerb shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 6: Road Furniture JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2017-S6.

7. Street Lighting

The supply and installation of street lighting shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 7: Street Lighting JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2011-S7.

8. Traffic Signal System

The supply and installation of traffic signal system shall be in accordance with Standard Specification for Road Works Section 8: Traffic Signal System JKR Specification No. JKR/SPJ/2008-S8.

TABLE T1: GRADATION LIMITS FOR DRAINAGE LAYER

B.S. Sieve Size (mm)	Percentage Passing by Weight
75.0	100
37.5	75 - 100
20.0	60 - 90
10.0	25 - 75
5.0	10 - 45
2.00	0 - 20
1.18	0 - 10

TABLE T2: GRADATION LIMITS FOR SUB-BASE

BS Sieve Size (mm)	Percentage Passing by Weight
75.0	100
37.5	85 - 100
20.0	65 - 100
10.0	45 - 100
5.0	25 - 85
0.600	8 - 45
0.075	0 - 10
The particle size shall be determined by the washing and sieving method of *BS 1377*.	

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE T3: GRADATION LIMITS FOR CRUSHED AGGREGATE ROAD BASE

B.S. Sieve Size (mm)	Percentage Passing by Weight
50.0	100
37.5	85 - 100
28.0	70 - 100
20.0	60 - 90
10.0	40 - 65
5.0	30 - 55
2.00	20 - 40
0.425	10 - 25
0.075	2 - 10
The particle size shall be determined by the washing and sieving method of *BS 1377*.	

TABLE T4: GRADATION LIMIT FOR WET-MIX ROAD BASE

B.S. Sieve Size (mm)	Percentage by Weight Passing
50.0	100
37.5	95 - 100
20.0	60 - 80
10.0	40 - 60
5.0	25 - 40
2.36	15 - 30
0.060	8 - 22
0.075	0 - 8
The particle size shall be determined by the washing and sieving method of *BS 1377*.	

TABLE T5: TOLERANCES IN SURFACE LEVELS OF PAVEMENT COURSES

Pavement Course	Tolerance
Wearing Course	±5mm
Binder Course	±5mm
Road base	+0mm to -20mm
Sub-base	+10mm to -20mm

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION U : DRAINAGE **PAGE**

1.	General	U/1
2.	Excavation And Backfilling	U/1
3.	Materials	U/3
4.	Surface Drainage	U/5
5.	Subsoil Drain	U/6
6.	Sumps	U/7
7.	Piling Works	U/7
8.	Culverts	U/7
9.	On-Site Detention	U/9
10.	Stormwater Pumping	U/10
11.	Bio-Ecological Drainage System (BIOECODS)	U/10
12.	Types Of Lining	U/11
13.	Brickwork	U/12

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. All drainage works shall conform to the latest requirements of the Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia (MSMA)/ MS 2526 and for Works in Sarawak shall comply with Sarawak Urban Stormwater Management (SUStoM).

1.2. The works shall include the construction of surface drains, sumps, culverts, subsoil drains, and other drainage structures in accordance with the above requirements or as directed by the S.O..

1.3. Drainage works shall be constructed to the lines, levels, grades and cross-sections shown on the Drawings or to suit the site as approved by the S.O..

1.4. The site drainage system shall be constructed to direct the runoff from the entire site to the storage area. There shall be no flooding, ponding, silting-up either during construction or after completion of the works. The quantity and quality of runoff from post development area shall be maintained to be the same or less than pre-development condition.

1.5. Final discharge point shall be identified and approved by the relevant local Authority. Where necessary, the existing drainage system shall be upgraded to ensure they are fully functional.

2. Excavation and Backfilling

2.1. All general excavation works shall be as specified in SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

2.2. The Contractor shall notify the S.O. sufficiently in advance of the beginning of any excavation so that cross-section elevations and measurements shall be taken of undisturbed ground. The natural ground adjacent to the structure shall not be disturbed without permission of the S.O.. The excavation works shall be carried out so as not to cause any danger or obstruction to the traffic or public.

2.3. All excavation shall be inspected and approved by the S.O. prior to further work being carried out.

2.3.1. Excavation of Hard Materials/Rock

2.3.1.1. Hard materials/rock encountered in the trench excavation shall be removed to the approval of the S.O.. Layer of rock encountered along the bottom of the excavation shall be cut and trimmed to the required level.

2.3.1.2. Voids formed at bottom of the trench due to the removal of rocks shall be backfilled to the required level with 20mm concrete strength class C16/20 or other suitable materials, well rammed and compacted all to the approval of the S.O..

2.3.1.3. Jagged surfaces of rocks at the bottom of the excavation due to the trimming shall be levelled and smoothened with sand blinding to the approval of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.3.2. Excavation of Soft Materials

When, in the opinion of the S.O., the foundation material is soft or otherwise unsuitable, the Contractor shall remove and insert foundation fill material or concrete as specified or shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O.. It shall be placed and compacted in layers not more than 150mm thick or as directed by the S.O..

2.4. Excavation for Drain Trenches

2.4.1. The trench shall be excavated to a depth intended or shown on the Drawings. The blinding material shall be laid immediately after the excavation.

2.4.2. Should the bottom of the trench be inadvertently excavated below the specified level, it should be brought back at the Contractor's expense to the correct level with good selected earth or sand, carefully rammed into place.

2.4.3. The trench bottom shall be of sufficient width to allow adequate working space for the pipe workers. Trenches deeper than 1.5 m shall be provided with any trench support method, approved by the S.O.. The Contractor at all times shall ensure the excavated trench is in the safe working condition for the workers.

2.4.4. Unless otherwise specified, excavated material shall not be deposited at the edges of the trench.

2.5. Excavation for Culvert

2.5.1. The earthworks at the required location shall be constructed to a level at least 600mm above the top of culverts design levels or to the top of subgrade levels, whichever is lower. The culverts specified to be constructed in trench conditions shall be excavated in accordance with sub-section 2.6.

2.5.2. Where drainage conditions or other circumstances so require, the S.O. shall direct the Contractor to construct the culvert without first constructing the earthworks to the level specified above, in which case excavation, and foundation preparation shall be in accordance with sub-section 2.7.

2.6. Trench Method

2.6.1. The trench to receive culvert shall have sufficient width and depth to enable the placing of bedding material. The bottom of the trench shall be trimmed to suitably smooth plane surface which shall be kept free from water, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

2.6.2. Rock or other hard material encountered shall be excavated to a depth as directed by S.O.. The excavated hard material shall be replaced with suitable material uniformly compacted in layers of not more than 150mm compacted thickness to provide satisfactory support for the culvert, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

2.7. Open Ground Method

2.7.1. Where existing ground levels are above top bedding material design levels and firm foundation materials are encountered, excavation and foundation preparation shall be similar to the described in trench method above. Otherwise, a firm foundation plane shall be prepared, which shall be essentially free draining along the line of the culvert by trimming the existing ground, or such fill as it is necessary to place and compact, over a width sufficient to permit satisfactory construction of the pipe bedding, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

2.7.2. Where soft or unstable soil is encountered in the foundation, it shall be excavated over a width of at least 1.5 times the outside of each side of the culvert centre-line to the depth directed by the S.O. and replaced with suitable material uniformly compacted in layers of not more than 150mm compacted thickness to provide satisfactory support for the pipe, all to the satisfaction of the S.O..

2.8. Backfilling

2.8.1. Drainage trenches shall be backfilled immediately after completion of drain laying or installation of culverts and as soon as the S.O. has inspected and given his approval.

2.8.2. Backfilling with approved fill materials shall be placed evenly in layers not exceeding 150mm. To provide uniform support, loose thickness of fill materials on both sides of the drain shall be thoroughly compacted with mechanical rammers. This procedure shall be followed for the whole depth of drain section.

2.8.3. All spaces excavated under this Specification and not occupied by a permanent structure shall be backfilled with material free from large lumps, wood and extraneous material.

2.8.4. Backfill shall be in layers not more than 150mm compacted thickness. Each layer of backfill shall be wetted uniformly as necessary and compacted to the same requirements as the adjacent undisturbed material. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., hand tamping shall not be permitted.

2.8.5. In placing the backfill, the material shall be to the same height on both sides of the structure. If conditions require backfilling appreciably higher on one side, the additional material on the higher side shall not be placed until the S.O. is satisfied that the structure has enough strength to withstand any pressure created.

3. Materials

3.1. Basic construction materials shall comprise the following;

3.1.1. Granular Bedding Material

The foundations shall be of granular bedding material suitably graded broken rubble, crushed stone, crushed gravel, sand or other material as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.2. Concrete Bedding

3.1.2.1. Concrete for blinding, bedding and cast-in-situ drains shall be as shown on the Drawings and as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING.

3.1.2.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, concrete bedding shall be of concrete strength class C20/25 and blinding for the foundations of structure such as drains, sumps and culvert shall be of concrete strength class C12/15 or as directed by the S.O..

3.1.3. Cement Mortar

3.1.3.1. Cement mortar, unless otherwise specified, shall contain 1 part ordinary Portland cement to 3 parts fine aggregate by volume. Water shall be added to the mix to produce a suitable consistency for the intended use, all to the approval of the S.O..

3.1.3.2. The ingredients for mortar shall be measured in proper gauge boxes and mixed on a clean boarded platform or in an approved mechanical batch mixer.

3.1.3.3. All mortar shall be used within 45 minutes of mixing and no reworking of mortar shall be permitted thereafter.

3.1.4. Ordinary Backfill Material

3.1.4.1. Ordinary backfill material shall be of suitable material as defined in SECTION C: EARTHWORK.

3.1.4.2. Materials from swamps, peats or topsoil and other highly organic clay or silt, materials containing logs, stumps or boulders, which are susceptible to combustion, and any other materials which, by virtue of their physical or chemical composition or at their moisture content will not compact properly, shall not be used for filling.

3.1.5. Granular Backfill Material

3.1.5.1. Granular backfill material shall be sand, crushed stone, crushed gravel or a mixture of crushed and natural aggregates, shall be essentially free from vegetative and other organic matter and clay, and shall not contain lateritic or concretionary materials. The material shall conform to the following physical and mechanical quality requirements:

i) The fines shall be non-plastic;

ii) Sand shall have a gradation conforming to the envelope shown in **TABLE U1**;

iii) Material other than sand shall have a gradation conforming to one of the envelopes shown in **TABLE U2**.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.5.2. The granular backfill shall be placed in layers not to exceed 150mm in depth and each layer shall be thoroughly compacted by means of packers or mechanical tampers to a relative compaction of not less than 95% Standard Proctor Density for the backfill material at optimum moisture content.

4. Surface Drainage

4.1. Surface drains shall be constructed with regard to both operation and ease of maintenance and adequate gradient shall be provided to enable self-cleansing flow.

4.2. Where gradient designed is not practical or above the finished level, the Contractor shall submit their proposal for the approval of the S.O.

4.3. Reinforced concrete struts shall be provided for all drain side walls exceeding 0.9m height. Handrails shall be provided for open drains more than 1.2m width and / or maximum depth as specified in **TABLE U3**.

4.4. Types of Surface Drains

4.4.1. Surface drains of all types shown on the Drawings shall be constructed either unlined or lined using cast in situ concrete, precast or porous concrete drain sections or stone pitching.

4.4.2. Unlined (Earth) Drains

4.4.2.1. The Contractor shall refer to approved plans for location, extent and construction details as shown on the Drawings, or otherwise directed by the S.O.. Clearing shall be done only when is necessary to provide access for personnel and equipment installation. Roots, stumps and other debris shall be removed and disposed off properly and not be used to build the bank.

4.4.2.2. Excavation for unlined/ earth drains shall be trimmed to form a smooth, firm surface to the required lines, levels, grades and cross-sections as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

4.4.2.3. Any areas of over excavation shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O., all at the contractor’s expenses.

4.4.2.4. The sides of cut drain shall not be steeper than 1:1.5 (V:H), while fill slopes shall not be steeper than 1:2 (V:H). The surface water shall be discharged to a stable outlet such that soil erosion is prevented from occurring.

4.4.3. Lined Drain

4.4.3.1. Lined drains shall be constructed from material proven to be structurally sound and durable and have satisfactory jointing systems. Unless otherwise stated on the Drawings, the maximum steepness of the side slopes for lined open drains shall be as indicated in **TABLE U4**.

4.4.3.2. All concrete works shall conform to the requirement in SECTION D: CONCRETING of this Specification or unless otherwise specified.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.4.3.3. Lined drains shall be constructed by the following means;

i) Cast In Situ Concrete Drains

a) Cast in-situ concrete drains shall be concrete strength class C20/25 unless otherwise stated. Weep holes shall be cast in-situ as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

b) Where the concrete grade is found to be of the lower grade, the S.O. shall request the Contractor to do the rectification work according to the requested proper method.

ii) Precast Concrete Drain

a) Precast concrete block inverts shall be of the shapes and dimensions as shown on the Drawings and shall be of concrete strength class C20/25 or unless otherwise specified.

b) The joint shall be grouted with cement mortar (1:3) and weep holes shall be provided as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

c) The S.O. shall have access to the casting yards where the proprietary precast concrete product are being utilized. A copy of the manufacturer's test certificate shall be provided to the S.O..

d) All inspections shall be conducted in the present of the S.O. and any rectification works shall be carried out any accordance to the method as approved by the S.O..

iii) Cascade Drains

a) Cascade drains shall be constructed from precast concrete drain units and laid stepping on a 150mm thick bed of mass concrete of concrete strength class C20/25 or as shown on the Drawings or as approved by the S.O..

