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CONTENTS 1.0 QUALITY MANAGEMENT SPECIFICATION FOR SUPPLIER/CONSTRUCTION				

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1. Introduction

This Specification outlines the minimum requirements to ensure that products and services supplied to Transnet Port Terminals are manufactured, provided, constructed or installed in accordance with all specified requirements as defined in the Contract, all associated specifications, drawings, codes and standards.

2. Definitions

Term, Abbreviation	Meaning
Data	All drawings/documents/data/information and DP's required to be supplied under the Contract
Data Pack (DP)	A compilation of manufacturing data, certification, inspection and testing records prepared by the Supplier/Contractor to verify compliance with the Contractual requirements.
Employer	For the purposes of this document, the term Employer has the same meaning as applied to the term Client.
Field Inspection Checklist (FIC)	A document that details the checks, requirements and test parameters for each type of equipment to permit field installation and pre- commissioning of the equipment.
TPT	Transnet Port Terminals is the Employer's Nominated Agent in terms of the Conditions of Contract.
Inspection Release Report (IRR)	A document issued to the Supplier/Contractor by TPT advising release of the Materials for shipment. This does not relieve the Supplier/Contractor of its obligations in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Contract.
Inspection Waiver Report (IWR)	A document issued to the Supplier/Contractor by TPT advising that TPT has waived final inspection for the materials listed in this document. The issue of this Report does not preclude further inspection by TPT, is issued without prejudice and does not relieve the Supplier/ Contractor from the guarantees and obligations included in the Contract/ Contract. A document prepared by the Supplier/Contractor providing relevant information applicable to the installation and maintenance of the specific equipment, including consumables (eg. oils etc)
Project Quality Plan (PQP)	A document that outlines the Supplier/Contractor's strategy, methodology, resources allocation, Quality Assurance and Quality Control coordination activities to ensure that Goods and Services supplied meet or exceed the requirements defined in the Contract, drawings, codes and standards.
Quality Control Plan (QCP)*	A document outlining specific manufacturing / construction inspection and testing requirements, including responsibilities, test acceptance criteria, nomination of witness and hold points. For the purposes of this document, the term Supplier/Contractor has the same meaning as applied to the term Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor
Supplier/Contractor	This refers to the documentation required to be submitted by the relevant Supplier / Contractor in terms of the Contract.
Supplier/Contractor Data Requirements	These requirements are generally tailored to suit the particular Scope of Work, although it also addresses the manner in which the documentation is required to be submitted, eg Hard copy, Electronic copy etc
Technical Query Note (TQN)	This refers to a document used by the Supplier/Contractor to formally clarify a Technical Query related to the scope of supply. This should not be used where a non-conformance has already been initiated.

3. Applicable Documents

3.1 General

All work performed shall comply with the requirements of this Specification, the documentation referenced in the Contract and the latest revision/edition of the relevant Codes and Standards referenced herein.

3.2 Statutory Regulations

Occupational Health & Safety Act, Act No 85, of 1993 and Regulations as amended.

3.3 Codes and Standards

Document No.	Title
ISO 9001	International Standard Series Quality Systems
EEAM-Q-013	Punch Listing Standard

4. Quality System

4.1 General

The Supplier/Contractor shall be responsible for all quality activities necessary to ensure the Work meets the requirements specified in the Contract, and shall manage and coordinate all Quality aspects of Work in accordance with the requirements of this Specification, and the Supplier/Contractor's PQP and QCP's once reviewed and approved by TPT.

The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure that all Sub-Suppliers/Sub-Contractors also conform with the requirements of this Specification.

4.2 Supplier/Contractor Quality System Requirements

The Supplier/Contractor shall have, maintain and demonstrate its use to TPT, its documented Quality Management System. The Supplier/Contractors Quality Management System should be in accordance with the International Standard ISO 9001.

The Supplier/Contractor shall submit its Quality System documentation to TPT at the time of tender and at Contract Phases as detailed below:

- Project Quality Plan
- Quality Policy
- Index of Procedures to be used
- Programme of internal and external audits

4.3 Supplier/Contractor Documentation Requirements

The Supplier/Contractor shall develop and maintain a comprehensive register of documents that will be generated throughout the project, and shall include all quality related documents. The register shall be submitted to TPT for review.

TPT shall indicate those documents required to be submitted for information/review and/or acceptance and this shall be indicated in the Supplier/Contractors' Document Register. The register shall indicate the dates of issue of the documents taking into account sufficient time to allow TPT review/acceptance cycle prior to the document being required for use.

5. Quality Assurance

5.1 Project Quality Plan

Where specified, the Supplier/Contractor shall submit a PQP to TPT within 28 days after the Contract start date. The PQP shall detail how the Supplier/Contractor's Quality System will be applied to the Scope of Work specified in the Contract, and shall address the following:

- Satisfying the technical and quality requirements of the Supplier/Contractor's Scope of Work, and relevant elements of the applicable ISO 9001 standard
- include all quality activities relevant to the Scope of Work, identifying all procedures, reviews, audits, controls and records used to control and verify compliance with the specified Contractual requirements

Include a listing of all special processes (eg. welding and non-destructive testing, cube testing etc) envisaged for use, including confirmation of personnel certification as required

- Include all proposed method statements (for site based work activities)
- Include a description of the Supplier/Contractor's project organisation, with key positions and responsibilities identified and individuals named. The organisation structure shall also indicate the resources committed to the management / coordination of QA / QC activities
- Include a listing of all Quality Control Plans (QCP's), and associated Field Inspection Checklists (FIC's), as applicable
- Identify in the Project Quality Plan any Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor work. Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor plans shall be approved by the Supplier/Contractor, and a copy forwarded to the TPT
- Include the proposed Authorised Inspection Authority (where applicable - for pressurised equipment and systems)
- Include a schedule of proposed quality records

The PQP shall be controlled and re-submitted for approval when required to incorporate any change necessary during the Contract duration to ensure that the document is maintained as an effective control, change management and records. The change management will be done to an agreed policy or procedure.

Note: Where the Supplier/Contractor is required to provide a PQP, no work shall commence until the PQP is approved by TPT.

5.2 Procedures

The Supplier/Contractor's PQP and procedures shall address the system elements and activities appropriate to the Scope of Work, in compliance with the specified Quality Standard.

Where specified, the Supplier/Contractor shall submit copies of Quality Procedures for review. In addition, the Supplier/Contractor shall ensure that copies of all Procedures relevant to the Scope of Work are available for reference by TPT at each work location.

These will include, as applicable, the following:

5.2.1 Document Control

The Supplier/Contractor's Project Quality Plan shall provide a description of how TPT provided, Supplier/Contractor and Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor documents are to be managed. The description shall address as a minimum:

- Management tools and databases
- Receipt, registration and maintenance
- Internal and external distribution to Employer, third parties and Sub-Contractors
- Management of Codes, Standards and Specifications

-
- Internal review and approval routines and authorities
 - How it is ensured that the correct revisions of documents are available at the point of use including retention periods for all documentation.

5.2.2 Design Control

Where the Supplier/Contractor is responsible for any aspect of design related to their Scope of Work, the Quality Plan shall describe the Supplier/Contractor's methods and procedures for the control of these design activities.

5.2.3 Procurement

Where the Supplier/Contractor is responsible for any aspect of procurement related to their Scope of Work, the Quality Plan shall describe the Supplier/Contractor's methods and procedures for the control of these activities.

5.3 Supplier/Contractor Audits

The Supplier/Contractor shall:

- Carry out audits in accordance with its Quality System at its own and Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor's facilities to ensure project quality requirements are being achieved
- Include a QA Audit Schedule in the Supplier/Contractor PQP submitted to TPT prior to commencement of the Scope of Work. The Audit Schedule shall include all audits to be implemented by the Supplier/Contractor and Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor during the execution of the Contract
- Where stipulated in the Contract, perform an audit within three months after the Contract start date and thereafter at a minimum frequency of three months. Audit reports shall be submitted to TPT at the completion of each Audit. Where unsatisfactory performance is evident, additional audits shall be performed by the Supplier/Contractor as directed by TPT.

5.4 Transnet Port Terminals Audit

TPT reserves the right to perform quality audits or participate as an observer in Supplier/Contractor audits to verify compliance with the Contractual requirements. The Supplier/Contractor shall within a time frame as agreed upon, correct any adverse audit finding advised by TPT.

6. Inspection and Testing

6.1 General

TPT may, at its discretion perform surveillance inspection at the Supplier/Contractor's premises, SubSupplier/Sub-Contractor's premises or at the location of the Scope of Work.

Dependent on the nature of the Scope of Work and the frequency of inspections TPT may elect to have inspection personnel resident at the place of manufacture, fabrication, or assembly.

The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure free entry and access is given to TPT, certifying authorities and statutory authorities to inspect the Scope of Work and review procedures and quality records at all parts of the Supplier/Contractor's and Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractor's premises, or at the location of the Scope of Work while any work or test is in progress.