5. Subsoil Drain

5.1. This work shall include supply and installation of subsoil drains, constructed in accordance with these Specifications at locations and in accordance with the lines, levels and grades as shown on the Drawings and/or to suit the site as approved by the S.O..

5.2. Minimum gradient of 1:200 shall be provided for the drain to discharge into existing stormwater system, open drain, creek or pond in the area unless otherwise stated on the Drawings. The discharge shall not create an unwanted bog.

5.3. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, lateral drains shall have a minimum slope of 1: 200 to ensure water always flowing even though there are undulations and laid at minimum 2m spacing at 45° to the main pipes/ collector drain.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.4. The pipes for subsoil drains shall be made up preferably of the materials/ system as stated below or as approved by the S.O.:

i) Perforated Corrugated Double Wall HDPE pipe

ii) Porous concrete pipes comply to MS 525

iii) Proprietary System

All proposed materials shall be approved by the S.O..

5.5. Filter Material

5.5.1. Filter material shall consist of hard, clean, sand conforming to the grading limits given in **TABLE U5**. The material passing the 425µm sieve shall be non-plastic when tested in accordance with BS 1377.

5.5.2. Geotextile shall be of non-woven type thermally bonded as approved by the S.O. Trenches shall be lined with geotextile filter fabric as shown on the Standard Drawings or otherwise approved by the S.O.. Where fabric requires jointing, it shall be stitched and overlapped with a minimum of 500mm at transverse joints and the full trench width at the top shall be provided. Subsoil drains shall be laid, bedded and jointed as detailed on the Drawings.

6. Sumps

6.1. Sumps shall be constructed as accordance to the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. to facilitate changes in level and flow within a drainage system. All sumps shall be covered either by concrete slab or galvanized steel grating hinged to the seating frame on the sumps for safety purposes.

6.2. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, sumps of depth less than 1.5m (internal depth) shall be made up of brickwalls of minimum 225mm thickness. Sump of depth (internal depth) more than 1.5m shall use reinforced concrete strength class C20/25 or otherwise specified on the Drawings.

6.3. The invert levels of pipe/ drain to the sump inlet as shown on the Drawings.

7. Piling Works

7.1. Wherever applicable, all piling works shall comply with the requirements as specified in SECTION D: FOUNDATION WORKS AND WORKS BELOW LOWEST FLOOR LEVEL.

8. Culverts

8.1. The work shall comprise of supply and installation of either reinforced concrete pipe culverts or precast box culverts, including the end treatment components such as headwall, wingwalls, aprons and sumps and channel protection works, all in accordance with these Specifications and details as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.2. Culvert Bedding

8.2.1. Type A bedding material shall consist of concrete strength class C20/25, complying with SECTION E: CONCRETING unless otherwise stated on the Drawings.

8.2.2. Type B bedding shall consist of clean, natural sand or gravelly sand of suitable gradation and quality with maximum particle size of not more than 20mm.

8.3. Culvert Components

8.3.1. Culvert shall be constructed with barrel and end treatments including headwalls, endwalls, wingwalls, outlet protection, inlet improvement and debris control structures.

8.4. In each culvert, the following markings shall be clearly shown:

i) Size

ii) Date of manufacture

iii) Name and trademark of the manufacturer

8.5. Pipe Culverts

8.5.1. Reinforced concrete pipes shall conform to the requirement of MS EN 1916 and shall be approved by the S.O..

8.5.2. Minimum cover to concrete pipe culvert shall be 600mm to avoid undesirable load action. Where the minimum cover cannot be achieved, the concrete pipe shall be surrounded in concrete.

8.5.3. Installation of Pipe Culverts

8.5.3.1. Culverts shall not be installed at any location until the type of pipe, the exact location, the lines, levels and grades, the length of pipe and details of inlet and outlet structures have been confirmed and approved by the S.O..

8.5.3.2. Special requirements recommended by the manufacturer with respect to assembly and installation shall be complied. Where elliptically reinforced pipe sections are used, care shall be taken to ensure that the loading axes are positioned exactly vertically.

8.6. Precast Box Culverts

8.6.1. Precast box culverts shall conform to the requirement of MS 1293-1 and shall be approved by the S.O..

8.6.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, the precast box culvert shall be capable of withstanding a proof load test of 112.5kN applied over an area of 320mm x 320mm at any position on the cover slab.

8.6.3. Precast box culverts shall be laid on Type B bedding with layer of crushed aggregate of maximum particle size not exceeding 50mm as shown on the Drawings or directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.6.4. The maximum gap between each culvert shall not be more than 13mm and the difference in level shall less than 3mm. The gap shall be filled with cement mortar (1:3) with smooth finished.

8.6.5. To ensure uniform bearing, a layer of cement grout shall be spread along the top of the walls of the invert where the lid shall sit.

8.7. The S.O. reserves the right to request for test certificates and further tests to be carried out on samples, all at the Contractor's expenses.

8.8. An individual section of culvert shall be rejected due to any of the following:

i) Fractures or cracks passing through the wall, except for a single end crack that does not exceed the depth of the joint.

ii) Defects that indicate imperfect proportioning, mixing and moulding.

iii) Surface defects indicating honeycombed or open texture.

iv) Damaged ends where such damage would prevent making a satisfactory joint.

8.9. All culverts damaged during laying, handling, transporting, or any other time shall be replaced, all at the Contractor’s expenses. Rejected culverts shall be marked and removed from the Site.

8.10. Extension of Existing Culverts

8.10.1. Existing structures

The existing wing walls, aprons and concrete bedding shall be demolished wherever indicated on the Drawings to expose the existing culvert on the side(s) to be extended. The end of the existing culvert to be extended shall then be wire-brushed or some other means to give a clean end.

8.10.2. Extension joints

Extension joints shall be formed as shown on the drawings and such material to be of a type approved by the S.O. and in accordance with the manufacturer’s specification or otherwise specified on the Drawings.

9. On-Site Detention

9.1. On-site detention (OSD) facilities shall be constructed in accordance with the Drawings and conform to the relevant authorities requirements.

9.2. The construction of OSD facilities shall include the system components at the inlet, storage and outlet zone to cater outflow discharges without causing adverse effects on downstream properties. Fencing and warning signs shall be provided as shown on the Drawings.

9.3. Maintenance shall be done periodically or as and when the silt has accumulated to 0.3m thick. The desilted material shall be transported to disposal site approved by S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10. Stormwater Pumping

10.1. Wherever applicable, all works involving stormwater pumping shall comply with the requirements as specified in Mechanical and Electrical works specification.

11. Bio-Ecological Drainage System (BIOECODS)

11.1. All Bio-Ecological Drainage System (BIOECODS) works shall comply with the requirements as specified in BIOECODS Specification (JKR 20601-0266-21) or its latest revision.

11.1.1. The work shall include the supply and installation of the ecological drainage system in accordance with project specifications and Drawings, or as directed by the S.O..

11.1.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, drain reserves for ecological drainage system shall be at least five (5) metres from the side of the road pavement.

11.1.3. Materials

11.1.3.1. All Subsurface ecological drainage products used shall comply with the specifications and requirements of the manufacturer.

i) The material shall be resistant to chemical and bacterial attack.

ii) Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, all soil and subsurface product interface shall have a layer of geotextile to prevent fine particles from entering the drainage system.

iii) If damage occurs to one of the geotextile fabric during installation, repairs shall be carried out by placing new material over the damaged area by allowing 300mm excess on all sides and then fixing with silicon adhesive.

11.1.4. Filter Materials

11.1.4.1. Filter material shall be of hard and clean river sand normally used in construction of subsoil drains to give better infiltration rates.

11.1.4.2. The material passing the 0.425mm sieve shall be non-plastic when tested in accordance with BS 1377.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

12. Types of Lining

12.1. Stone Pitching

12.1.1. Construction

12.1.1.1. This work shall consist of the construction of all structures or part of structures to be composed of stone pitching either grouted or ungrouted as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O. including erosion protection pavements and aprons, drain linings, culvert inlets and outlets, etc..

12.1.1.2. The work shall be carried out to the lines, levels, grades, dimensions and cross-sections shown on the Drawings and as approved by the S.O..

12.1.2. Stone

12.1.2.1. Stone shall be clean roughly quarry stone, or pit or river cobbles, or a mixture of any of these materials, and shall be essentially free from dust, clay, vegetative matter and other deleterious materials.

12.1.2.2. Unless otherwise specified, individual pieces of stone shall be approximately cubical or spherical and shall have a minimum dimension of 100mm and a maximum dimension of 250mm. The stone shall be hard, tough, durable and dense. They shall be resistant to the action of air and water, and suitable in all respects for the purpose intended.

12.1.3. Grouted Stone Pitching

12.1.3.1. Prior to construction grouted stone pitching, the surfaces against which it is to be placed shall have been finished to the satisfaction of the S.O.. Notwithstanding any earlier approval of these finished surfaces, any damage to or deterioration of them shall be made good to the satisfaction of the S.O. before grouted stone pitching is placed.

12.1.3.2. Construction of grouted stone pitching shall commence at the lowest part of each structure or section of a structure and continue progressively upward. Long structures such as drain linings and slope protection pavements shall be constructed in sections of practicable lengths, to the approval of the S.O..

12.1.3.3. Stones shall then be firmly set by hand into the mortar, densely packed against adjacent stones and built up to form a stone structure of more or less uniform thickness which shall nowhere be less than 150mm (measured perpendicularly to the surface covered).

12.1.3.4. All voids in the structure shall be packed solidly with mortar and stone spalls; however, the surfaces of stones in the exposed faces and edges shall not be covered with mortar.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

12.1.3.5. The exposed surfaces and edges of the structure shall be constructed such that they have as large a proportion as practicable composed of stone faces. Weep holes shall be provided as shown on the Drawings or as directed by the S.O..

12.1.3.6. Mortar which has been mixed for more than 45 minutes shall not be used in the works. The work shall be carried out and finished all to the approval of the S.O..

12.1.4. Ungrouted Stone Pitching

12.1.4.1. Where shown on the Drawings, ungrouted stone pitching shall be hand set to provide maximum interlocking effect. The stones, the largest of which shall be used at the bottom, shall be well bedded on a 75mm layer of gravel or aggregate rammed to an even surface. The whole work shall be finished to the approval of the S.O..

13. Brickwork

13.1. The bricks shall comply with the requirements of MS 76 and as specified in SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM of this specification. All bricks shall be clean, sound, hard, well burnt, proper size and shall give a clear ring when struck. Bricks shall be obtained from manufacturers approved by the S.O..

13.2. Brick Laying

13.2.1. Brickwork shall be executed with cement mortar and shall be of the thickness and bonds as shown on the Drawings. Bricks shall be kept damp until used and shall be laid on a full bed of mortar.

13.2.2. The brickwork shall be true to line and plumb, and courses shall be kept truly level. The thickness of mortar joints shall not exceed 10mm and shall be such that four (4) courses of brickwork form a height of 300mm.

13.2.3. Any brickwork that is damaged shall be taken down and rebuilt and the joints raked out and pointed as directed by the S.O.. Any such remedial work shall be at the Contractor's expenses.

13.3. Plastering Works

13.3.1. All exposed brickwork surfaces shall be plastered. The plaster shall be applied in two (2) coats generally to a total thickness of 20mm and shall be finished with a steel trowel for internal surfaces and with a wooden float for external surfaces.

13.3.2. Application of plain plaster shall comply with MS 794.

13.3.3. Weep holes shall be provided as shown on the Drawings or as approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE U1: GRADING LIMITS FOR SAND BACKFILL

B.S. Sieve Size	% Passing by Weight
10.0mm 5.0mm 1.18mm 300 µm 150 µm	100 90 - 100 45 - 80 10 - 30 2 - 10

TABLE U2: GRADING LIMIT FOR GRANULAR BACKFILL OTHER THAN SAND

B.S Sieve Size	% Passing by Weight		
	A	B	C
37.5mm 28.0mm 20.0mm 10.0mm 5.0mm 2.0mm 425 µm 75 µm	100 70 -100 60 - 90 45 - 75 30 - 60 20 - 50 10 - 30 0 - 2	- 100 70 - 100 45 - 75 35 - 65 25 - 50 10 - 30 0 - 2	- - 100 - 45 - 75 30 - 60 15 - 35 0 - 2

TABLE U3: MAXIMUM DEPTHS OF OPEN DRAIN

Cover/Handrail Fence Condition	Maximum Depth (m)
Without protective covering	0.6
With solid or grated cover	1.2

TABLE U4: MAXIMUM STEEPNESS OF THE SIDE SLOPES

Drain lining	Maximum steepness of the maximum side slopes (V:H)
Concrete, brickwork and blockwork	Vertical
Stone Pitching	1:1.5
Grassed/Vegetated, rock riprap	1:2

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE U5: FILTER MATERIAL

B.S. Sieve Size	% Passing By Weight
10.0mm	100
5.0mm	90 - 100
2.36mm	75 - 100
1.18mm	55 - 90
600µm	35 - 59
300µm	8 - 30
150µm	0 - 10

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION V : SEWERAGE	PAGE
1. General	V/1
2. Material	V/1
3. Layout	V/1
4. Excavation	V/1
5. Pipes and Fittings	V/3
6. Joint for Sewer Pipes	V/3
7. Pipe Laying	V/4
8. Bedding, Haunching And Surround	V/5
9. Connections	V/5
10. Manholes, Inspection Chambers and Valve Chambers	V/5
11. Septic Tank, Small Sewage Treatment System (SSTS) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	V/7
12. Connections to the Public Sewerage Line	V/8
13. Testing for Sewer Pipes Installation	V/8
14. Backfilling	V/11

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. This section shall comply with the latest Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN) requirement, Malaysian Sewerage Industry Guideline (MSIG), MS 1228 or any other relevant standards approved by the Government.

1.2. This section of the Works shall be carried out strictly with the provisions of all legislation, regulations and by-laws currently in force with regard to and in connection with the works as specified in Section A.

1.3. The Works to be done under this section unless otherwise shall consist of the supply, delivery, construction, and testing of all sewerage works and ancillary works, and all necessary works up to the point of final discharge of the effluent. In the case of discharge into the public sewer or the package sewage treatment plant, the Works shall terminate up to and including the last manhole or intercepting trap of the system. This section of the Works shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the appropriate by-laws and to the approval of the S.O..

1.4. The Contractor is responsible to ensure that all works are carried out by a competent person and any submission for approval to the Certifying Agency appointed by SPAN.

2. Material

2.1. Cement, Sand, Aggregates and Bricks

2.1.1. Cement, sand and aggregates shall be as specified in SECTION E: CONCRETING. All bricks used unless otherwise shown on the Drawings shall be clay bricks as specified in SECTION F: WALL SYSTEM.

2.2. Sewerage Pipe

2.2.1. The Contractor shall use sewer pipes from suppliers approved by the relevant authorities' and the S.O. before being installed.

2.2.2. The Contractor shall submit the certificate and test report of sewer pipe to the S.O. for approval.

2.2.3. The Contractor shall make sure the sewer pipe is stored and/or stacked in such manner to prevent breakage.

3. Layout

The whole sewerage work shall be carried out according to the layout as shown on the Drawings unless otherwise instructed by the S.O..

4. Excavation

4.1. Generally, all excavation works in this section unless otherwise specified hereunder shall be as specified in SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.2. The Contractor shall carry out survey works and any other necessary preliminary work to determine the sewer pipe alignment, method of excavation and protection and all related works. Excavation works clearance from the building/ road shall be 1 metre. The pipe alignment shall be approved by the S.O. before the Contractor starts the excavation works.

4.3. The trench shall be excavated to the depths intended or as shown on the Drawings and shall be finished and trimmed to the correct level and grade. Unless indicated otherwise, the bottom of the trench shall be graded so that the pipe invert slopes evenly between the appropriate outlet invert of the preceding manhole and the inlet invert of the next manhole.

4.4. The trench shall be excavated to such width so as to ensure that a minimum working space of 300mm will be available on each side of the pipe when properly aligned. At all joints, the trench shall be excavated to give a minimum working space of not less than 300mm all-round the joint.

4.5. The sides of all excavation unless otherwise approved by the S.O. shall be cut vertical and where necessary shall be protected against caving in by timbering or other temporary shoring to the approval of the S.O.. If the trench is more than 1.5m, the Contractor shall provide support for the trench to avoid collapse, settlement or movement of the banks.

4.6. The trench excavation shall not advance more than 100m ahead of the completed backfilled pipeline. Pipe shall be laid in all trenches that have been excavated at the end of each day's work, unless the Contractor get approval from the S.O. to do otherwise.

4.7. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to identify, protect and support all existing service utilities within 3 metres of excavation or work to be performed and to arrange with the services owner or authority for the temporary closure, removal and subsequent replacement or relocation as approved by the S.O..

4.8. The trench should be excavated precisely to ensure the sewer pipe will be in the centre of the trench. The bottoms of the trenches for all sewers shall be carefully and truly graded, formed and lined according to the grades and dimensions as shown on the Drawings.

4.9. Should the ground be so wet or soft and does not form a firm base for the pipe, and if it is deemed necessary in the opinion of the S.O. then the trench shall be excavated 225mm below the intended level or shown on the Drawings and then brought to the correct level with good selected earth, quarry dust or sand well rammed into place. Such deepening of pipe trench and filling back shall be treated as a variation under the terms of the Contract. Should the bottom of the trench be inadvertently excavated below the specified level, it shall be brought back at the Contractor's expense to the correct level with good selected earth, quarry dust or sand carefully rammed into place.

4.10. The Contractor shall remove any water that collects in the trenches while sewer pipes are being laid. Water encountered shall be disposed of by the Contractor in a manner satisfactory to the S.O..

4.11. Excess material from the trench excavation shall be located 600mm (minimum) away from the trench.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4.12. When excavating pipe trenches in roadway or other paved surfaces, the Contractor shall first remove all metal, slabs or bricks forming the existing pavement to the width of the trenches and reinstate to the approval of the S.O. after the trenches have been backfilled. The Contractor must make sure that not more than half of the width of a roadway shall be disrupted at any one time during the sewerage work.

4.13. Generally, where rock is encountered in the trench excavation, it shall be removed to the approval of the S.O.. Where layer of rock is encountered along the bottom of the excavation, it shall be cut and trimmed to the required level of the trench. All voids formed at the bottom of the trench by the removal of rocks shall be back filled to the required level with concrete strength class of C20/25 or other suitable materials well rammed and compacted to the approval of the S.O.. Uneven surfaces of rocks at the bottom of the excavation due to the trimming shall be levelled and smoothen with sand blinding to the approval of the S.O..

4.14. If the works required pipe jacking, the Contractor shall provide method statement for S.O.'s review and approval.

4.15. The Contractor shall ensure that the work performed is safe and in compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

4.16. The Contractor shall halt the excavation works once the medium of protection and signage of existing utilities area is visible. The Contractor shall use suitable tools and method as approved by the S.O. to further excavate the particular area.

4.17. Existing drains, gutters and channels shall not be obstructed. Existing drains affected by the works shall be realigned to ensure continual operation.

5. Pipes and Fittings

5.1. Generally, all sewer pipes and fittings shall comply with the relevant authorities' guidelines.

5.2. Sewer pipes used for gravity types of sewer shall be a minimum size of 150mm for service connection and 225mm for public sewer.

5.3. Sewer pipes for force mains (which require pump) shall comply with the relevant authorities' guidelines.

6. Joint for Sewer Pipes

6.1. Generally, all joints shall comply with the relevant authorities' guidelines.

6.2. Unless otherwise approved by the S.O., joints of flexible and watertight type shall be used on all sewer pipes. The spigot and socket of each pipe shall be cleaned and lubricated before the running of each joint.

6.3. Couplings shall be made either of the same materials as the pipe or other material to the approval of the S.O.. The pipes and coupling shall have accurately machined or moulded tapered ends, the internal taper of the couplings matching the external taper of the pipes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7. Pipe Laying

7.1. All pipes shall be laid in compliance with the relevant authorities' guidelines and in accordance with the sizes, locations, dimensions, grades and other particulars as shown on the Drawings. Each pipe shall be carefully inspected upon arrival at Site. Sewer pipes shall be carefully stored. Defective pipes shall be marked and removed from the site forthwith.

7.2. Prior to fixing or laying all pipes and fittings shall again be carefully inspecting for damage and only those found to be sound in every aspect shall be fixed or laid. Any pipes, specials, et cetera found to be damaged in any way shall be clearly marked, set aside and removed from the Site.

7.3. No pipe shall be laid until the trench has been inspected and approved by the S.O..

7.4. The pipes shall be gently lowered into the trench by means approved by the S.O.. No pipes shall be rolled or dropped into the trench. The pipe shall be laid true to alignment as shown on the Drawings or as instructed by the S.O.. Interior and exterior of each pipe at the joint shall be thoroughly cleaned before the joint is made. Pipes shall be laid from the downstream end towards the upstream end.

7.5. To prevent the entry of earth and other materials into the pipes, the Contractor shall provide and fix suitable stops for efficiently closing all open ends of pipes in the trench while work is not actually being carried out at such open ends.

7.6. Socketed pipes shall be laid with the sockets laid against the direction of flow. At every position of pipe joint's, the bedding shall be recessed sufficiently.

7.7. Where sewer pipes are to be laid on concrete bed, hunched or encased in concrete surrounds, these shall be as shown on the Drawings.

7.8. The gravity sewer pipes shall be laid to the gradients as shown on the Drawings. Where the gradients are not shown on the Drawings, the pipe shall be laid to the following gradients as shown in the **TABLE F1**.

7.9. The invert level of each pipe laid shall be checked during laying and immediately after laying as shown on the Drawings.

7.10. Where sewer pipes are laid above ground, they shall be supported at intervals to the details as shown on the Drawings or to the approval of the S.O..

7.11. Minimum depth of cover from crown of pipe to the finish road or ground level shall be minimum of 450mm unless shown otherwise on the Drawings or instructed by the S.O..

7.12. Sewers pipes shall not be laid above the water pipes. A minimum vertical clearance of 1.0m shall be provided between the crown of a sewer pipe and the bottom of a water pipe. The horizontal clearance between sewer and water pipelines shall be 3.0m where applicable unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

7.13. Sewer line shall not be constructed under buildings, permanent structures or private lots and stagnant water bodies unless otherwise approved by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.14. Other requirements

For easy identification of underground forced sewer mains, the layout shall be planted with marker posts at every 200m length and at every change of pipe direction. Valve chambers provided shall have adequate access for operations and maintenance.

8. Bedding, Haunching and Surround

8.1. Concrete bed, haunching and surround shall be of concrete strength class of C20/25.

8.2. Typical bedding is to be used for all pipes under normal site condition unless directed by the S.O..

8.3. Only approved materials are allowed to be used for pipe embedment.

8.4. The bedding material shall be placed as soon as possible after the base of the trench is prepared and excess water has been removed.

8.5. Whenever the bedding is disturbed, the pipe shall be raised to allow for repair works to be done.

8.6. Any pegs or other temporary aids for levelling works shall be removed before any pipe being laid.

8.7. All bedding shall comply with the relevant authorities' guidelines and in accordance with the sizes, locations, dimensions, grades and other particular as shown on the Drawings.

9. Connections

9.1. The Contractor shall allow and provide for all bends, junctions, traps, gullies as shown on the Drawings or where necessary. If a gully is used, it shall be of the inlet type, and shall be set level on a concrete base, with a riser to finish 50mm above the surrounding surface level, complete with concrete surrounds rendered on all sides and galvanized iron grating. Bends turned up to receive various stacks shall be set on concrete bases to the approval of the S.O.. The bends at the foot of vertical stacks shall be of gentle radius type.

9.2. All underground fittings shall be completely surrounded in concrete and the Contractor shall allow for any additional excavation and jointing of pipes.

10. Manholes, Inspection Chambers and Valve Chambers

10.1. Manholes, inspection chambers and valve chambers shall be constructed with the sizes, locations, spacing between manholes, and details shown on the Drawings and the relevant authorities' guidelines. Unless otherwise shown or specified, all dimensions on the plan shall be the inside measurement.

10.2. Manholes and inspection chambers shall be protected by lining/ coating to prevent corrosion of the concrete due to sulphide attack. Internal walls shall be either rendered with minimum 20mm thick sulphate resistant cement mortar or lined with PVC, HDPE or epoxy coating.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.3. Manholes

10.3.1. Manhole Covers and Frames

10.3.1.1. No manhole shall be constructed on the road and hard standing unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

10.3.1.2. Manhole covers, and frames shall comply with the relevant authorities' guidelines and be equipped with safety features such as locking device, and hinge to prevent rocking due to traffic and to provide a theft proof design.

10.3.1.3. All surfaces of manhole's covers and frames supplied shall be coated as stated in the relevant authorities' guidelines with either:

(i) Hot applied bituminous material complying with BS EN 10300 (Steel tubes and fittings for onshore and offshore pipelines. Bitumen hot applied materials for external coating).

(ii) Cold applied bituminous material complying with BS 3416 (Specification for bitumen-based coatings for cold application, suitable for use in contact with potable water)

10.3.2. Manhole Testing (Before Backfilling)

10.3.2.1. Water-tightness test shall be conducted where no visible leakage shall occur between the manhole cover and its seating in the frame when tested in accordance with the relevant authorities' guidelines.

10.3.2.2. A visual inspection shall be conducted on all the external and internal section of each manhole in accordance with the relevant authorities' guidelines. Particular attention shall be given to:

(i) The slope of benching.

(ii) Joints to pipes.

(iii) Transitions at entry and exits.

(iv) Joints in the structure.

(v) Quality of concrete finish.

(vi) Water-tightness of manhole covers and surround.

10.4. Inspection Chambers

10.4.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, inspection chambers shall be constructed using clay bricks on concrete foundation with strength class of C20/25. The dimensions shall be as shown on the Drawings.