The Supplier/Contractor shall provide TPT with all necessary tools, calibrated measuring equipment, safety equipment and workspace to verify or witness tests in progress.

While TPT is at the Supplier/Contractor's premises, the Supplier/Contractor shall provide, free of charge, reasonable facilities including office facilities and reasonable access to a telephone, facsimile machine and computer connection point.

The Supplier/Contractor shall provide notice in writing in within a time frame time as agreed upon, to allow the attendance of TPT and other representatives at nominated witness and hold points.

6.2 Quality Control Plans

The Supplier/Contractor shall prepare and submit QCP's to TPT for review in accordance with the requirements of the Contract and PQP.

QCP's shall identify all inspection, test and verification requirements to meet the Contractual obligations, specifications, drawings and related details including destructive and non-destructive testing, witness and hold points.

The Supplier/Contractor shall not commence fabrication or manufacture prior to review and approval of the applicable QCP by the TPT.

QCP's shall include reference to all tests specified in the Contract Document.

A typical format for an QCP is shown in Appendix A. The Supplier/Contractor may use its own format providing all information shown in Appendix A is included.

6.3 Inspection Points

The QCP shall identify points in the fabrication, manufacturing and/or installation process that are selected for inspection and shall be denoted by the following inspection codes:

- Hold Point (H) Inspection point in the manufacturing cycle, beyond which work shall not proceed without the specified activity, work or function being witnessed. Holding points require written notification to TPT.
- Witness Point (W) An inspection point in the manufacturing cycle that will be witnessed or verified. If TPT confirms it is unable to attend after being provided with the written notification then manufacture may proceed. Witness points require written notification to TPT.
- Review Point (R) A point at which products and quality records are verified and endorsed. Review points are not notifiable points.
- Surveillance (S) An inspection point in the manufacturing cycle during which any activity, work or function is observed. No formal notification is required.

The Supplier/Contractor shall maintain the status of testing and inspection by progressively having the QCP's signed off.

6.4 Revision to Quality Control Plans

Revision of the QCP shall be subject to the same submission, review and acceptance routines as described for the original QCP issue

6.5 Kick Off Meeting

After the Contract start date, and prior to manufacture, TPT will require a Kick Off Meeting with the Supplier/Contractor to discuss fully the implications of meeting TPT quality requirements. This meeting may be held as part of the Contract kick-off meeting for each package or may be a separate meeting, subject to the critical or complex nature of the work. This requirement for a pre-inspection meeting may be repeated when sub-Supplier/Contractors of key equipment are engaged.

After mobilization of the Contractor, and prior to the commencement of any construction activities, TPT will arrange for a Quality kick-off meeting to discuss fully the implications of meeting the projects' quality requirements. This meeting may be held as part of the formal kick-off meeting for each contractor, or may be a separate meeting subject to the critical or complex nature of the work.

6.6 Schedule of Inspection

The Supplier/Contractor shall submit a Schedule showing the proposed dates for inspections and tests nominated in the QCP where witness and hold points are required. The Schedule shall be regularly updated with progress and issued to TPT to show the current inspection and test status.

6.7 Field Inspection Checklists

For site installation and construction activities, the Supplier/Contractor shall prepare Field Inspection Checklists (FIC's) to permit inspection and testing of installed equipment and constructed facilities in accordance with the respective QCP's.

FIC's shall be provided to TPT for initial review, and shall be used to record the results of inspection and testing (where applicable), and on completion be submitted to TPT to confirm satisfactory completion of the tests and inspections at nominated QCP witness and hold points.

6.8 Inspection Notification

The Supplier/Contractor shall notify TPT in writing at least two calendar weeks prior to the advent of inspections or tests that require witnessing.

For inspections or tests within the country, arrangements shall be confirmed at least two working days before the event. For inspection and tests outside of the country, arrangements shall be confirmed at least seven working days before the event.

Inspection notifications shall include the following essential information:

- Contract Number
- Location of Inspection or Test
- Nature of Inspection or Test
- Date and Time of Inspection or Test
- Name and telephone number of the Supplier/Contractor's Representative.

6.9 Inspection and Testing

The Supplier/Contractor is responsible for the conduct of all Supplier/Contractor inspections and tests, and includes:

- Documenting inspection and tests result in the QCP's and relevant FIC's
- Progressively inspecting the quality of the Scope of Work performed, including that of all Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractors
- Inspecting to meet all Contractual requirements, in number, type and form
- Inspecting day to day activities, material receipts, issue of material for installation, in-process inspections, and final inspections.

Completed original QCP's and FIC's shall be submitted to TPT in the DP

6.10 Inspection Release

At completion of the Scope of Work, either in total or in phases, TPT may issue an Inspection Release Report (IRR) or a waiver of inspection.

The issue of either an inspection release or waiver of inspection does not relieve the Supplier/Contractor of its obligations under the Contract. The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure a copy of the release note and final expediting release note for transport, where appropriate, is attached to the delivery docket and accompanies the Work to the designated destination indicated in the Contract. Items delivered to TPT without a copy of these documents may not be accepted.

A copy of the inspection release or waiver of inspection shall be included in the DP.

6.11 Special Processes

It is the Supplier/Contractor's responsibility to ensure that all processes which require prequalified procedures and/or work methods are tested and qualified before work begins. This typically covers such activities as welding, non-destructive testing, special fabrication techniques and painting. Unless specified such procedures are the Supplier/Contractor's responsibility and do not require submission to TPT before work begins. When such procedures are requested, no work shall commence until procedures are approved by TPT.

It is the Supplier/Contractor's responsibility to ensure all operators are qualified for the processes in accordance with the procedure and/or applicable standards. Records of qualification of operators shall be maintained by the Supplier/Contractor and made available to TPT when requested.

Records of qualification of procedures and processes shall be maintained by the Supplier/Contractor in accordance with the applicable procedure or code.

6.12 Welding Procedures

Where the Supplier/Contractor's Scope of Work includes fabricated weldments, Welding Procedure Specifications (WPS) defining the method, preparation and sequences to be adopted to achieve a satisfactory welded joint shall be provided for all weld types required in the execution of the Supplier/Contractor's Scope of Work. The procedure shall only be submitted to TPT when requested in the Contract.

WPS shall include all welding essential and non-essential variables for each process used, including appropriate test results and shall comply with the standard or code pertaining to welding required in the execution of the Supplier/Contractor's Scope of Work.

When requested in the Contract a suitably marked "weld map" shall be completed by the Supplier/Contractor for all items to be fabricated. A summary of WPS shall be prepared and when used, shall be identified on the weld map.

Where TPT approval is required, fabrication shall not commence until written approval of WPS and Welding Procedure Qualification Records (WPQR) is received by the Supplier/Contractor. No welding fabrication will be accepted that is not covered by an TPT approved WPS/WPQR.

Welding Procedure Qualification (WPQ) tests may be witnessed by TPT and/or an independent inspection authority. Testing of the specimens prepared during the WPQ Tests shall be carried out by an independent approved testing laboratory independent of the Supplier/Contractor. In certain instances, a certificate to EN 10204 3.1 B may be required which will be clarified at Tender review and clarification stage.

Where actual weld deposit analysis and weld metal physical properties are required for procedure qualification, the information shall be taken from the procedure qualification tests. Data listed in the catalogues of the manufacturer of welding consumables is not acceptable.

Welders/welding operators shall be qualified in accordance with the relevant welding code prior to commencing production fabrication. Specific Welder Qualifications (WQ's) records will be reviewed by TPT in the Supplier/Contractor's works and should NOT be submitted for review.

A register of welders qualified to work shall be maintained by the Supplier/Contractor.

6.13 Material Traceability

Where, and to the extent that material traceability is required, the Contractor shall provide its procedures for the maintenance of material identification throughout all phases of manufacture. Methods of identification, routines for re-stamping or stencilling as appropriate shall be defined and agreed with the Employer.

Adequate records shall be maintained throughout construction enabling traceability of key materials from final product back to original material certificates. The material traceability records shall form part of the DP

The Contractor shall prepare a schedule of materials and equipment that are subject to traceability requirements.

6.14 Material Certification

Where specified in the Contract the following certificates shall be provided to TPT and included in the DP.

Type A:	A Supplier/Contractor's certificate of compliance with the Contract. This certifies that the goods or services are supplied in compliance with the Contract without mention of any test results (EN10204 certificate 2.1).
Type B:	A certificate issued by a laboratory or test facility independent of the Supplier/Contractor's works. It shall quote test results carried out on the product supplied and state whether compliance with the relevant technical standard, code etc has been complied with. (EN 10204 certificate 3.1 B).
Type C:	The same as Type B, the tests are to be witnessed by a third party (EN 10204 certificate 3.1C).

7. Non Conforming Products

7.1 General

The Supplier/Contractor shall establish and maintain procedures to control material or products that do not meet the specified requirements.