10.4.2. Each inspection chamber shall have channels and open channel junctions of sizes as shown on the Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.4.3. Concrete benching shall be to a gradient of 1:6 and shall be with strength class of C20/25 concrete finished with 19mm steel trowelled waterproofed cement and sand (1:3) rendering.

10.4.4. The internal sides of the inspection chambers shall be lined with 20mm thick high alumina cement mortar or minimum of two (2) layers coal tar epoxy as approved by the S.O..

10.4.5. Externally, the exposed concrete or brick surfaces shall be rendered with 12mm cement and sand mortar (1:3) and terminated 150mm below the finished ground level. All internal angles shall be rounded off.

10.4.6. Inspection chambers shall be provided with covers and unless specified or as shown on the Drawings, covers shall be of medium duty 450mm x 600mm cast iron covers with air tight frames.

10.4.7. The usage of inspection chamber shall be restricted for internal sanitary uses only and shall not be located on the carriageway/ vehicle routes.

11. Septic Tank, Small Sewage Treatment System (SSTS) and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)

11.1. Septic tank, SSTS and STP shall be constructed as shown on the Drawings complying to the relevant authorities' guidelines and to the approval of the S.O..

11.2. All septic tank, SSTS and STP shall be approved only by SPAN. The material shall be supplied by the supplier listed by SPAN.

11.3. The quality limit for sewage effluent at the discharge point shall comply with Environmental Quality Act (EQA) 1974 or latest. The limit for sewage effluent at the discharge point shall comply with Standard A of EQA as in **APPENDIX F1.**

11.4. Prior to the installation of the sewage treatment system, the Contractor shall submit to the S.O. the approved drawings duly endorsed by the authority, system design, method statement including structural, foundation, external work and M & E work duly certified by a Competent Person.

11.5. The procedures for certification of sewerage services are given in the relevant authorities' guidelines. Sewage treatment system shall be approved by the Local Authority/ Certifying Agency before installation at site. The submission approval to the Local Authority/ Certifying Agency is as per **APPENDIX F1.**

11.6. The S.P. shall provide specification on construction and installation of the system and during these periods, the Local Authority/ Certifying Agency will carry out inspection to ensure the compliance of their requirements. The S.P. shall adhere to the certification procedures for planning, system and design approval until the approval of final inspection prior to handing over.

11.7. Upon the completion of the installation of the sewage treatment system and prior to the issuance of the CPC, the Contractor shall submit the following documents to the S.O. for information and record:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.7.1. S.P.'s Guarantee against any defects or damages during a period of five (5) years from the date of CPC due to any defect, fault or insufficiency in design, material or workmanship or against any other failure which an experienced Contractor may reasonably contemplate but shall not include normal replacement and maintenance. The terms of the Guarantee shall be such as approved by the S.O..

11.7.2. As-built Drawings and Operation Manual and Maintenance (OMM) of the sewage treatment system certified by a Professional Engineer with Practicing Certificate (PEPC) registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia.

12. Connections to the Public Sewerage Line

12.1. Connections to the public sewerage line, if any, shall be strictly carried out in accordance with requirements of the relevant Authorities' guidelines and to the approval of the S.O..

12.2. Connection to public sewerage line can only be carried out by licensed Contractor upon approval by the Local Authorities/ Certifying Agency.

12.3. The type and location of connections shall be determined by the Local Authorities/ Certifying Agency. Examples of the type of connections are connection to a manhole or a connection to a sewer through junction or saddle fittings.

12.4. For direct connection to existing public sewer of diameter 375mm or less, the connection shall be made using a proper Y-junction fitting. The typical connection configuration of junction is shown on the Drawings.

12.5. Saddle connections may only be permitted where the existing sewer is at least two (2) pipe sizes greater than the proposed connection pipe. Only saddles specifically designed for the type and size of the sewer to be connected to shall be used.

13. Testing for Sewer Pipes Installation

13.1. The Contractor shall carry out tests to the sewer pipes installation in accordance with the method of statement and requirements as described hereinafter. The Contractor shall give reasonable notice in writing to the S.O. before such tests to be carried out.

13.2. Testing of pipework shall be carried out and wherever possible, such testing shall be carried out from manhole to manhole. Short branch pipes connected to a main sewer between manholes shall be tested as one system with the main sewer. Long branches and manholes shall be separately tested.

13.3. Subject to type of pipe and size, pipes shall be subjected to either low water pressure tests, CCTV test or any other test required by the relevant Authorities' guidelines and to the approval of the S.O..

13.4. Low water pressure test

13.4.1. The low water pressure test is commonly used for checking the water-tightness of the joints and the integrity of the sewer pipes.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

13.4.2. For the water test, the pipe shall be subjected to an internal test pressure of 2m head of water above the crown of the pipe at the higher end but not more than 7m at the lower end. Steeply graded pipe shall be tested in such a manner that the above maximum heads are not exceeded.

13.4.3. The test shall be carried out by filling the sewer with water slowly to the required head and bleed air from behind the upstream plugs. Maintain the water head for 2 hours. Top up the water as required.

13.4.4. Check the leakage at the plugs and the test apparatus during the pressurizing period and the constant pressure holding period. Release the water pressure if leakage occurs. Make the necessary repairs and adjustments before pressurizing again.

13.4.5. Commence the test immediately after the last adjustment of water head in the preceding 2 hours period.

13.4.6. Add water to maintain the starting water head every 5 minutes during the test period of 30 minutes. Record the total amount of water required for readjustment.

13.4.7. The test is considered pass when:

13.4.7.1. The loss of water does not exceed 1 litre per hour linear metre per metre internal diameter for VCP and reinforced concrete pipes.

13.4.7.2. There shall be no loss of water for pipe other than VCP and reinforced concrete pipes.

13.4.7.3. There is no visible leakage at the joints for all pipe types.

13.5. Closed-circuit Television (CCTV) Testing (if required)

13.5.1. General

CCTV inspection where required shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant Authorities' guidelines to enable detection of sewer defects such as cracks, deformations, collapse, dislocation etc. which are not detected by normal means.

13.5.2. Inspection Requirements

13.5.2.1. A CCTV Inspection Contractor with Permit Holder Class D registered with the relevant Authorities shall be appointed to carry out the inspection works and the inspection work shall be witnessed by the S.O..

13.5.2.2. General Inspection Coverage

Initial CCTV testing and inspection shall be conducted for a minimum 10% random selection of sewer pipes including all manholes and connections in accordance with the relevant Authorities' guidelines.

13.5.2.3. High Risk Areas
100% CCTV inspection shall be conducted for sewer pipes including manholes laid in the ground with high risk of failure and having the following characteristics:

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

a) Average depth of 6m or more

b) Pipe diameter above 600mm.

c) Areas that have restricted vehicular access for repair (e.g. central business district).

d) Crossing under buildings, roads, railway, rivers and lakes including their reserve.

e) Ground slopes greater than 30° inclination.

f) All sewers installed using pipe jacking method and horizontal drilling method.

g) All diversion or re-alignment of existing sewer networks.

h) All single private developments (with PE > 30) connecting to existing main sewer.

13.5.3. Witness

Representative from Certifying Agency, S.O., Consultant representative and Contractor responsible for the construction of sewer shall be present at the onset for CCTV inspection at each project Site.

13.5.4. Documentation

13.5.4.1. Within seven (7) days after completion of the inspection, the Contractor shall submit to the Certifying Agency and S.O. the following:

(i) Two (2) copies of digital records; and

(i) One (1) copy of hardcopy report and recommendation

13.5.4.2. The format of the report and documentation shall be in accordance with the relevant Authorities' guidelines. All documents shall be certified and duly signed by the qualified person responsible for the CCTV inspection declaring the authenticity of the recording submitted and done in accordance with the procedure stated in the relevant Authorities' guidelines.

13.5.4.3. Documents shall be submitted to S.O. for the acceptance of completion of works.

(i) Photographs showing sewer pipe laying during and after construction.

(ii) Testing certificates.

(iii) Supervision report.

(iv) As–built Drawings.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

13.5.4.4. During Defects Liability Period

If any blockages, damages, seepages occur to the sewer networks during the Defects Liability Period, the S.O. may require the Contractor to carry out further CCTV inspection to determine the cause within 24 hours.

14. Backfilling

14.1. After the pipes have been tested and approved, the trench shall be backfilled with approved fill material, free from rock and other hard material, well compacted around the pipes up to a level of at least 300mm above the top of the pipes. After this has been approved, the remaining excavation shall be backfilled in 300mm layers, each layer being well compacted. The bedding details and the types of fill material shall in accordance with Drawings and the relevant Authorities' guidelines.

14.2. Trench support shall be progressively removed during the backfill work.

14.3. There shall be at least 300mm of cover over the sewer pipe before light mechanical compaction can commence.

14.4. There shall be at least 1000mm of cover (depth of backfill) over the sewer before heavy mechanical compaction can commence.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

APPENDIX F1

TABLE F1: GRADIENT OF SEWER PIPES

Size diameter (mm)	Gradient
100	1 : 60
150	1 : 80
225	1 : 110
250	1 : 120
300	1 : 140
375	1 : 170
450	1 : 200

NOTE: Not applicable for force mains.

TABLE F2: PARAMETER LIMITS FOR SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENTS

Parameter	Effluent discharge to rivers/stream				Effluent discharge to stagnant water bodies*			
	Standard A		Standard B		Standard A		Standard B	
	Absolute	Design	Absolute	Design	Absolute	Design	Absolute	Design
BOD5	20	10	50	20	20	10	50	20
SS	50	20	100	40	50	20	100	40
COD	120	60	200	100	120	60	200	100
AMN	10	5	20	10	5	2	5	2
Nitrate Nitrogen	20	10	50	20	10	5	10	5
Total Phosphorus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	2	10	5
O&G	5	2	10	5	5	2	10	5

NOTES 1) N/A = not applicable.
2) All values in mg/l unless otherwise stated.
3) *Stagnant water bodies refer to enclosed water bodies such as lakes, ponds and slow-moving watercourses where dead zone occurs.
4) A: Discharge upstream of water supply sources.
5) B: Discharge downstream of water supply sources.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE F3: SEWERAGE WORK SUBMISSION

No.	Type of System	Allowable Population Equivalent (PE)	Document Requirement
1.	Individual Septic Tank (IST)	6 - 30	Pre-Tender Sewerage Works Application (SWA) Post-Tender Sewerage Works Completion (SWC)
	Network Connection (Single Manhole directly connected to Existing Manhole)	No limit	
2.	Small Sewage Treatment System (SSTS)	31 - 149	SWA (Pre-Tender) SWC (Post-Tender)
3.	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	150 – 5,000	Refer Table F4

NOTE: 1) The submission procedure might change due to authority requirement.
2) Only for single manhole (outside property boundary) connected direct to existing manhole (public sewer) – fall under low risk category (submit SWA and SWC)

TABLE F4: SEWERAGE WORK SUBMISSION FOR STP

No.	Item	Description	Submitting Person / Person in Charge
1.	PDC 1	Planning Approval	HODT
2.	PDC 2	(i) Sewer pipe reticulation (ii) SSTS/STP Detail Design	(i) HODT (ii) S.O./Contractor
3.	PDC 3	Detail for Structural Plans and Design Calculations	S.O./Contractor
4.	PDC 4	Detail for Electrical Design and Drawing	S.O./Contractor
5.	PDC 5	Details for Equipment and Material Data Sheets (EMDS)	S.O./Contractor
6.	PDC 6	Notice of Commencement Sewerage Works/Septic Tank Works	S.O./Contractor
7.	PDC 7	Notice of Intermediate Inspection of Sewerage Works	S.O./Contractor
8.	PDC 8	Notice of Final Inspection	S.O./Contractor
9.	PDC 9	Declaration by Competent Person Who Supervised the Septic Tank Works.	S.O./Contractor

NOTES 1) PDC – Planning, Design and Construction
2) The submission procedure might change due to authority requirement.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION W: WATER RETICULATION **PAGE**

1.	General	W/1
2.	Local Authority's Approval, Fees and Deposit	W/1
3.	Products and Materials	W/1
4.	Inspection	W/2
5.	Water Reticulation	W/2

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. The Works in this section shall comply with the latest regulations of SPAN, Uniform Technical Guideline (UTG) and any other relevant standards approved by the Government. The Works in Sabah and Sarawak shall comply with the relevant State Water Authority's (SWA) regulations and guidelines.

1.2. The water reticulation and internal cold water plumbing works shall be executed by personnel with valid permits issued by the relevant Authorities' as stipulated under Water Service Industry Act 2006. The Contractor shall be responsible for employing such personnel and all the works performed by them.

2. Local Authority's Approval, Fees and Deposit

The Contractor shall comply with the Local Authority's requirements to obtain the necessary approval for storage of materials along the road shoulders and work permit to cut across the metal road. All necessary fees and deposit for obtaining approvals from the Local Authority's to execute the works shall be borne by the Contractor. The Contractor shall liaise with the Local Authority before commencement of work, regarding trenching work crossing metaled road and along road shoulder.

3. Products and Materials

3.1. All products and materials to be incorporated in the work shall be new and unused. Materials to be used within the scope of work shall be those approved by the relevant Authorities. When the quality of a material or process is not specifically set forth in the approved products and materials list, the drawings, or the specifications, the best available quality of the material or process shall be provided, subject to the approval of the S.O.. The pipe material from the tapping point to the bulk meter that will be handed over shall be inspected by the Water Service Provider.

3.2. All products and materials shall be supplied by suppliers registered with the relevant Authorities. The Contractor shall provide proof to the S.O. in the form of a valid Confirmation Letter or Certificate of Registration issued by the relevant Authorities to the supplier. The products and materials shall also be subjected to other terms and conditions mentioned in these specifications.

3.3. All products and materials shall be of makes and models tested and approved for use. It is the Contractor's responsibility to verify that products and materials received for the Works conform to the current approved products and materials supplied by the relevant Authorities' registered suppliers.

3.4. All products and materials shall be transported, handled and stored in such a manner as to prevent damage or deterioration.

3.5. All products and materials furnished shall be subject to inspection for compliance with these specifications and all other appropriate specifications. The Contractor shall make an application to the S.O. for inspection at least five (5) days in advance of starting any work.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

4. Inspection

The S.O. shall at all times have access to the work wherever it is in preparation or progress and the Contractor shall provide proper facilities for such access and for inspection. The Contractor shall provide safe means to inspect the work. Failure or oversight of the S.O. or his representative to reject defective materials at the time of use, or to reject improper work at the time it is performed, shall not diminish the Contractor's obligations to comply with Drawings and Specifications. The Contractor shall remove and replace any faulty materials and work at no additional cost to the Government upon discovery of the defects or upon receipt of notice from the S.O. to do so.

5. Water Reticulation

5.1. Setting Out

All settings out for pipe laying works shall be performed by the Contractor's surveyor. Generally, stakes for alignment and grade shall be set at 10m intervals. The survey shall conform to the lines, grades, and dimensions shown on the Drawings. The Contractor shall preserve all monuments, benchmarks, survey markers and stakes. In case of their removal or destruction by the Contractor or his employees, agents or subcontractors, the Contractor shall be liable for the cost of their replacement. The pipeline from the tapping point to the bulk meter that will be handed over shall be inspected by the Water Service Provider.

5.2. Excavation

5.2.1. General

All general excavation works shall be as specified in SECTION C: EARTHWORKS.

5.2.2. Excavation for Pipe Trenches

5.2.2.1. Before commencing the excavation of pipe trenches, the routes of the pipelines shall be pegged out accurately. Strong sight rails shall be fixed and maintained at each change of gradient, and at as many intermediate points as may be necessary but not exceeding 100m apart. On these rails shall be marked the centre line and level to which the pipes are to be laid, and such rails shall be maintained in position and at the correct level from the time the excavation commences until backfilling is completed. The run of pipe trenches opened up ahead of pipe laying operations at any one time shall not be more than:

(i) 100m if the pipe laying operations are in an urban area,

(ii) 300m if the pipe laying operations are in the side tables of a trunk road, or

(iii) 600m if the pipe laying operations are in unoccupied land schemes or housing estates under development or are in the side tables of minor rural roads.

5.2.2.2. The S.O. may, at his absolute discretion, vary the distances stated above if he considers that traffic, road, weather or physical conditions warrant the variation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.2.3. Unless the S.O. permits otherwise, the trenches shall be excavated to the widths given in **TABLE W1**.

5.2.2.4. Where pipes are to be laid on a concrete bed, the width of the excavation at the bottom of the trench shall be the width of the underside of the concrete bed. At all joints, the trench shall be so excavated as to give a working space of not less than 300mm all around the joint. Where bends are made by deflecting pipes at joints the trench shall be widened to permit this operation. The sides of the trench shall be cut vertically, and where necessary, shall be protected against caving in by timbering to the approval of the S.O..

5.2.2.5. The trench shall be excavated to the intended depths or shown on the Drawings and shall be finished and trimmed accurately to level and grade.

5.2.2.6. Should the ground be so wet or soft that, in the opinion of the S.O., it does not form a firm base for the pipe, or should rock be encountered at the bottom of the trench, the trench shall be excavated 250mm below the level intended or shown on the Drawings and then brought back to the correct level with good selected earth or sand well rammed into place. Such deepening of the pipe trench and filling back shall be treated as a variation under the terms of the Contract. Should the bottom of the trench be inadvertently excavated below the specified level, it shall be brought back, at the Contractor's expense, to the correct level with good selected earth or sand carefully rammed into place.

5.2.3. Excavation of Road Crossings

5.2.3.1. No trench is to be excavated in the carriageway unless specific approval has been given by the relevant road authority. The whole operation of excavation and reinstatement of the trench shall be completed as quickly as possible. The Contractor shall ensure that minimum interference to traffic flow is maintained at all times.

5.2.3.2. A joint site inspection shall be arranged by the Contractor before the commencement of work if requested by the road authority. After pegging out, the Contractor shall inform the road authority and the police of the actual date of commencement at least one week in advance of and on the day of commencement.

5.2.3.3. If specific approval has been given to lay services across the road by open excavation, proper cutting of the metalled pavement shall be done and the Contractor shall ensure that the top edges of the excavation are neat and straight.

5.2.3.4. All materials from the excavation, if accepted for backfilling shall be neatly stacked outside the carriageway. Where there is no place to stack the excavated materials outside the carriageway, the excavated materials shall be removed from the work site immediately after excavation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.3.5. Where specific approval has been given by the road authority for half-width construction, the traffic lanes may be reduced to not less than 5.0m wide, and where necessary, the shoulder should be strengthened to accommodate traffic load to the satisfaction of the S.O. by the Contractor and at the Contractor's expenses.

5.2.3.6. Trenches shall be provided with adequate shuttering, walling and struts to prevent the adjoining road pavement from cracking and subsiding.

5.2.3.7. If a road diversion is required, the Contractor shall build it to the specifications of the road authority. It shall be maintained in good motorable condition until the reinstatement is completed.

5.2.3.8. Carriageway excavation across important and busy roads and junctions shall be carried out during off-peak hours. The S.O. shall specify the appropriate times based on the merits of each case and such conditions shall be strictly adhered to by the Contractor.

5.2.4. Excavation of Rock in Trench

Rock shall mean those geological strata of hard material which necessitates the use of blasting or approved pneumatic tools for their removal. Solid boulders found in trench excavations and foundation pits shall be considered as rock if such boulders are of size each exceeding 0.08m³. Shale and clay boulders shall not be classified as rock. The S.O.'s decision as to whether or not the material of the excavation is to be classified as rock shall be final. The Contractor shall be entitled to extra payment for rock excavation only if reasonable notice is given to the S.O. to examine and measure such material prior to breaking up. The volume of rock excavated shall be taken as its volume in-situ before it is broken up.

5.2.5. Pipe Bedding

The pipe bedding and foundation shall be prepared according to the Drawings. No pipes shall be laid until the S.O. has inspected and approved the pipe bedding and foundation. Any work that has been carried out without the approval of the S.O. shall, on the instructions of the S.O., be uncovered or removed by the Contractor and reinstated to the S.O‘s approval at the Contractor's own expense

5.2.6. Crossing Water Courses

Where the pipeline crosses underneath streams, culverts and other water courses, the Contractor shall be deemed to have allowed for all additional measures necessary for the proper construction of the pipeline especially maintaining the flow of water.

5.2.7. Backfilling of Pipe Trenches

5.2.7.1. After the pipe laying has been approved by the S.O. and before the pipelines are tested, sufficient backfilling of the trenches will be permitted to prevent "snaking" and to maintain the pipes in position, but all joints shall be left exposed. In any other locality where the trench may be filled with water and cause flotation of the pipes, or elsewhere as may be decided by the S.O. the backfilling shall follow the pipe alignment as closely as possible.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.7.2. In backfilling pipe trenches, only approved materials free from stones or rocks or other hard materials shall be carefully spread along the trench bottom between the pipes and the trench walls to a depth of about 150mm and shall be hand-rammed. Further layers each of about 150mm thick of the same materials shall then be spread and rammed in the same manner up to the top of the pipes. The remainder of the backfilling may consist of coarse materials free from boulders and large earth clods. It shall be placed in layers each of 150mm thickness and hand or mechanically rammed until the backfill is 300mm above the top of the pipes. The rest of the trench backfill shall be in layers each of 300mm thickness and compacted by a mechanical vibrating tamper to finish off slightly proud of the surrounding ground. The degree of compaction of each layer shall not be less than 95% of the dry density obtainable using the BS 1377 Compaction Test. The Contractor shall make good any settlement to avoid the formation of drains or gullies within the refilled trenches.

5.2.7.3. Approved fill material to be used as backfill to the top of the pipes shall be uniform low plasticity granular material. The material shall be free from all organic or other materials subject to decay. Highly plastic or expansive soils or clay shall not be used. The filling material shall be readily compactable to its maximum density and must not form mud, or otherwise breakdown when wet.

5.2.7.4. Should the material being placed as fill or backfill while acceptable at the time of selection, become unacceptable to the S.O. due to exposure to weather conditions or due to flooding or have become puddled, soft or segregated during the progress of the works, the Contractor shall, at his own expense, remove such damaged, softened or segregated material and replaced it with fresh approved material.

5.2.7.5. Where the pipeline crosses a road, approved sand shall be used as fill material up to the road formation level.

5.2.8. Backfilling of Excavations Other Than Pipe Trenches

5.2.8.1. Backfilling of all excavations shall not be carried out until the Works therein have been inspected and approved by the S.O.. In backfilling excavations other than pipe trench excavations, portions of the excavated materials may be used with the approval of the S.O.. Where required, approved materials shall be brought to the site for backfilling works. The materials shall be deposited and spread in layers not more than 300mm deep, and each layer shall be thoroughly rammed by a mechanical vibrating tamper or smooth wheel roller and watered if required.

5.2.8.2. If directed by the S.O, the backfilling shall be finished off slightly proud of the surrounding ground to allow for settlement, but the Contractor shall make good any settlement which may occur during the construction of the Works and during the Defects Liability Period of the Contract at his own expense.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2.9. Road Reinstatement

5.2.9.1. Road reinstatement works shall be carried out by the Contractor to a standard equivalent or superior to the road condition existing prior to excavation and to the requirements of the relevant road authority and approval of the S.O..

5.2.9.2. All backfilling shall be done by the Contractor with approved sand. No organic soil, broken premix or stones are to be used. The sand shall be compacted in 225mm layers. The degree of compaction of each layer below the pavement course shall not be less than 95% of the dry density obtainable using the BS 1377 Compaction Test. The Contractor shall bear the cost of such tests and shall make good any works which are found to be unsatisfactory.

5.2.9.3. Sand material shall be deposited in layers on both sides of the pipe simultaneously and thoroughly compacted and around the pipe working alternately on either side of the pipe until the trench has been filled up to the base course formation level.

5.2.9.4. The Contractor shall reinstate the road pavement by replacing, in the proper sequence, any block or metaling removed to the requirements of the relevant road authority and the approval of the S.O.. The road surface shall be reinstated with new materials of the type existing on site. Edges of the reinstated road pavement shall be straight and neatly finished to match the existing road to the satisfaction of the S.O..

5.2.9.5. In the absence of any written requirement, all reinstatement works shall be carried out within 24 hours after backfilling.

5.2.9.6. If the Contractor fails to carry out the reinstatement to the requirements of the relevant road Authority and the satisfaction of the S.O., the S.O. or the relevant Authority may proceed with such repairs and the cost of such reinstatement shall be recouped by the S.O. from the Contractor.

5.3. Pipeworks

5.3.1. Handling and Laying Pipelines

5.3.1.1. All handling, laying and testing of pipelines shall comply to the latest technical specifications from the relevant Authorities' or other relevant standards and also to the manufacturer's requirements:

(i) The minimum cover for main pipelines shall be 1m. Under roads and hard standing the cover shall be 1.2m. Otherwise the pipes shall be encased with concrete strength class C20/25 with minimum thickness of 150mm or as approved by the S.O..

(ii) The section of pipeline that runs across roads and culverts shall be made from Ductile Iron pipe (D.I) or mild steel pipe approved by the relevant Authorities.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3.2. Testing of Pipelines

5.3.2.1. The Contractor shall provide all water required for filling, testing and retesting the pipelines, and any pumps, pipework fittings and pressure gauges required for the purpose. The testing of pipeline from the tapping point to the bulk meter shall be witnessed and handed over to the Water Service Provider.

5.3.2.2. Whenever a section (which shall not exceed 1000m long in or adjacent to roads or not exceeding 2000m long in open ground) of any pipeline has been laid, jointed and part backfilled as specified, it shall be prepared for testing by sealing the open ends temporarily with stop ends. The stop ends shall be of cast iron or steel. The stop end at the lower end of the section of the pipeline shall be fitted with a valved inlet pipe for use to fill the section of the pipeline with water and the stop end at the higher end of the section of the pipeline shall be fitted with a valved air release vent pipe. A pressure gauge shall be connected to the valved inlet pipe. The pressure gauge shall have a dial of not less than 150mm diameter and graduate to read up to 15 bars with 0.25 bar graduations. All pressure gauges shall be tested by the S.O. before use, and provisions shall be made for connecting the pressure gauge, if the S.O. so elects, to the valved inlet pipe.