All Supplier/Contractor product and/or materials identified as not conforming to requirements shall be dealt with promptly as follows:

- If the Supplier/Contractor discovers material or product which is not in accordance with the requirements of the Contract, i.e. a non conformance (NCR), the Supplier/Contractor shall promptly initiate the non-conformance procedure in terms of the Supplier/Contractor's Quality Management System, advise TPT promptly, and provide a copy of the NCR to TPT
- If TPT or it's agent identifies a non conformance an TPT NCR may be raised.
- Originals of all closed out NCR's shall be included in the DP.

7.2 Corrective and Preventative Action

If the Supplier/Contractor proposes a disposition of any non conforming materials or product which varies from the requirements of the Specification or Contract, such a proposal shall be submitted in writing to TPT whose decision on the proposal shall be obtained in writing before the non conforming material or product is covered up or incorporated into the Works, or is the subject of any other disposition.

The disposition of non-conformances which do not vary the requirements of the Contract, specification or drawings may be approved by the Supplier/Contractor following discussion and agreement with TPT.

8. Concession Requests and Technical Queries

8.1 Concession Requests

Where a Supplier/Contractor requests a Concession to deviate from the requirements of the Contract or specified requirements, the Supplier/Contractor shall raise the request with TPT using the format as shown in Annexure B.

The Concession Requests shall clearly identify all elements of the proposed deviation together with any resulting technical, commercial and/or schedule impacts.

Completed original Concession Requests shall be included in the DP.

8.2 Technical Queries

For clarification of technical issues (only), Supplier/Contractor may submit a Technical Query Note (TQN) to TPT in accordance with the Contract.

The TQN shall clearly identify all elements of the query, and all supporting documentation and/or drawings shall be attached where appropriate.

Completed original TQN's shall be included in the DP.

9. Inspection, Measuring and Test Equipment

9.1 Calibration

The Supplier/Contractor, including its Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractors shall ensure the calibration of test and measuring equipment is performed and maintained in accordance with the relevant Supplier/Contractor procedures and/or the equipment manufacturer's specifications.

Where calibration is required by an external laboratory, the Supplier/Contractor shall ensure that the facility selected for calibration possesses current certification. Calibration certificates shall contain a statement that the test equipment is accurate to within specified tolerances.

The Supplier/Contractor should establish the frequency of calibration for each item of equipment (including jigs, fixtures or templates) and record the details in a 'Measuring and Test Equipment Register' (or similar).

9.2 Use of Inspection, Measuring and Test Equipment

The Supplier/Contractor shall ensure that authorised equipment users:

- Use the equipment in accordance with manufacturers instructions, and accepted industry practices
- Ensure the equipment is covered by a current calibration certificate
- Conduct the measurements or tests in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's specifications or other relevant specification
- Prior to commencement of each inspection or test activities:
 - Identify the measurements to be made
 - Determine the accuracy required
 - Select the appropriate inspection, measuring or test equipment for the scope of work.

9.3 Verification of Previous Test Results

Where the calibration status of the equipment is unknown, expired or has doubtful accuracy, the equipment shall immediately be quarantined, and tagged according to Supplier/Contractor's Quality System procedures. The Supplier/Contractor shall then arrange for either in-house or external calibration, and:

- review all previous test results associated with the suspect equipment
- identify the inspections, measurements or tests required to re-validate the results
- ensure that suitable re-testing is performed with calibrated equipment
- document the results of the re-testing on the respective inspection and test documentation.

10. Quality Records

Supplier/Contractors shall maintain Quality Records necessary to provide objective evidence that demonstrates and verifies achievement of the QA / QC requirements associated with the Scope of Work. All Quality Records, including original source material test certificates and non destructive test reports, shall be retained by the Supplier/Contractor during the project, and be provided to TPT at the times, and in the quantities specified in the Contract.

The Supplier/Contractor shall collate all quality records in the DP and submit the DP to TPT in accordance with the Contract and all referenced standards and specifications. This DP shall be compiled progressively, and shall be available for review at all phases of manufacture or construction activities.

The Scope of Work shall not be complete until the Supplier/Contractor's DP including the quality records from Sub-Supplier/Sub-Contractors have been reviewed and accepted by TPT.

The DP shall be compiled progressively during the execution of the Scope of Work and shall be made available for review by TPT as required.



Annexure A - Sample Quality Control Plan

Quality Control Plan No.:	Rev:	Date Issued:
Contract No.:	Description:	Item No.:
Supplier / Contractor:	Location:	

[illegible]

Annexure B - Request for Concession

Request for Concession				No: _____ of 2	
A. SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR SUPPLIED INFORMATION					
SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR NAME:			CONTRACT NO.:		
SUPPLIER/CONTRACTOR CONCESSION NO.:			DATE:		
Required concession applicable to: (Item/Material/Equipment/Area)					
Description of Concession — Revised Requirements:					
Justification:					
(NOTE: This concession will be rejected if the following information is not provided):					
(i) VALUE OF BENEFIT TO CLIENT	(ii) AGREE TO AN EXTENSION OF THE WARRANTY	YES	NO	(iii) ANY IMPACT ON SCHEDULE?	NO
S/R	IF "YES" WHAT PERIOD?			CF "YES" WHAT PERIOD?	
References:					
Original reference:					
Requirements	Rev.:	Specification	N	Rev.:	
Drawing No.:	Rev.:	Specification	0.	Rev.:	
Drawing No.:	Rev.:	Specification	:	Rev.:	
Attached documentation:			N		
applicable					
Requested by:					
(Supplier/Contractor) Name:			Signature		
			: _____ D		
Note: Sections B to F on Page 2					

<i>Request for Concession No:</i>			
B. SITE ADMINISTERED CONTRACT?	Yes ☐	Nn ☐	Go to "D"
Possible QC implications:			
Recommendations Recommendations	Rejected Rejected		
Site Construction Manager:		Signature:	Date:
Site Engineer:		Signature:	Date:
C. RECOMMENDATION BY CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR: Name:			
Signature		Date:	
D. RECOMMENDATION BY ENGINEERING:			
☐ Recommended	☐ Rejected	☐ Conditional, with the following	
recommendations:			
Package Engineer:		Signature:	Date:
Lead Discipline Engineer:		Signature:	Date:
Engineering Manager:		Signature:	Date:
Comments:			
E. PROJECT MANAGER DISPOSITION:			
Accepted ☐		Rejected ☐	
Name: _____ Signature _____ Date: _____			
F. EMPLOYER DISPOSITION:			
Accepted ☐		Rejected ☐	

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KEYWORDS :	DATE OF LAST REVIEW: N/A
LIGHTING AND EQUIPMENT	DATE OF NEXT REVIEW: 01/06/ 2005

LIGHTING ON EQUIPMENT

SPECIFICATION HE8/2/6 [Version 5]

October 1995

1. SCOPE

- 1.1. This Specification covers TPT's requirements for lighting equipment required on equipment and must be read in conjunction with the main Specification.
- 1.2. The following fixed lighting shall be provided in each part of the machine to provide safe operation and maintenance at all times:-
 - 1.2.1. Bulkhead type luminaires over all access ways, stair ways, walk ways, maintenance platforms, electrical equipment and similar locations to give an minimum level of maintained illuminance of 50 Lux with emergency lighting facilities to provide lighting for at least 30 minutes in the event of a power failure.
 - 1.2.2. Flood lights of suitable type provided on booms, bridges, fixed structures etc. to provide over the ship's hold and the quay at all operating points below the equipment at ± 6 meters around the equipment a minimum level of maintained illuminance of 50 Lux at quay level;
 - 1.2.2.1. In addition floodlights shall be fitted to the operator's cabin to illuminate the operator's furthest/deepest working area to a minimum level of maintained illuminance of 100 Lux;
 - 1.2.3. Fluorescent luminaires for all electrical and machinery house's, operator's cabins, external electrical panels etc. to give a minimum level of maintained illuminance of 200 Lux at floor level, with emergency lighting facilities to provide emergency lighting for at least 30 minutes in the event of a power failure.
 - 1.2.4. Red aircraft warning lights at the highest point of the fixed structure of the equipment and on the seaward end of the hinged section of the boom (if the boom is higher than the highest point of the fixed structure when raised), with emergency backup facilities.

2. FLUORESCENT LUMINAIRES AND CONTROL GEAR

- 2.1. All fluorescent luminaires shall comply with SABS 1119.
- 2.2. Luminaires in machinery houses etc. must be so arranged to avoid stroboscopic effect on rotating equipment.

3. FLOODLIGHTS

- 3.1. All floodlights shall comply fully to SABS 1279.
- 3.2. High pressure sodium vapour discharge types is preferred.
- 3.3. The control gear shall be an integral part of the floodlight but be placed external to the luminaire in a housing separate to that of the lamp. All floodlights shall be fitted with power factor correction equipment.