5.3.2.3. The stop ends shall be braced to the satisfaction of the S.O. to withstand the end thrust which develops from water pressure. All weight, thrust and anchor blocks intended to prevent the vertical and lateral displacement of the pipes and specials shall have been properly completed and have attained an adequate strength before the tests are carried out. When gentle curves are affected by deflection pipes, these pipes shall be securely packed with backfill to prevent movement.

5.3.2.4. The section of the pipeline to be tested shall be filled with water of fair quality, free from sediment and from a source approved by the S.O.. The water shall be introduced into the section of the pipeline through the valved inlet in the stop end at the lower end of the section. During filling, provision shall be made for the air to escape from all high spots in the section by properly installing all air valves and from the air-released vent pipe in the stop end at the higher end of the section. The pressure/strength test shall be carried out first. Each section of the pipelines shall be tested to a minimum pressure of 16.0 bars head of water and shall comply with the technical specifications from the relevant Authorities or other relevant standards and to the manufacturer's requirements.

5.3.2.5. After the section of the pipeline has been filled with water for a period of not less than seven (7) days, more water shall be pumped into the section to raise the pressure slowly in increments of 10m head of water with a pause of one minute between each increment.

5.3.2.6. Should any appreciable drop in pressure be noted during one of these pauses the test shall be stopped until the cause of the pressure drop has been investigated and rectified. An engine-driven pump may be used until 55m head pressure is attained, and thereafter only a hand-operated pump shall be used.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3.2.7. The pressure/strength test shall be considered to have been passed when the pressure gauge shows no reduction in pressure during the specified one-minute pause and also during the period of 10 minutes after full test pressure has been attained. If these conditions are not satisfied a thorough inspection of the section of the pipeline shall be made. All defects shall be repaired and the test shall be repeated.

5.3.2.8. The leakage test shall then follow. The pressure shall be reduced to 10.5 bars head of water and shall be maintained as constant as possible for a period of 24 hours. Make-up water shall be pumped into the section of the pipeline from time to time to maintain this pressure. The leakage test shall be considered to have been passed if the make-up water pumped into the section of the pipeline does not exceed the allowable leakage calculated as: 0.05l/mm of internal diameter per kilometer of pipe per 24 hours. If this specified rate of leakage is exceeded a thorough inspection of the section of the pipeline shall be made. All leaks discovered shall be repaired and the section shall be tested again.

5.3.2.9. Every section pipeline shall be tested as described above in the presence of the S.O.. Testing may be carried out between sluice valves but not against the gates of the sluice valves.

5.3.2.10. All permanent thrust block provided at tees/bends shall be concreted and sufficiently cured prior to permission being given for testing. No temporary strutting or temporary bracing will be permitted in lieu of the permanent thrust blocks as the tests are also to subject these blocks to the transmitted pressures.

5.3.3. Flushing and Disinfecting Pipelines

When the final connections have been made and the pipeline has been tested to the satisfaction of the S.O. it shall be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and flushed in sections by the Contractor. Water for this purpose shall be obtained from the Water Service Provider’s sources and the Contractor shall pay all the charges incurred in connection therewith.

5.3.4. Non-Precast Valve chambers

5.3.4.1. Valve chambers shall be constructed to the size shown on the Drawings. Unless otherwise specified, all dimensions on plan shall be inside measurement. Manhole covers shall comply with BS EN 124.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3.4.2. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings all manholes and chambers shall be of brickwork in cement mortar (1:2). The brickwork foundation shall be constructed with concrete strength class C20/25 unless shown otherwise. The thicknesses and sizes shall be as shown on the Drawings. The inside of the chambers and manholes shall be lined with 12mm thick cement plaster (1:2). Externally, the exposed concrete or block brick surfaces shall be plastered with 12mm cement mortar (1:2) and terminated 150mm below the finished ground level. All internal angles shall be rounded off. Manholes and chambers shall provide with precast concrete cover unless otherwise specified on the Drawings. Approved typed wrought iron steps shall be built into the brick wall of all manholes and chambers of depth 2.0m or more and they shall be spaced not more than 300mm apart projecting 100mm over face of wall.

5.3.5. Precast Chambers

Precast valve chambers shall be as shown on the Drawings and in accordance with SECTION E: CONCRETING. Chamber covers shall comply with BS EN 124.

5.3.6. Washout (Scour Valves Location)

Washouts shall be constructed at locations specified in the Drawings or as may be directed by the S.O.. The washout branches shall be connected to the pipeline by special washout tees and sluice valves. From the washout sluice valves, HDPE or mild steel pipes shall be laid to the nearest drain or stream. The discharge point shall be downstream.

5.3.7. Indicator Post (Pipe and Valve Markers)

The Contractor shall provide and fix indicator posts close to the centre line of pipes, at valves, washout and other points as directed by the S.O.. The details of indicator posts are as shown on the Drawings

5.3.8. Hot Tapping

5.3.8.1. The Contractor shall submit a method statement as how to conduct the hot tap that has been approved by the State Water Authorities' to the S.O. prior to commencement of the works.

5.3.8.2. Hot tapping shall only be done in the presence of the Water Service Provider's representative. The tapping mechanism shall be of the self-purging type so that cutting chips are removed from the tapping machine and do not enter the pipeline.

5.3.8.3. All hot tap connections to existing pipelines, whether for mainline extension or service laterals, shall be performed by an authorized and qualified person.

5.3.8.4. The tapping machine shall be cleaned and disinfected prior to attachment to the tapping valve and saddle.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.3.9. Pipe Jacking

5.3.9.1. Placement of pipe by boring or jacking methods requires special S.O.'s approval for each instance. The methods and equipment used in boring and jacking operations shall be optional to the Contractor, provided that the S.O. reviews them prior to any work.

5.3.9.2. The Contractor shall submit to the S.O. the method statement on how to conduct the pipe jacking operation prior to commencement of the works.

5.4. External Water Storage Tanks (Factory Fabricated Tanks)

5.4.1. The Contractor shall supply a new tank reservoir and water tanks from suppliers with valid product listing and registration with the relevant Authorities'. All materials shall comply with the relevant Authorities' guidelines and approved by the S.O. before being installed. The type of tanks that may be supplied and installed shall be only as shown in **TABLE W2.**

5.4.2. The tank shown on the Drawings and specified herein shall be fabricated, supplied and installed by a manufacturer with valid registration with the relevant Authorities' guidelines.

5.4.3. Construction shall be governed by the Contract Drawings and specifications showing general dimensions.

5.4.4. The water tank inclusive of all associated pipe works shall be cleaned upon completion, tested for water-tightness and disinfected and approved by the S.O. before it is commissioned.

5.4.5. The test for the water-tightness, strength, etc. shall be in accordance with the requirement as set out by the relevant Authorities. The method of testing and test approval certificate shall be submitted to the S.O.. Water-tightness testing results for water tanks and components that will be handed over shall be witnessed by the Water Service Provider.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE W1: WIDTH OF PIPE TRENCHES

External Pipe Diameter (D)	Width of Trench
Not exceeding 460mm	D+300mm
460mm and above	D+600mm

TABLE W2: TYPE OF WATER STORAGE TANK

No	Product Name	Specified conditions/ Requirements
1.	Steel Tank with Lining or Coating (Non-Corrugated Type) (Glass Fused/Glass Coated/Epoxy Lining/HDPE) Lining	Maximum capacity allowed for elevated tanks is 2.3ML (500,000 UK gallons) and for ground storage tanks is 3.4ML (750,000 UK gallons). Maximum height allowed is 5m or 4 panels high whichever is lower. The minimum warranty period for the tank and sealant/lining shall be 10 years. The minimum thickness of PE/HDPE lining shall be 2.0mm.
2.	Cylindrical Steel Tank - Double Fold System	Maximum capacity allowed is 4.5ML (1,000,000 UK gallons). Maximum height allowed is 5m. The minimum warranty period for the tank and sealant/lining shall be ten (10) years.
3.	Polyethylene Storage Tanks (PE Storage Tanks)	Tanks shall have interlocking mechanisms. Tanks shall only be allowed up to 4,546L (1,000 UK gallons) capacity only. Multiple tanks on one tower structure shall be strictly not allowed.

Note: The use of other types of tanks are subjected to approval of SPAN and the S.O.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION X : FENCING AND GATES		PAGE
1.	General	X/1
2.	Post and Bracings	X/1
3.	Chain Link Fencing	X/2
4.	Security Fencing	X/3
5.	Sports Fencing	X/3
6.	Gates	X/3
7.	Storage of Fencing	X/3
8.	Painting of Fence and Gates	X/4
9.	Re-erecting, salvage and dispose of existing fencing.	X/4

1. General

1.1. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, fencing shall be of chain link type as specified hereunder.

1.2. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, the height of the fence shall be 1500mm from the ground up to the full height of the chain link.

1.3. The fence shall be erected to the extent and location as shown on the Site plan. Where fencing is to be located on the boundary of the Site, the Contractor shall ensure that its construction shall not infringe the adjoining properties.

1.4. All trees, bushes, or other obstacles which interfere with the construction of the fence shall be removed prior to commencing fence construction.

2. Post and Bracings

2.1. Mild Steel Post

2.1.1. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, mild steel angle posts and bracings shall be of size 60mm x 60mm x 6mm. All steel members for fencing and gates shall be free from rust, scales and other defects and shall be to the approval of the S.O.. Previously used steel members shall not be used in the construction of new fencing and gates. Before delivery to the Site, the steel members for fencing and gates shall be pre-cut and assembled at the Contractor's workshop and painted with one (1) coat of approved metallic primer.

2.1.2. Where three strands of barbed wires are required, a mild steel angle arm 430mm long, of the same cross-sectional dimension as the post shall be welded at the top of the post at 450 inclinations. Where six (6) strands of barbed wires are required, two (2) pieces of mild steel angle arms as specified hereinbefore shall be welded to the top of each post forming the shape ‘Y’ with each arm having three strands of barbed wires. The welding used shall be of continuous fillet welds. Necessary holes shall be made in the posts, arms and bracings for insertions of fixing bolts and clips.

2.2. Concrete Post

2.2.1. Concrete post and struts for fencing shall be of size 150mm x 150mm precast using Prescribed Mixes Grade 25P and shall be erected at 3000mm centres commencing from the gate post and the posts shall be embedded plumb in Prescribed Mixes Grade 25P concrete footings of size 250mm x 250mm x 600mm deep. The finish to the formed surfaces shall be Class F2 and the finish to the unformed surfaces shall be Class U2. The tops of the posts and all arises shall be rounded of chamfered.

2.2.2. Reinforcement for concrete posts and struts shall be Grade 250 plain round steel bars.

2.2.3. Post should be holed to allow the fixing of line wires, etc. the hole for top line wire shall be approximately 75mm below the top of the post. Holes for bolts shall allow the bolt to be freely inserted. All holes shall be free from obstructions and accurately positioned within ±5mm.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3. Chain Link Fencing

3.1. Chain Link Mesh, Straining

3.1.1. Chain link fences shall comply with *BS 1722: Part 1 Specification for Chain Link Fences.*

3.1.2. Chain link mesh, straining wires and barbed wires shall be made of galvanized steel and of approved quality. The mesh shall be of size 64mm made up of 3.25mm (10 gauges) diameter wire. Straining wires shall be of 4.06mm (8 gauges) diameters and barbed wires shall be of 2.64mm (12 gauges) diameters.

3.2. Fencing

3.2.1. Unless otherwise as shown on the Drawings, the mild steel angle posts shall be erected at 3000mm centres commencing from the gate post and the posts shall be embedded plumb in Prescribed Mixes Grade 25P concrete footings of size 250mm x 250mm x 600mm deep. Mild steel angle bracings of the same cross-sectional dimensions as the post shall be fixed at all corners, bends, junctions, gate posts and at every five bays of straight fencing.

3.2.2. The posts shall be set in holes to the required depth and stamped in a plumb and firm position to the line and spacing shown on the drawings or as directed by the S.O.. Post holes shall be large enough to allow for proper tamping. Backfill shall be placed in layers not exceeding 150mm, and compacted by hand tampers, machine tampers or other suitable equipment. Compacted backfill shall be crowned slightly to permit drainage away from the post.

3.2.3. The bracings shall be fixed at an inclination of 45^0 to the horizontal with top end bolted to the post, 300mm below the top of the post and the bottom end encased in concrete footing as described hereinbefore.

3.2.4. The chain link mesh shall be stretched or pulled tightly across the post with hand stretcher, or tensioning apparatus capable of adjustment and secured in place using approved fencing clips. The end of chain link fencing abutting mild steel gate posts shall be fixed by means of 19mm x 3mm mild steel flat straps drawn through the mesh and bolted using 10mm diameter mild steel bolts to 25mm x 25mm x 6mm mild steel plates welded to the posts at equal intervals of 300mm. Where gate posts are non-metal, the termination of the fencing at the gate shall be by means of another mild steel angle post fixed to one side of the gate post and strengthened by bracing as described hereinbefore. The chain link mesh shall then be strained by three strands of 4.06mm (8 gauges) diameter galvanized steel straining wires threaded through the mesh and fixed to the posts.