4. AIRCRAFT WARNING LIGHTS

- 4.1. Aircraft warning lights are to be controlled by a twilight switch with override from the operator's cabin and shall be supplied from a low voltage DC power supply with an emergency power pack (Nickel-cadmium batteries) with sufficient capacity to keep the lamp/s burning for approximately 12 hours in the event of mains power failure.
- 4.2. Warning lights with two lamps and automatic switch over facilities to the second lamp in the event of lamp failure, with alarm indication in the operator's cabin is preferred.

5. GENERAL

- 5.1. All luminaires shall be mounted such that as little light as possible is "spilled" beyond the wharf or ship's edge, since any light falling on the water surface is likely to cause reflected glare difficulties and glare interference with harbour navigation. Details of all lighting must be stated by tenderers at tender stage.
 - 5.1.1. All the flood lighting on booms etc. which are raised at some stage, shall be automatically switched off when the boom is raised.
 - 5.1.2. Access lighting shall be controlled by two-way switches from the main operator's cabin and from ground level.
 - 5.1.3. Self contained luminaires incorporating Nickel-cadmium batteries and charger is preferred for emergency lighting. Emergency lighting will only switch on when the respective luminaires were energized before the break in electricity supply occurred.

- 5.1.4. All fixed lighting shall be supplied from an adequately rated 400/231V double wound air cooled transformer with the centre point of the 231 V winding solidly earthed to the structure.
 - 5.1.4.1. Primary and secondary fuses or circuit breakers must be provided in the transformer housing or electrical control cabinet.
- 5.1.5. All luminaires must be wired in PVC, armoured cable to a connection through box and from there to the luminaire with Silicon or other approved heat resistant cable.
- 5.1.6. All luminaires shall be provided with a glass visor of 4mm, heat tempered, clear armoured glass. Plastic light fittings and fittings having plastic refractors, diffusers or covers are not acceptable.
- 5.1.7. It must be stressed that all the luminaire bodies, diffusers, brackets, control gear housings etc. shall be manufactured from either stainless steel grade 304 or die-cast aluminium.
- 5.1.8. All luminaires shall be installed in positions that is readily accessible for lamp replacement and maintenance.
- 5.1.9. All luminaires shall be resiliently mounted to avoid ill effects from vibration. An anti-vibration/stabilizing support bracket is to be provided to support all luminaire which can be adjusted.
- 5.1.10. Tenderers are to state whether igniters, control gear, etc. will be suitable for all makes of British, Continental and American lamps available in South Africa.

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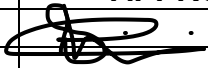
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Technical Specification
Specification No. TPD: 001-EL&P SPEC

SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS TO BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGS HOUSES

REVISIONS		
REV	DATE	APPROVED
0	September 2022	

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1.0 SCOPE

- 1.1 This specification covers the requirements with respect to the electrical installation, including the supply of all material and labour necessary to complete the EL&P installation for buildings.
- 1.2 This specification also applies to electrical alterations and additions carried out to existing installations.

2.0 REFERENCES

- 2.1 The following publications (latest edition) are referred to herein:

CODES OF PRACTICE

SANS 10313		Code of Practice for Protection of Buildings against Lightning.
SABS 086	-	Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Equipment used in Explosive Atmospheres.
SABS 0108	-	The Classification of Hazardous Locations and the Selection of Electrical Apparatus for use in such Locations.
SABS 0114	-	Artificial Lighting
SANS 10142-1	-	Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises
SABS 0199	-	Bulkhead Lighting Fittings (surface mounted).

SPECIFICATIONS

SABS 152	-	Low Voltage Air Break Switches, Connectors, Switch Disconnecters, Fuse Combination Units.
SABS 156	-	Moulded Case Circuit Breakers.
SABS 160	-	Electric Air Heaters.
SABS 162	-	Screwed Metal Conduit and Fittings for Electrical Wiring.
SABS 163	-	Wall and Appliance Switches.
SABS 164	-	Two Pole and Earthing Pin Plugs and Switch Socket Outlets
SABS 165	-	Lampholders
SABS 172	-	Cartridge Type Fuse Links
SABS 181	-	Thermostats for Electric Storage Heaters
SABS 314	-	Flameproof Enclosures for Electrical Apparatus
SABS 743	-	Low Voltage Isolating Transformers
SABS 767	-	Core Balance Earth Leakage Protection Units.
SABS 763	-	Hot Dip Zinc (galvanised) Coatings
SABS 784	-	Metal Enclosed Busbar Trunking Systems
SABS 890	-	Ballasts for Fluorescent Lamps
SABS 908	-	Meter Cabinets
SABS 950	-	Non-metallic Conduit and Fittings.
SABS 1012	-	Electric Light Dimmers
SABS 1041	-	Tubular Fluorescent Lamps
SABS 1065	-	Screwed Metal Conduit
SABS 1085	-	Wall Outlet Boxes.

SABS 1092	-	Contactors
SABS 1119	-	Interior Luminaires for Fluorescent Lamps.
SABS 1180	-	Electrical Distribution Boards.
SABS 1197	-	Metallic Wireways for installation in floors
SABS 1247	-	Coatings Applied by the Power-coating Process
SABS 1278	-	Interior Luminaires for Discharge Sodium Lamps
SABS 1279	-	Floodlight Luminaires
SABS CKS 50199	-	Bulkhead Luminaires (surface mounted)
SABS IEC 439	-	Low Voltage Switchgear
SABS IEC 309	-	Plugs, Socket Outlets and Couplers for Industrial Purposes
SABS IEC 742	-	Isolating Transformers and Safety Isolating Transformers

3.0 SERVICE CONDITIONS

3.1 The cable shall be designed and rated for continuous operation under the following conditions :-

3.1.1 Ambient/Environment Conditions :

- 3.1.1.1 Altitude : Sea level.
- 3.1.1.2 Ambient temperature : -5° C to +45° C (daily average +35° C).
- 3.1.1.3 Relative humidity : As high as 96%
- 3.1.1.4 Lightning conditions : Severe, with a maximum lightning ground flash density 11 flashes per km² per annum.
- 3.1.1.5 Exposure conditions : Salt laden, industrial atmosphere as well as hazardous gases and dust atmosphere.
- 3.1.1.6 Electrolytic corrosion conditions prevail in all the areas owing to the proximity of direct current traction system and cathodic protection schemes.

4.0 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

- 4.1 The contractor shall carry out the installation in accordance with SANS 10142-1: Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises and the requirements of this specification.
- 4.2 Where the local supply authority requirements differ from those specified herein Transnet Projects Electrical Engineer shall be approached for a decision.
- 4.3 All equipment and material shall comply with the relevant National or International standard specification. Where equipment does not comply it shall be submitted with the Transnet Projects Electrical Engineer for approval.

- 4.4 The system of supply will be three phase, 4 wire or single phase 2 wire 50 Hz. alternating current with earthed neutral at a nominal voltage of 400/230 volts. The voltage may vary within the range of $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal voltage.
- 4.5 Wiring
- 4.5.1 All wiring shall be carried out in cable trunking and/or conduit. Only the loop in system of wiring shall be accepted.
- 4.5.2 Joints in wiring, nor the cutting away of strands to facilitate connections shall be permitted.
- 4.5.3 Single core cable smaller than 1,5 mm shall not be used. PVC cables shall not be connected directly to the lampholders for incandescent lamps. Conductors shall terminate in an approved connector in the conduit box directly behind the luminaire, and connection to the lampholder made by means of adequately rated silicone heat resistant wire.
- 4.5.4 Colour identification of conductors shall be used.
- 4.5.5 Flameproof equipment shall comply with SABS 314 or BS 229 for installation in hazardous areas, as defined in SABS 0108.
- 4.5.6 Equipment in hazardous areas shall be installed in accordance with SABS Code of Practice 086.
- 4.6 The provision and installation of the supply cable to the building, the termination and the connection thereof to the distribution board main incoming isolating shall be the responsibility of the Contractor, as directed by the Engineer.
- 4.7 The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision and connection of power supplies to electric urns, stoves, geysers, frytops, fans etc. provided by others; unless otherwise stated in the Schedule of Requirements.
- 6.7.1 The Contractor shall provide power supplies to air-conditioning equipment. The connection to air-conditioning equipment will be undertaken by others.
- 4.8 Cables shall be adequately supported to prevent strain on the terminals.
- 4.9 Drilling or welding of steelwork for the mounting of electrical equipment will not be permitted unless approved by Transnet's Civil Engineer on site. Equipment shall be fixed to the steelwork by means of approved, purpose made clamp/brackets.
- 4.10 Lightning protection shall be in accordance with the requirements of the local supply authority and SANS 10313 : Code of Practice for Protection of Buildings against Lightning.

5.0 DISTRIBUTION BOARDS

- 5.1 Architrave type for flush mounting, and surface type for mounting on indoor walls shall comply with SABS 1180 Parts 1 and 2 respectively.
 - 5.1.1 These distribution boards shall be supplied with a cover plate or open window door and be suitably painted and finished to harmonise with wall finish.
 - 5.1.2 All switches and associated equipment shall be fully enclosed within the distribution board with only the operating handles protruding through the cover plate or door.
- 5.2 Cubicle type shall comply with IEC publication 439.
- 5.3 Distribution boards for outdoor use shall be weatherproof and corrosion resistant.
- 5.4 A substantial earthing terminal shall be firmly attached to the steel work of the distribution board and connected to the earthing bar.
- 5.5 Entries suitable for all incoming and outgoing cables shall be provided. Glands for bottom entry cables shall not be less than 600mm above floor level.
- 5.6 Space for mounting of 20% additional control units shall be allowed on all distribution boards. In addition, 20% spare conduits (20mm diameter) shall be provided between flush distribution boards and the ceiling/roof space in pitched roof buildings (minimum 2 conduits).
- 5.7 All circuits shall be clearly labelled. Labels shall be of the fabricated type and permanently secured. Embossed tape is not acceptable.
- 5.8 When called for labelling of moulded case circuit breakers shall be labelled by means of numerals. A legend inserted behind a clear plastic window on the inside of the door shall be provided to detail the various circuits.

6.0 ISOLATING SWITCHES

- 6.1 Isolating switches for machines shall be lockable in the open position.
- 6.2 Isolating switches shall comply with SABS 152.

7.0 MOULDED CASE CIRCUIT BREAKERS

- 7.1 Moulded case circuit breakers shall: -
 - 7.1.1 comply with SABS 156.
 - 7.1.2 have a breaking capacity as specified.
 - 7.1.3 be of the fixed pattern, non-adjustable type.
 - 7.1.4 be suitable for clip-on tray mounting.

8.0 EARTH LEAKAGE PROTECTION UNITS

8.1 Earth leakage protection units shall: -

8.1.1 be the integral moulded case type and comply with SABS 767.

8.1.2 have a sensitivity of 30 mA.

8.1.3 be similar in design to moulded case circuit breakers and suitable for clip-on tray mounting.

8.1.4 have a breaking capacity and current rating as specified.

9.0 FUSE SWITCHES

9.1 Fuse switches shall:

9.1.1 comply with SABS 152

9.1.2 be of the double break, horizontal drawout, air insulated type, suitable for flush mounting.

11.1.3 be of the quick break, dustproof type.

12.0 HIGH RUPTURING CAPACITY FUSE LINKS

12.1 High rupturing capacity fuse links shall:

12.1.1 comply with SABS 172

12.1.2 be of the cartridge type with a breaking capacity not less than that shown in the Category of Duty AC 50 table 2 of SABS 172.

12.1.3 have a class Q1 fusing factor

12.1.4 A spare set of fuse links for each of the different ratings shall be provided and accommodated in the distribution board.

13.0 CONTACTORS

13.1 Contractors shall comply with SABS 1992.

14.0 LUMINAIRES FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS

14.1 Luminaires shall be suitable for accommodating 100 watt B.C. lamps.

14.2 The insulation of internal wiring shall be heat resistant.

14.3 Bulkhead luminaires shall comply with CKS 199.

14.4 Bowl type luminaires shall have porcelain or acrylic galleries with white opal, high impact acrylic screw-in type bowls.

14.5 Well glass luminaires shall consist of a body of non-corrosive material with a top entry for a 20mm conduit, have a clear glass cover and be completely weatherproof.

15.0 LUMINAIRES FOR FLUORESCENT LAMPS

15.1 Luminaires for fluorescent lamps shall comply with SABS 1119.

15.2 Lampholders shall be of the telescopic type.

15.3 The luminaires shall be suitable for 1,2m or 1,5m "rapid start" lamps to SABS 1041, class B, group 2, with rated colour 3. (warm white).

15.4 Anti-corrosive luminaires shall have a body channel constructed of fibre-glass or non-corrosive material with a moulded acrylic enclosing diffuser.

15.5 A gasket shall be provided between the body channel and the diffuser to ensure a reliable seal.

15.6 The enclosing diffuser shall latch to the body channel with captive-type non-corrosive latches.

15.7 It is essential that full descriptions and photometric data of the luminaires and lamps offered, accompany tenders. This information shall include description and drawings of the various items of equipment as well as full photometric data issued by the South African Bureau of Standards.

16.0 INTERIOR LUMINAIRES FOR HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMPS

16.1 Interior luminaires for high intensity discharge lamps shall comply with SABS 1278 and be suitable for use in an ambient temperature of 40°C.

16.2 Suitable provision shall be made on the ballast housing for eyes or lugs, for the attachment of safety chains.

16.3 The electronic ignition device for high pressure of sodium and metal halide lamps shall be of the three wire type operating on the superposed pulse principle. The circuitry shall be such that at starting, or on failure of a lamp, high voltage pulses will be confined to the high voltage lead between the igniter and centre contact of the lampholder. Igniters incorporating a switching element are not acceptable.

16.4 A fully electronic ignition circuit shall be utilized to trigger the pulse transformer.

16.5 The natural frequency of the electronic ignition circuit shall be in the order of 100kHz.

16.6 The lamp ignition voltage shall remain constant within a mains voltage variation of between 200 and 250 volts.

16.7 Tenderers shall guarantee that pulsing of the igniter on a failed lamp will not have a detrimental effect on the life and efficient operation of the control gear, igniter, lampholders and circuit wiring.

16.8 It is essential that full descriptions and photometric data of the luminaires and lamps offered, accompany tenders. This information shall include description and drawings of the various items of equipment, as well as full photometric data issued by the South African Bureau of Standards.

17.0 ELECTRIC AIR HEATERS

17.1 Electric air heaters shall comply with SABS 160.

17.2 Tubular heaters shall be rated at 260 watt per metre length of tube and have an enclosed entry box containing terminals for incoming line, neutral and earth connections with a suitable entry for a flexible conduit connector.

17.2.1 Tubular heaters shall be mounted with the bottom 200mm above floor level

17.3 Convector Heaters shall:

17.3.1 be of the natural convection type, of good appearance and suitable for flush or surface mounting.

17.3.2 have incorporated a manually adjustable control switch, automatic controlling thermostat and indicating neon pilot lighting showing when the heater is on.

17.3.3 have a mounting box or housing suitable for a 20mm electrical conduit entry.

17.3.4 be installed with the bottom of the mounting box/housing 200mm above floor level.

17.4 Fan Heaters shall :

17.4.1 be of the wall mounted type with air flow directional adjustment and locking facilities.

17.4.2 have a totally enclosed type fan motor fully protected from damp and dust and fitted with self aligning noiseless bearings.

17.4.3 have a separate manually adjustable control unit incorporating an automatic controlling thermostat. The control unit shall be housed in a adequately ventilated sheet steelcase. Means of protecting and isolating the heater, shall be provided. The control unit circuit shall be arranged such that during summer months the heater can be switched off and the fan used alone for ventilation.

18.0 ROOM THERMOSTATS

18.1 Room thermostats shall comply with BS 3955 Part 2, section 2F, and be to category A.

18.2 An over-riding switch shall be mounted adjacent to the thermostat for manual control.

19.0 LIGHT SWITCHES

- 19.1 Light switches shall comply with SABS 163 and be of the rocker type.
- 19.2 They shall be mounted 1 500 mm above floor level and where possible 200 mm from door frames.

20.0 LIGHT SENSITIVE CONTROL UNITS

- 20.1 The complete unit shall be of the solid state type and housed in a sealed weatherproof enclosure suitable for mounting in any position.
- 20.2 The light sensitive cell shall operate in a manner to give an area of detection not less than a hemisphere.
- 20.3 The unit shall not operate due to light fluctuations of duration less than 5 minutes. They shall incorporate main contacts rated at least to 10 amps and be mounted at a height of not less than 2 400 mm.
- 20.4 An over-riding switch shall be provided.

21.0 SOCKET OUTLETS

- 21.1 All 220 volt, 16 amp socket outlets shall comply with SABS 164 and be of the 3 round pin shuttered type.
- 21.2 All 32V, 5A socket outlets for lead lights shall be of the industrial two pin, weatherproof type with a screw cover attached to the socket outlet by a short length of chain.
 - 21.2.1 They shall be mounted on columns/walls 1 500mm above floor level or in recesses provided in inspection pits.
- 21.3 Welding socket outlets shall be in accordance with IEC publication 309 and be rated for 63A (unless other rating is indicated on the drawing) and be of the 5 pin, 6 h configuration type.
 - 21.3.1 Welding plugs shall be supplied complete with matching male plugs and be mounted 1 500mm above floor level.

22.0 TRANSFORMERS 220V/32V

- 22.1 The transformers for 32V socket outlets shall be in accordance with SABS SV 118 and be designed for 220V to 250V primary power supply and have an output voltage of 32V.

23.0 ISOLATING AND SAFETY ISOLATING TRANSFORMERS

- 23.1 Isolating and safety isolating transformers shall comply with SABS IEC 742 and SABS 743.