3.2.5. Each line wire and each line of barbed wire shall be secured to each intermediate post by one of the following methods;

3.2.5.1. A hairpin staple shall be passed through a hole in the post and secured to the wire by three complete turns on each side of the post.

3.2.5.2. The wire shall be threaded through a hole in the post.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.2.6. Where shown on the Drawings, the bottom of the chain link mesh shall be buried in continuous Prescribed Mixes Grade 25P concrete curbs. Unless otherwise detailed in the Drawings, the cross-sectional dimension of curbs shall be 125mm wide x 375mm high with 150mm protruding above the ground. The portion of the curb above the ground shall be rendered with 13mm thick 1:6 cement render to a wood float finish.

3.2.7. The ground surface around post shall be made good with the same material as the adjoining area.

4. Security Fencing

4.1. The security fencing shall be constructed and/or installed as shown on the Drawings and comply to requirement of relevant Authority.

4.2. All components shall be manufactured only by reputable licensed suppliers and approved by the S.O.. The supplier shall include special requirement such as mount CCTV Camera, lighting, barbed wire, razor wire etc. (if any) and responsible for the analysis, design, detailing, drawing, manufacture, material, handling and erection of the fence members and their ancillary fixing components.

4.3. All component shall be of hot dipped galvanised comply to BS EN ISO 1461.

5. Sports Fencing

5.1. The sports fencing shall be constructed and/or installed as shown on the Drawings and comply to requirement of Certified Body.

5.2. All components shall be manufactured only by reputable licensed suppliers and approved by the S.O.. The supplier shall include special requirement such as mount CCTV Camera, lighting, barbed wire, razor wire etc. (if any) and responsible for the analysis, design, detailing, drawing, manufacture, material, handling and erection of the fence members and their ancillary fixing components.

6. Gates

The gates shall be constructed and/or installed as shown on the Drawings.

7. Storage of Fencing

7.1. Gates, steel post and struts for fencing shall be stored off the ground on level supports and in manner which will not result in damage or deformation to the materials.

7.2. Fencing shall be protected from damage and damaged fencing shall not be used in the permanent works.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8. Painting of Fence and Gates

The metallic primer previously applied to the steelwork at the workshop shall be touched up where necessary. Unless otherwise specified, the posts, bracings and gates shall be finished with two (2) coats of approved aluminium paint.

9. Re-erecting, salvage and dispose of existing fencing.

9.1. Taking Down and Re-Erecting of Existing Fencing

Where specified, existing fences shall be taken down, the materials carefully salvaged, and the fence re-erected, to the satisfaction of the S.O..

9.2. Remove and Salvage of Existing Fencing

Where removal and salvage of existing fences is specified, the Contractors shall carefully take down the fence, roll the wire, and place the material at locations as directed by the S.O.. Material that are not suitable for salvage shall be disposed of at locations as directed or acceptable to the S.O..

9.3. Remove and Dispose of Existing Fencing

Where removal and disposal of existing fences is specified, the Contractor shall completely remove the fence and dispose of all materials at locations acceptable to the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

TABLE OF CONTENT

SECTION Y : LANDSCAPING AND TURFING		PAGE
1.	General	Y/1
2.	Classifications and Characteristics of Plants	Y/1
3.	Size of Plants	Y/2
4.	Site Cleaning	Y/3
5.	Handling and Planting	Y/3
6.	Soil Mixture, Soil Conditioners and Chemical Fertilizers	Y/5
7.	Turfing	Y/5
8.	Football and Playing Fields	Y/6
9.	Relocation and Protection of Existing Tress	Y/9
10.	Maintenance of Plant and Turf	Y/10
11.	Final Handing Over	Y/11

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

1. General

1.1. All landscaping works shall be as shown on the Drawings. Turfing works and tree planting shall be carried out in such a manner as to minimize risks of damage to turfs and plants, and stunted growth. Turfing on all slopes shall be carried out immediately after slopes are formed. Tree planting shall be carried out as soon as practicable.

1.2. All landscaping works shall start as early as possible so that trees and plants are well-grown, and fully adapted to the new environment when the project concerned is handed over upon completion.

1.3. All landscaping works shall be furnished, installed and maintained by the Contractor as specified herein, or as shown on the Drawings, using the best horticultural management, giving special attention to planting practices, soil mixtures, and application of agricultural chemicals.

1.4. Existing water elements such as lakes, ponds and streams shall be incorporated into the landscape design. Unless otherwise specified, mature existing trees shall be retained and incorporated into the landscape design. Replantation and relocation of the trees removed shall be considered as part of the landscaping works.

1.5. Unless otherwise specified, all specifications shall refer to *'Garis Panduan Landskap Negara'* (latest edition).

2. Classifications and Characteristics of Plants

2.1. Plants shall mean trees, palms, shrubs, ground covers, and plants of other descriptions to be provided by the Contractor, as shown on the Drawings or listed in the plant schedules.

2.1.1. Each tree shall possess characteristics of its variety and growth typical to such tree. All trees shall be well-branched, with straight trunks characteristic of the species, with well-shaped top and intact leader. The height shall be measured from the stem's earth line to the top of the tree.

2.1.2. Palms shall have a vigorous root system, crown of new leaves, proper color of leaves of adult palms, and sufficient hardlines. The height of palms shall be measured from the stem's earth line to the base of the first frond.

2.1.3. Shrubs and vines shall possess characteristics and growth habits typical of their species. All shrubs shall be well-shaped and bushy, with well-spaced branches and not skinny. The height of shrubs or vines shall be measured from the stem's earth line to the top branches.

2.1.4. Ground cover is defined as any plant or groups of plants other than grasses, which shall satisfactorily cover the ground, forming a compact and attractive cover.

2.2. All plants shall be in healthy growth condition, free from pests and diseases and shall be representatives of their normal species or variety. All plants shall have well-branched heads and vigorous root systems and shall be injury-free. Unless otherwise shown or specified in the Drawings, only nursery-grown plants shall be used. Plants which are potted or plastic-bag-grown shall not be root-bound.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3. Size of Plants

3.1. The size of plants refers to plant table size required for planting out on sites. All plants shall have the following sizes, unless otherwise stated:

3.1.1. Ground Covers

Ground covers shall have a stem length of not less than 150mm and have a minimum of nine cuttings per bag.

3.1.2. Shrubs

The overall height should be between 150mm and 1000mm. Minimum canopy size shall be 300mm in diameter.

3.1.3. Trees

a) Standard Trees

The trunk of the tree must measure between 80mm to 120mm in girth, measured 1.0 metre from ground level, and must have a clean trunk height of 1.5 metres. The tree must also have an overall height between 2.0 metres to 2.5 metres after being planted.

b) Fruit Trees

The trunk of the tree must measure between 50mm to 100mm in girth, measured 0.6 metres from ground level, and must have a clean trunk height of 1.0 metre. The tree must also have an overall height between 1.6 metres to 2.0 metres after being planted.

c) Semi Instant Trees

The trunk of the tree must measure between 150mm in girth or 2.5 inches to 3.5 inches in diameter, measured 1.0 metre from ground level, and must have a clean trunk height of 1.8 metres. The tree must also have an overall height of between 2.5 metres to 4.0 metres after being planted.

d) Instant Trees

The trunk of the tree must measure between 300mm in girth or 4 inches in diameter, measured 1.0 metre from ground level, and must have a clean trunk height of 2.0 metres. The tree must also have an overall height between 4.0 metres to 4.8 metres after being planted.

e) Instant Trees (Extra)

The trunk of the tree must measure between 450mm in circumference or 6.5 inches in diameter, measured 1.0 metre from ground level, and must have a clean trunk height of 2.5 metres. The tree must also have an overall height between 5.0 metres and 10.0 metres after being planted or pruned.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

3.1.4. Palms

a) Standard palms

For standard (ordinary) palms, the height is 2.0 metres measured from ground level to the top of the palm (overall height). For clumping type palms, there must be at least three clusters measuring 750mm to 1000mm from the earth line to the base of the first frond.

b) Semi Instant Palms

For single trunk palms, the clean trunk height ranges from 0.6 metres to 1.5 metres, except for Bismarchia spp, Borassus flabellifer, and Neodypsis spp, which have a clean trunk height between 0.6 metres and 1.0 metre. Clumping type palms have an overall height of 2.5 metres to 3.5 metres.

c) Instant Palms

For single trunk palms, the clean trunk height is 1.5 metres and above, except for Bismarchia, Borassus flabellifer, and Neodypsis spp., which have a clean trunk height of 1.0 metre and above. Clumping type palms have an overall height of more than 3.0 metres.

3.1.5. Climbers & Creepers

Climbers should be between one to five years old and have a length of not less than 600mm.

4. Site Cleaning

4.1 Site cleaning must be carried out before any landscaping work begins. Site cleaning includes the following tasks:

i. Weeding (removal of all unwanted plants).

ii. Removal of stones, wood, and other components found in the planting area, according to the instructions of the S.O..

iii. Cleaning up any debris, such as trash, found at the project Site.

5. Handling and Planting

5.1. Handling

Plants shall be transported, handled and stored in such a manner as to prevent deterioration, damage or contamination. All plant materials shall be carefully protected and, if necessary, wrapped with hessian or gunny cloth during lifting, transportation, unloading and storage on Site.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

5.2. Planting

5.2.1. Pits/Holes

5.2.1.1. Generally, all pits for palms and trees shall not be less than 1000mm x 1000mm or 1/3 size bigger than the root ball, spaced at intervals as shown on the Drawings or approved by the S.O..

5.2.1.2. For shrubs, the pit size may be reduced to 500mm x 500mm deep (for big shrubs), or 300mm x 300mm x 300mm deep (for medium shrubs). Alternatively, continuous trench 500mm x 300mm deep respectively, shall be formed where required.

5.2.1.3. The bottom of all pits and trenches shall be forked loose to a depth of 300mm prior to backfilling with approved soil mixture before transplanting. All pits and trenches shall be soaked with water before planting.

5.2.1.4. Flower beds or trenches shall be made to the size as shown on the Drawings, and to a depth not exceeding 200mm.

5.2.1.5. The distance for planting trees and palms shall be between 3000mm to 5000mm unless otherwise specified. The minimum distance between main trees and buildings is 5 metres.

5.2.1.6. The distance for planting shrubs shall be between 150mm to 300mm unless otherwise specified.

5.2.1.7. For ground covers, planting works shall be carried out in zig-zag manner at a distance between 100mm to 150mm unless otherwise specified.

5.2.1.8. To install a minimum of 1000mm (H) x 750mm (L) x 750mm (W) of Polyethylene root barrier for trees planting at pavement/ hardscape area e.g. parking, walkway and sidewalks.

5.2.2. Transplanting

5.2.2.1. Transplanting shall not be carried out in very hot, dry weather conditions which may result in initial drying out of the root system and/or scorching of leaves.

5.2.2.2. Immediately before transplanting, the plants shall be carefully removed from the nursery bags or pots. The plants shall be placed into the pits and the surround filled with approved black earth making sure that the roots are not excessively disturbed. The earth around the base of the stems shall be recessed slightly to facilitate watering.

5.2.3. Plants Supports

All new plants shall be supported either by staking, tying or guying. Stakes shall be of wood, still or plastic of an approved type, driven into the ground before planting so as not to damage the root ball or aerial parts of plants. Stakes shall be long enough to support the plants, with one (1) tie per stake set 150mm from the bottom.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

6. Soil Mixture, Soil Conditioners and Chemical Fertilizers

6.1. Soil Mixture

The ratio of soil mixture shall be 3:2:1 which is three (3) parts topsoil, two (2) parts organic material and one (1) part sand.

6.2. Topsoil

Topsoil shall consist of fertile and friable topsoil obtained from a well-drained flood-free site excavated from not more than 300mm deep from ground level. It shall be of medium texture and without admixture of stones, lumps, plants or roots, and other extraneous matter. Topsoil material shall be obtained from excavated topsoil sourced or, if not available, from other sources as approved by the S.O..

6.3. Soil Conditioners (Manure and Compost)

Soil Conditioners shall be organic materials such as composed coconut, fibre, peat or other approved materials which shall be composed in a stable condition, free from toxic impurities and containing no substance injurious to plants. The organic matter with 45% - 55% moisture content and with Ph adjusted to 5.5 - 6.5 shall be used. All manure or compost used as additive to the soil mixture shall be procured from an approved source.

6.4. Chemicals Fertilizers

Chemicals fertilizers shall be granular slow-release compound fertilizers with a minimum four (4) months release period at 32^0C. They shall be stored in waterproof sealed bags and kept under shelter. The Contractor shall submit manufacturer's technical data on the proposed fertilizer for the S.O.'s approval prior to the application of the fertilizer.

7. Turfing

7.1. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, turfing shall be provided to all exposed earth surfaces throughout the Site. All surfaces to be turfed shall be completely cleared of all incidental Contractor's debris, stone and other obstructions.

7.2. The ground to be turfed shall be graded to fall toward the surface water discharge line as shown on the Drawings or approved by the S.O..