24.0 POWER POINTS

- 24.1 Power points for hot water cylinders shall be equipped with a 2 or 3 pole isolating switch adjacent to the cylinder except for hot water cylinders mounted below sinks.
- 24.2 Where contactors are necessary for the operation of hot water cylinders these shall be installed adjacent to the appliance where practicable and in a suitable enclosure.
- 24.3 Power points for tubular heaters shall be equipped with a flush mounted 100mm x 100mm conduit box, blanked off with a cover plate accommodating a 15A flush mounted switch. Connection to the heater shall be by means of a PVC covered flexible conduit. The flexible conduit shall have sufficient slack to avoid strain but shall not touch the floor.
- 24.4 Power points for fan heaters shall be equipped with two recessed interconnected conduit boxes, one for connection to the heater and the other for connection to the control unit 1 500mm above floor level.
- 24.5 Power points for stoves, fry tops and boiling tables shall be equipped with a 2 or 3 pole isolating switch for the appliance shall be 1 500mm above floor level. The outlet for connection to the appliance shall be 500mm above floor level.
- 24.6 Power points for air-conditioning units shall terminate in a 100mm x 100mm conduit box mounted adjacent to the unit and equipped with a 2 pole isolating switch.
- 24.7 Power points for extractor fan units shall terminate in a 100mm x 100mm conduit box mounted adjacent to the unit.
- 24.8 Where a common thermostat is specified for controlling a number of fans, power points shall be so arranged to allow for circuit wiring between the fans and thermostat.
- 24.9 Power points for smoke detection and CO₂ equipment shall terminate in a 100mm x 100mm conduit box equipped with a 30A, 2 pole isolating switch, lockable in the "on" position, mounted 1500mm above floor level, with connecting facilities to the equipment.
- 24.10 Power points for air conditioning units shall terminate in a 100mm x 100mm conduit box mounted adjacent to the unit and equipped with a 2 pole isolating switch, with connecting facilities for the unit.
- 24.11 Power points for machinery shall terminate in a connection box suitable for mounting a 2 or 3 pole isolating switch, with connecting facilities to the machine.
- 24.12 Power points for lighting shall terminate in a circular conduit box fitted with an unswitched 5 A 3 pin socket outlet.

25.0 CONDUIT AND ASSOCIATED FITTINGS

- 25.1 Screwed metal conduit shall comply with SABS 162.

- 25.2 Non-metallic conduit and fittings shall comply with SABS 950. Non- metallic conduit shall not be cast into concrete.
- 25.3 Wall outlet boxes shall comply with SABS 1085.
- 25.4 In areas within 50 km of the coast only galvanised or non- metallic conduit shall be used. Where conduit is exposed to the weather elements only galvanised conduit shall be used or UV T. Routed P.V.C. pipe.
- 25.5 Threads of metallic conduit and associated fittings shall be effectively protected against rust by non-corrosive paint where they are exposed to moisture or weather elements.
- 25.6 Wall outlet boxes shall be positioned with the major dimension vertical and not more than 15 mm below the finished wall surface. Cover plates shall fit plumb and flush with wall surfaces.
- 25.7 Conduits are to be concealed and chased into plastered brick walls or cast into concrete work as building work proceeds. Where conduit cannot be concealed these shall be installed neatly on the surface as approved by the Engineer.
- 25.8 Conduits are to be concealed and chased into plastered brickwalls or cast into concrete work as the building work proceeds.
- 25.9 Chasing of finished walls or concrete work will not be allowed. Under no circumstances will chases be permitted through structural members of the building.
- 25.10 Chasing of face brick walls will not be permitted. Conduits and outlet boxes shall be built into walls.

26.0 CABLES AND GLANDS

- 26.1 Polyvinyl-chloride cables shall comply with SABS 150. Armoured cables shall be of the earth continuity conductor type.
- 26.2 Cable glands shall be of the compression type, (brass or bronze) and be suitable for termination of earth continuity conductor type cables. Glands shall be supplied with neoprene shroud.

27.0 BUSBAR TRUNKING

- 27.1 Busbar trunking shall comply with SABS 784.

28.0 CABLE TRAYS

- 28.1 Cable trays shall be protected against corrosion and be adequately supported so that when fully loaded the deflection does not exceed 10mm. They shall be wide enough to accommodate the power cables in a single layer.

29.0 EARTHING AND BONDING

- 29.1 The complete electrical installation shall be earthed in accordance with SABS 10142-1: Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises.
- 29.2 Earth electrodes shall consist of an exterior copper layer molecularly bonded to a high strength steel core. The copper shall have a minimum thickness of 0.25mm.
- 29.3 Only approved non-corrosive substances may be used to reduce earth resistivity. The earth resistance as measured with a earth resistance tester shall not exceed 5 ohm.
- 29.4 Copper tape used for bonding and earthing of waste pipes shall have a minimum cross sectional area of 12mm², and when run along walls shall be fixed by means of non-ferrous screws in plastic plugs at intervals of 300 maximum.

30.0 PAINTING

- 30.1 All surfaces of distribution boards shall be light orange to SABS 1091 colour No. B26 unless otherwise stated in the Schedule of Requirements attached to this specification.
- 30.2 All surfaces shall be cleaned according to the appropriate method described in SABS 064 for the particular surface to be cleaned, the contamination to be removed and the primer to be applied.
- 30.3 Components that will be powder coated shall be cleaned and prepared in accordance with the requirements of SABS 064. Powder coating shall comply with the requirements of SABS 1274 - 1979 Type 4; Corrosion resistant coatings for interior use and using thermosetting high gloss coating.
- 30.4 All specified coatings shall be applied according to the relevant specification and the manufacturers instructions shall be followed. Coatings shall not be applied in conditions which may be detrimental to the effectiveness of the coating, or the appearance of the painted surface.
- 30.5 When examined visually the finished product shall have a uniform appearance as far as gloss is concerned and shall show no sign of damage. Damaged areas shall be repaired coat for coat to obtain the desired finish.

31.0 TESTS

- 31.1 Insulation, continuity and earthing tests in accordance with SANS 10142-1 shall be carried out to the satisfaction and in the presence of the Engineer or authorised deputy on completion of the work.
- 31.2 An installation Certificate of Compliance for the electrical installation issued by an accredited person as required by the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) shall be provided.
- 31.3 The Contractor shall provide the necessary approved instruments.



Technical Specification
Specification No. TPD: 001-EL&P SPEC

- 31.4 Transnet Projects reserves the right to use its own instruments should it be considered necessary.

WITNESSES

1.

.....
TENDERER

2.

.....
DATE

**Transnet Projects
Design Services**



Technical Specification
Specification No. TPD: 003-CABLESPEC

**SPECIFICATION FOR THE SUPPLY AND INSTALLATION OF MEDIUM VOLTAGE
AND LOW VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL CABLES**

REVISIONS		
REV	DATE	APPROVED
0	September 2022	

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - "Statement of Compliance"

1.1 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of this specification covers the minimum requirements for the supply installation, testing and commissioning of medium and low voltage cables, instrumentation cables, cable racking, trenching, sleeves and earthing reticulation on Transnet sites on behalf of Transnet.

Contractors are required to familiarise themselves with all applicable Standards and Codes of Practice listed herein, and to ensure compliance in the execution of any work in terms of this document. Failure to comply may render the contractor liable for corrections at his own cost.

These Standards and Codes of Practice should be read in conjunction with all other Specifications and drawings as issued for a particular contract. Where discrepancies occur, these must be brought to the attention of Transnet in writing before commencement of work. In the event of any conflict between the contents of any documents forming part of a contract (as listed in the Master Index) and this document, the former shall prevail.

1.2 APPLICATION TO WORK ACTIVITIES

The Standards and Codes of Practice contained herein apply to all installations requiring Medium and Low voltage Electrical and Instrument Cabling, Racking, Trenching Sleeves and Earthing Reticulation and include amongst others the following standards:

- Supply of electrical and instrument cable trenches
- Supply, installation of electrical and instrument ladder racking reticulation
- Supply, installation of electrical and instrument dropper reticulation
- Supply, installation and termination of electrical and instrument cabling
- Cable Tagging and Core Identifying standards for electrical and instrument cabling
- Supply, installation of instrument and electrical earthing

2. STANDARDS AND REFERENCES

2.1 The requirements of the materials, design, layout, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection and testing of equipment and facilities on site shall be in accordance with the relevant sections of codes: -

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|
| a) | SANS 10142-1 | - | Code of Practice for the Wiring of Premises |
| b) | SABS 763 | - | Hot dip (galvanising) Zinc Coating. |
| c) | SABS 1507 | - | Electric cables with extruded solid dielectric Insulation for fixed installation. |
| d) | SANS 1574 | | |
| e) | ASME/ANSI.B31.3 | - | Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery piping |
| f) | ASME/ANSI.B31.4 | - | Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia and Alcohols. |
| g) | SABS 089:Part II-1965 | - | The Petroleum Industry Part II: Electrical Code |

- h) SABS 089 - Part II - The Handling, Storage and Distribution of Petroleum Products (Electrical Code)
- i) SABS 0198 - "The Selection, Handling and Installation of Electric Power Cables of rating not exceeding 33KV"
- j) API 2003 - Protection against ignitions arising out of static, Lighting and stray currents.
- k) SABS 03 - The Protection of structures against lightning.
- l) SABS 086 - The Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Equipment used in explosive atmospheres. Refer to Section 2 for Hazardous area classification.
- m) IEC 79-14 - Electrical Installations in Hazardous Areas
- n) Government, local authorities or other statutory bodies' regulations, laws, requirements or customs which are more stringent than those specified in this project specification.

2.2 The following standard specifications are to be used for reference purposes and need to be noted by Contractors in order to signify familiarity and compliance with the requirements. It is expected of Contractors that they be familiar with the applicable clauses and that these will be adhered to in the execution of any work in terms of this specification. Contractors will be required to confirm that they are able to meet these requirements.

- a) SABS 0108 : 1995 The Classification of hazardous locations and the selection of electrical apparatus for use in such locations
- b) The Occupational Health & Safety (OHS) Act No. 85 of 1993.
- c) SABS 0314 Flameproof Enclosures for Electrical Apparatus
- d) SABS 0549 Intrinsically Safe Electrical Apparatus
- e) API Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards Chapters 4 to 12
IP Chapter 10 and Papers 2 and 3
- f) SABS 969 Enclosures for electrical apparatus
- g) BS 5490 Classification of degrees of protection provided by enclosures
- h) Safety Regulations for Contractors
- i) Technical Instruction No. 16 - Contractors Work Permit Procedures.
- j) VDE Standards

2.3 Where no specific rules, regulations, codes or requirements are contained in this specification nor covered by the above mentioned codes, the contractor shall, in consultation with Transnet, adhere to internationally accepted modern design and engineering practices in the Electrical and Petrochemical Industry.

3.0 SERVICE CONDITIONS

3.1 The cable shall be designed and rated for continuous operation under the following conditions :-

3.1.1 Ambient/Environment Conditions :

- 3.1.1.1 Altitude : Sea level.
- 3.1.1.2 Ambient temperature : -5° C to +45° C (daily average +35° C).
- 3.1.1.3 Relative humidity : As high as 96%
- 3.1.1.4 Lightning conditions : Severe, with a maximum lightning ground flash density 11 flashes per km² per annum.
- 3.1.1.5 Exposure conditions : Salt laden, industrial atmosphere as well as hazardous gases and dust atmosphere.
- 3.1.1.6 Electrolytic corrosion conditions prevail in all the areas owing to the proximity of direct current traction system and cathodic protection schemes.

3.1.2 Electrical Conditions:

- 3.1.2.1 The system of supply will be three phase, 3 wire, 50 Hertz, 11KV alternating current for medium voltage and three-phase, 4 wire, 50 Hz 400 Volts alternating current for low voltage.
- 3.1.2.2 The voltage may vary within the range of 95% to 105% of the nominal and all cable shall be suitably rated.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORK, SAFETY

- 4.1 The Contractor shall be responsible for all aspects associated with the provision of the cables. This includes items such as supply of testing cable to test the cables prior to commissioning, provision of site office and storage facilities.
- 4.2 Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act No 85 of 1993) must be complied with in all respects during the execution of this contract. The onus shall be on the contractor to ensure that staff under his control adheres to the provisions of the act at all times.

5.0 ELECTRICAL CABLE SPECIFICATION

This part of the specification covers the general specification of electrical cables to be used on Transnet sites on behalf of Transnet Port Terminals.

5.1 TYPES OF CABLE

5.1.1 CROSS-LINKED POLYETHYLENE (XLPE)

5.1.1.1 Cross-linked Polyethylene (XPPE)-insulated cables shall be individually screened, 3 core, stranded copper conductor, type A, cable manufactured in accordance with SABS.1339. The cable is to be supplied with an overall graphite coating to the outer PVC sheath.

5.1.1.2 The cable shall have embossed on the outer P.V.C. sheath next to the **S.A.B.S.** mark the following letters:

T/G/B

where T = TRANSNET STANDARD G = GRAPHITE COATED B = BEDDING TEST

Only the above mentioned cable shall be accepted.

5.1.1.3 The cable shall be capable of withstanding continuous operational temperatures up to 90° C.

5.1.1.4 Completed cable runs are subjected to the following tests :-

- a. As laid down in S.A.B.S. 1339 (Appendix "E" paragraph E-1.4)
- b. Anti-electrolysis insulation, applied between armouring and earth, tested at 10kV D.C. for one minute. Bedding shall be tested at 4kV D. C. for one minute.

All the above tests shall be carried out in the presence of the Engineer

5.1.2 PAPER INSULATED

5.1.2.1 Fully impregnated hygroscopic paper insulated, Helically lapped, insulated, Three core, Stranded copper conductors, Outer layer numbered for core identification, Seamless pure lead sheath, Covered with bitumen impregnated paper, Single steel wire armoured, extruded plastic sheathed, Operational voltage 6.35 to 11kV.

5.1.2.2 The cable shall have embossed on the outer P.V.C. sheath next to the **S.A.B.S.** mark the following letters:

T/G/B

Where: T = TRANSNET STANDARD
G = GRAPHITE COATED
B = BEDDING TEST

Only the above mentioned cable shall be accepted.

5.1.2.3 The cable is to be supplied with the P.V.C. outer sheath impregnated with a high quality graphite powder coating.

- 5.1.2.4 Type general purpose copper woven taped screened (Table 19) cable manufactured in accordance with S.A.B.S. 97 is required.
- 5.1.2.5 The cable shall be capable of withstanding continuous operational temperatures up to 70 / 80° C.
- 5.1.2.6 Completed cable runs are subjected to the following tests
- As laid down in S.A.B.S. 97
 - Anti-electrolysis insulation, applied between armouring and earth, tested at 10Kv D. C. for one minute. Bedding shall be tested at 4Kv D.C. for one minute.
All the above tests shall be carried out in the presence of the Engineer

5.1.3 LOW VOLTAGE PVC CABLE

- 5.1.3.1 Low voltage cables shall be PVC insulated cables with ECC, and shall comply with SABS.1507.
- 5.1.3.2 Earth continuity conductors shall be single core PVC insulated copper cables, and shall comply with SABS. 1507.
- 5.1.3.3 The cable shall be capable of withstanding continuous operational temperatures up to 70° C.
- 5.1.3.4 Electrical LV Power cabling installed in hazardous locations (flammable environment) running between Equipment located in the field, LV Panels or Motor Control Centre Panels, Valve Panels and Distribution Boards shall comprise of steel wire armoured, earth continuity conductor (ECC), PVC Insulated, four core cable, as follows:

Conductors.

Core Size : 4 core - Rated as per application (SABS 10142-1)
Stranded untinned copper, 7 strands minimum

PVC Insulated, Insulation Breakdown Voltage to withstand 2 kV 50Hz RMS for a 1 min period.

Insulation Colours: Colored RD-BL-YE/WT-BK (not numbered)

Lay Twist to be 40 – 60 mm (i.e. 16-25 twist per metre)

Inner Jacket

Extruded fire retardant black PVC with rip cord for jacket removal.
Minimum thickness 1.2mm

Outer Jacket

Overall weatherproof thermoplastic PVC jacket – fire retardant and UV resistant (Carbon black added).

Jacket thickness 1.5mm

Jacket to be totally bonded to a steel wire armoured sleeve.

Fire retardant, low halogen (20% Halogen, Blue Stripe) plastics to be used in non-ventilated areas. Fire retardant, high halogen (100% Halogen, Red Stripe) plastics may be used in ventilated areas. Fire retardant, no halogen (0% Halogen, White Stripe) plastics not required to be used.

- 5.1.3.5 Electrical Control cabling running between the Equipment located in the field, Control System Marshalling Cabinets, LV Panels and Incomer Breaker panels will comprise of steel wire armoured, PVC Insulated, multi-core cable, as follows :

Conductors.

Core Size : 7 core – 1.5 mm² (Valve Actuators)
12 core – 1.5 mm², 19 core – 1.5 mm² (Switchgear)

Stranded untinned copper, 7 strands minimum

PVC Insulated, Insulation Breakdown Voltage to withstand 2 kV 50Hz RMS for a 1 min
Insulation Colours: 7 core and less – colored BL-YE/WT-RD-GR-BK-BR-PR/OR
(Not numbered)

12 core and more – black, conductors to be numbered

Lay Twist to be 40 – 60 mm (i.e. 16-25 twist per metre)

Inner Jacket

Extruded fire retardant black PVC with ripcord for jacket removal.
Minimum thickness 1.2mm up to 7 core, 1.5mm for 12 and 19 core

Outer Jacket

Overall weatherproof thermoplastic PVC jacket – fire retardant and UV resistant.
Jacket thickness 1.5mm up to 7 core, 2.0mm for 12 and 19 core
Jacket to be totally bonded to a steel wire armoured sleeve.