7.3. On level ground, minimum gradient of 1:60 shall be provided to eliminate ponding hollows. Any undesirable vegetation, debris, stumps or roots shall be grubbed up and removed from the Site.

7.4. Topsoil shall be provided on a prepared surface and compacted to provide a suitable tilt for the growth of the turf. Before spreading the topsoil, the ground is to be trimmed and levelled and all roots of bushes and undesirable growth grubbed up and removed from the Site.

7.5. All turfs shall be of good, healthy, dense indigenous cow grass (Axonopus Compressus) from an approved source. The grass shall be of even density, vigorous growth and green in colour, forming a turf sufficiently fibrous to hold together when installed. They shall be free from mimosa, weeds or other foreign vegetation.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

7.6. Each turf shall be approximately 300mm x 300mm x 50mm thick with roots still attached to the soil. They shall be kept moist and in shade and shall be planted within 24 hours of lifting. Samples of turfs to be used shall be submitted to the S.O. for approval before any turfs are brought in for use. The sources of material shall be stated by the Contractor.

7.7. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, close turfing shall be provided to slopes and extending 2m of the platform at the top and bottom of the slope, 1m the sides of all drains, and 2m wide of road shoulders, so that they cover the whole area without any space/gap between them. The minimum size of each spread is 300mm x 600mm x 25mm.

7.8. Each sod shall be pegged in place with wooden/bamboo pegs 12mm diameter and 200mm long through the sod and into the soil base. These pegs shall be removed after the turf have firmly established. On steep slopes, netting in shall be laid onto the turfed areas for protection.

7.9. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, spot turfing shall be carried out on all level ground. Grass planting distance is 150mm x 150mm. The minimum size of each piece is 150mm x 150mm x 25mm. The space between the plants should be filled with a soil mixture.

7.10. Turf shall be fertilized with approved slow-release fertilizers high in Nitrogen content, one (1) month after planting at the rate of 60gm/m2 and evenly spread over the whole area. Turfs shall be well watered after each fertilizer application which shall be done once in every three (3) months after grass cutting.

7.11. Grass cutting shall be done every three (3) weeks after one (1) month growth/establishment by grass cutter/mover as often as is required to give a well-trimmed sod not more than 25mm in height for flat surface and not less than 50mm on slope. All clippings shall be removed from the Site before watering is carried out.

7.12. Unless otherwise specified, all specifications shall refer to *'Buku Spesifikasi Turf, Jabatan Landskap Negara'* (latest edition*)*.

8. Football and Playing Fields

8.1. General

8.1.1. Unless otherwise specified hereinafter, turfing for football and playing fields shall be as specified hereinbefore. Turfing works shall start as soon as possible and shall be completed and fully established not later than three (3) months before the date of completion of the works.

8.1.2. The Contractor shall supply and install sub-soil drains as specified hereinafter at the locations and in accordance with the lines, levels and grades shown on the Drawings and/or as directed by the S.O..

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.2. Materials

8.2.1. Subsoil Drain Pipes

Subsoil drain pipes shall be of high-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) perforated corrugated drainage pipe to DIN 16961 PT 1 and 2:1989 or equivalent, or Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) pipes for subsoil drains complying with as Specification 2439.1 or BS 3656 or equivalent, of diameter and lengths of pipe as shown on the Drawings.

8.2.2. Filter Materials

Filter Materials shall consist of an angular, clean, hard and durable crush rock with uniformly sized particles of 14mm, free from lumps of clay or organic matter.

8.2.3. Geotextile Fabric

Geotextile fabric shall be of non-woven type thermally bonded with minimum weight of 100g/m² or equivalent and shall be of approved manufacturer.

8.3. Site Preparation

The Site area shall be completely cleared of all debris, large stones, discarded gravel and other unacceptable materials. The Site shall then be graded to form a crown at the centre of the field with a minimum gradient of 1:300. The soil shall be of good texture and structure with majority of the crumbs of size 1mm to 2mm and not contaminated with seeds, stolons or rhizomes of noxious weeds.

8.4. Trenching for Subsoil Drain Pipes

Trenches shall be excavated and trimmed clean true to grade and alignment and the geotextile fabric shall be laid as shown on the Drawings. The fabric shall overlap the full width of the trench at the top. Where the fabric requires jointing along the trench, it shall overlap a minimum of 500mm at the joint.

8.5. Laying and Jointing Subsoil Drain Pipe

Subsoil pipe shall be laid and bedded as shown on the Drawings. Subsoil drain pipe shall be joined according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

8.6. Backfilling

The trench shall be backfilled with the filter material in layers not exceeding 150mm loose thickness and uniformly compacted by suitable method approved by the S.O. to the level as shown on the Drawings. Care shall be taken that the pipe is not damaged or displaced.

8.7. Outlets

Outlets shall be constructed as shown on the Drawings and to the S.O.’s approval.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.8. Laying of Sand and Turf Mixture

8.8.1. The prepared surface of the field shall be laid with a first layer of 100mm thick river sand or other suitable coarse grained granular materials and a second layer of 100mm thick turf mixture before receiving the turf.

8.8.2. The Contactor surface shall carry out final gradient check prior to the turfing works.

8.8.3. Before turfing works commence, the Contractor shall submit samples of the turf mixture for the approval of the S.O.. The turf mixture shall be laid to the required formation level and gradient.

8.8.4. The turf mixture shall have the following composition by weight of 4% - 5% organic matter, 12% - 15% clay and 81% - 85% river sand. The PH value for the root zone medium shall be 5 to 7.5.

8.9. Inspections

8.9.1. The Contractor shall give not less than 24 hour notice prior to the commencement and upon completion of the under mentioned works. The Contractor shall not proceed with the next succeeding operation until specific approval has been given for the following:

8.9.1.1. Trench excavation.

8.9.1.2. Trench lining with geotextile fabric and laying of subsoil drain pipe

8.9.1.3. Filter material backfill

8.9.1.4. Sand laying

8.9.1.5. Turf mixture

8.9.1.6. Turfing work

8.10. Levelling of Field

8.10.1. The Contractors shall water the turf at least twice a day or as instructed by the S.O.. The rate of application and frequency of watering shall be sufficient to maintain the turf mixture in a moist condition to ensure proper and healthy growth of the turf even during the dry weather.

8.10.2. Water shall be applied as fine spray by means of suitable pumps and hose or sprinkler or any other method approved by the S.O. as not to disturb the turf mixture.

8.11. Weed Control

Weeding shall be carried out on the newly turfed area about ten (10) days after planting to get rid of foreign species and maintain a pure culture of Axonopus Compressus (Cow Grass). Weeding on a Continuous basis shall be carried out to prevent weeds from growing.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

8.12. Fertilization

The first fertilization shall be carried out two (2) weeks after planting, using a mechanical spreader. Subsequently, the fertilizer shall be applied at three (3) weeks intervals.

8.13. Mowing

8.13.1. Mowing shall be carried out using properly sharpened and adjusted machine tools so that the turf is out cleanly, and no tearing takes place.

8.13.2. The first cut shall be carried out when the turf reaches 50mm – 70mm in height. The turf shall be cut to 25mm – 30mm in height. Subsequently, mowing shall be done at least once in every two (2) weeks.

8.14. Top Dressing

The Contractor shall, from time to time or whenever directed by the S.O. to check the flatness of the field and if found uneven, rectify by top dressing with turf mixture and followed by proper compaction.

8.15. Maintenance during Defect Liability Period

8.15.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for carrying out full-time intensive maintenance of the turfing works for the entire duration of the Defect Liability Period of the Works.

8.15.2. The maintenance includes watering, weed control, fertilization, moving and top dressing, all as specified hereinbefore.

8.16. Handing Over of the Works

On handing over of the works, the field shall be in good playable condition with all the full line markings to the dimensions as shown on the Drawings.

9. Relocation and Protection of Existing Tress

9.1. Relocation of Trees

9.1.1. Where specified shown on the Drawings or if directed by the S.O., all existing trees having girth of 300mm and below identified and marked for relocation, shall not be cut, but shall be dug up, prepared for, and relocated by the Contractor to other areas within, or in the vicinity of the Site. In the event of any such trees being accidentally cut or damaged, the same shall be replaced with trees of equivalent size and species by the Contractor.

9.1.2. The Contractor shall protect and maintain the relocated trees by fencing to a height of 1.2m, watering, manuring, pruning, and other necessary treatments throughout the contract period (including the Defects Liability Period) until satisfactory growth is established. Any relocated trees which damage are accidentally or fail to re-grow satisfactorily within the Defect Liability Period, shall be replaced accordingly at the Contractor own cost.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

9.2. Protection of Trees Retained on Site

9.2.1. All existing trees having girth of 800mm and above identified and marked by the S.O. or as shown on the Drawings to be retained on Site, shall be protected and maintained by fencing to a height of 1.2m, watering manuring, pruning and other necessary treatments throughout the contract (including the Defects Liability Period) so as not to jeopardize their growth.

9.2.2. The ground around the tree spread shall be protected to prevent contamination from materials and chemicals detrimental to plant growth. Method of protection shall be to the approval of the S.O. in the event of any such trees being accidentally or otherwise out or damaged, the same shall be replaced by the Contractor with trees equivalent size and species at his own cost.

10. Maintenance of Plant and Turf

10.1. General

10.1.1. After planting and prior to the onset of the maintenance period, the Contractor shall be responsible for carrying out all necessary measures to ensure that all plant materials and turfing thrive and become established, and that the landscaped areas are kept in a clean and tidy condition.

10.1.2. The Contractor shall protect and maintain the plants and turfing from any damage and destruction, by way of watering, manuring and tilling, any by staking and fencing, where necessary, to support and protect the plants, until the end of the Defects Liability Period. All plants and turfs which are defective and/ or fail to grow within the Defect Liability Period or as instructed by the S.O. shall be replaced immediately and/ or replanted accordingly, at the Contractor's own cost.

10.1.3. Unless otherwise specified, all maintenance works shall be carried out complying to the minimum standard as detailed out in the *'Piawaian Produktiviti Penyelenggaraan Landskap' (*latest edition*)* by *Jabatan Landskap Negara, Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan*. During the Defects Liability Period, the Contractor is required to implement the maintenance works as follows:

10.1.3.1. Water the plants twice per day.

10.1.3.2. Feeding the plants with fertilizers (NPK Green) 15:15:15 once (1) every month for the first six (6) months and as needed after six (6) months onwards. Application of the fertilizer shall be as specified hereinafter, and as recommended by the fertilizer manufacturer.

10.1.3.3. Weeding/Hoeing and Site Cleaning

10.1.3.4. Disease and Pest Control

10.1.3.5. Plants Replacement

10.1.3.6. Mulching

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

10.1.3.7. Trimming/Pruning

10.1.4. The Contractor shall provide persons who are competent and experienced for organizing and running the maintenance programs during the Defects Liability Period, at the Contractor's own cost.

10.1.5. The Contractor shall be responsible for the use of all materials, labour and equipment. Any injury to plants caused by such materials, labour and equipment shall be corrected and repaired at the Contractor's own cost.

10.1.6. The Contractor shall carry out all necessary measures to ensure that all plants thrive and become established within this period. All landscaped areas shall be inspected at monthly intervals and lists of remedial works shall be issued upon each inspection within seven (7) working days. All items on the remedial work list shall be executed before the next scheduled inspection.

10.2. Weeding and Hoeing

Weeding and hoeing shall be done frequently, depending on weed growth or whenever directed to do so by the S.O.. The Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining areas close to the base of trees or shrubs. Weeding shall be done manually either by hand, hoe or garden tools at least once (1) a month, with care taken not to wound plant stems.

10.3. Fertilizers and Application Rate

10.3.1. Feedings to plants shall be done with approved organic manure or slow-release fertilizers at regular intervals to maintain healthy growth. The S.O. reserves the right to request the Contractors to use any kind of fertilizer, let it be straight mixture, complex or slow release, at the Contractor's own cost.

10.3.2. Six (6) applications shall be required during the maintenance period. The first shall be carried out during the second (2nd) month after planting. The second and subsequent applications shall be worked into the soil above the roots and lightly watered in. fertilizer shall be applied, preferable, when the plants are in their active stage of growth.

10.3.3. Slow-release fertilizers shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions and recommendations.

10.3.4. The Contractor shall take note that plant feeding shall be carried out only after all other maintenance works like weeding, hoeing and trimming or pruning have been carried out.

11. Final Handing Over

11.1. Two (2) weeks before the expiry of the Defects Liability Period a joint final inspection shall be held with the S.O. to review the requirements for any alteration or replacement in order to gain approval for Final Handing Over.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA

11.2. At the time of Final Inspection, all areas under this Contract shall be free from weeds, neatly cultivated and raked, and all plant boxes in good order. Grass shall be neatly cut and all clippings removed. No bare patches of earth shall be visible in turf or planting areas unless otherwise specified.

11.3. If any portions of the works are found to be not acceptable, under the terms and intent of the Drawings and specifications, the Contractor shall carry out immediate remedial works to S.O.'s acceptance before the date of Final Handing Over. The cost of all remedial works shall be borne by the Contractor.

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA



STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR BUILDING WORKS 2025

@ Jabatan Kerja Raya Malaysia

© HAKCIPTA JKR MALAYSIA 2025

9 789672 284147