Fire retardant, low halogen (20% Halogen, Blue Stripe) plastics to be used in non-ventilated areas. Fire retardant, high halogen (100% Halogen, Red Stripe) plastics may be used in ventilated areas. Fire retardant, no halogen (0% Halogen, White Stripe) plastics not required to be used.

- 5.1.3.6 Completed cable runs are subjected to the following tests as laid down in SANS 10142-1. Insulation resistance test between Phases, Phases and Neutral, Phases and ECC, Neutral and ECC.

5.1.4 INSTRUMENTATION CABLING

- 5.1.4.1 Instrument Cabling as defined within this and other Transnet Specifications includes the following types of cabling:
1. PVC SWA Multicore instrument cables running between Instrument Junction Boxes in the field and PLC Cabinets (IS and non-IS rated)
 2. PVC SWA Multicore instrument cables running between instruments in the field and PLC Cabinets (IS and non-IS rated)
 3. Dekabon armoured instrument cables running between Junction Boxes in the field and the instruments themselves (IS and non-IS rated)
- 5.1.4.2 All Instrumentation Cabling will comply in all respects to the specifications as contained in the Scope of Work attached to an Order. In the absence of cable specifications being detailed in the Scope of Work attached to an Order, the following cable specifications will apply.
- 5.1.4.3 Instrument cabling will be marshalled on Instrument racking and trenching as defined elsewhere within this specification.
- 5.1.4.4 Instrument multi-core cabling running between the Field Junction Boxes and the Control System Marshalling Cabinets will comprise of steel wire armoured, PVC Insulated, individual and overall screened multi-core cable. Note that Petronet has standardised on 1 pair, 2 pair, 8 pair and 16 pair cable – prior approval from Petronet will be required to deviate from these specifications.

Conductors

Core Size : 1.0 mm²

Stranded untinned copper, 7 strands minimum

PVC Insulated, Insulation Breakdown Voltage to withstand 2 kV 50Hz RMS for a 1 min.

Insulation Colours : Black and White

Multipair cores to be numbered (numeric on both conductors of the pairs)
Lay Twist to be 40 – 60 mm (i.e. 16-25 twist per metre)

Shield/Screen

Individual & overall screened – plasticised aluminium foil (100%) coverage
Stranded tinned copper drain wire 0.5 mm²

Inner Jacket

Extruded fire retardant black PVC with rip cord for jacket removal.
Minimum thickness 1.2mm up to 8 pair, 1.5 mm for 16 to 36 pair

Outer Jacket

Overall weatherproof thermoplastic PVC jacket – fire retardant and UV resistant (Carbon Black added).

Jacket thickness 1.5mm up to 8 pair, 2.0 mm for 16 to 36 pair.

Jacket to be totally bonded to a steel wire armoured sleeve.

Fire retardant, low halogen (20% Halogen, Blue Stripe) plastics to be used in non-ventilated areas. Fire retardant, high halogen (100% Halogen, Red Stripe) plastics may be used in ventilated areas. Fire retardant, no halogen (0% Halogen, White Stripe) plastics not required to be used.

IS Circuits: Jacket color light blue Non IS Circuits: Jacket color black.

- 5.1.4.5 Individual Instrument cabling running between the Field Junction Boxes and the individual field mounted Instruments will comprise of Dekabon armoured, PVC Insulated, individual and overall screened multi-core cable. Note that Petronet has standardised on 1, 2, 4 and Triad cable – prior approval from Petronet will be required to deviate from these specifications.

(Note that this specification only applies to cabling running on racks above the ground, all Instrument cables running in trenches will need to comply with the Instrument Multi-core Cable Specifications detailed above).

Conductors.

Core Size : 1.5 mm²

Stranded untinned copper, 7 strands minimum

PVC Insulated, Insulation Breakdown Voltage to withstand 2 kV 50Hz RMS for a 1 min

Insulation Colours : Black and White

Multipair cores to be numbered (alphanumeric on both conductors of the pairs)

Lay Twist to be 40 – 60 mm (i.e. 16-25 twist per metre)

Shield/Screen

Individual & overall screened – plasticised aluminium foil (100%) coverage

Stranded tinned copper drain wire 0.5 mm²

Inner Jacket

Extruded fire retardant black PVC with ripcord for jacket removal.

Minimum thickness 1.2mm

Outer Jacket

Overall weatherproof thermoplastic PVC jacket – fire retardant and UV resistant (Carbon black added).

Jacket thickness 1.5mm.

Jacket to be totally bonded to an inner waterproof aluminium sleeve, with a ripcord under the sleeve for jacket removal.

Fire retardant, low halogen (20% Halogen, Blue Stripe) plastics to be used in non-ventilated areas. Fire retardant, high halogen (100% Halogen, Red Stripe) plastics may be

used in ventilated areas. Fire retardant, no halogen (0% Halogen, White Stripe) plastics are not required to be used.

IS Circuits: Jacket color light blue Non IS Circuits: Jacket color black.

6.0 CABLE TERMINATIONS

6.1 Medium and Low Voltage cables shall be terminated to busbars and switchgear in the panels, distribution boards and kiosks using suitable cable lugs. Cable earth wires shall be brought into glands on gland plates. The insulation between cable armouring and cable earth wires shall be maintained at terminations. The separate earth conductor cable shall terminate to the main earth bar.

6.2 All materials necessary for installing all cable terminations shall be provided by the Contractor and the cost thereof shall be included in the tender price.

6.3 Glanding

6.3.1 All instrument and electrical cables will be glanded at both ends using the appropriate sized gland and will include associated adaptors, washers, ferrules, bands, etc. Provision for all glands, adaptors, washers, ferrules, bands etc. shall be included in the Tenderer's offers. All cable glands shall comply with the following specification, unless otherwise specified in the Scope of Work attached to an Order:

6.3.2 Dekabon Armoured Cabling (Instrumentation)
Increased Safety Ex"e" rated compression gland, IP68 rated, complete with UV resistant black shroud where required, in accordance with SABS 1031.

6.3.3 PVC SWA Cabling (Instrument & Electrical motors)
Increased Safety Ex"e" rated non-compression gland, IP68 rated, complete with SWA protection (CCG Corrosion Guard or similar), in accordance with SABS 1031.

6.3.4 PVC SWA Cabling (Ex"d" rated Valve Actuators)
Flameproof Ex"d" rated non-compression gland, IP68 rated, complete with SWA protection (CCG Corrosion Guard or similar), in accordance with SABS 808.

6.3.5 PVC SWA Cabling (Electrical and PLC Panels located within buildings rated as Safe Areas in terms of Hazardous Area Classifications SABS 0108)
Non-Flameproof rated, non-compression gland, IP68 rated, complete with UV resistant (black) shroud where required.

All glands will be waterproof and in the case of Hazardous Areas, correctly rated in terms of the Explosion Proof Classification of the equipment housings to which they are installed.

6.4 Termination

6.4.1 All cables will be terminated at field instrumentation, electrical equipment, field junction boxes, switchgear panels and control room marshalling cabinets according to

manufacturers specifications, instrument hook-up diagrams and control system specifications as provided/approved by Petronet.

6.4.1.1 Instrument Dekabon Cabling

- Outer Dekabon armouring shall be stripped back to the entry point into the associated termination/junction box. Protrusion of cable sheath/armouring into the termination/junction box (through the compression gland) shall be a minimum of 15mm and a maximum of 50mm.
- Cable pair inner aluminium foil shall be stripped back to the point at which the individual cores leave the PVC Trunking to be terminated onto the respective terminal rails. Ends of the inner foil shall be neatly taped/heat shrunk so as to prevent unravelling.
- Individual cable ends shall be sealed with the use of heat shrink tubing applied over the cable sheath/armouring at the point of entry into the termination/junction box/panel, in order to protect the cable and prevent the ingress of moisture.
- Both cable overall (drain wire) and individual screens shall be insulated with the use of appropriately sized green coloured sleeving, to prevent inadvertent contact with metallic surfaces.
- All individual cable cores (including spares) will be left long enough to accommodate 200mm slack, i.e. taking into account the routing via the trunking.
- Excess lengths of individual cable cores will be neatly folded and tied within the trunking provided. All spare cores shall be terminated into terminals so provided.
- Termination of individual cable cores in the termination strips will be such that all Control System related cabling will be terminated to one side of termination strips, whilst all field instrumentation/equipment cabling will be connected to the other side of termination strips.

In the case of Field Junction Boxes with dual terminal strips, multi-core cabling will be glanded in the centre of the gland plate and terminated into terminal rails provided, running from the centre PVC Trunking outwards. Individual Instrument cables will then be terminated into the terminal rails provided, running from the outermost PVC Trunking inwards.

In the case of Field Junction Boxes with single terminal strips, multi-core cabling will be glanded on the right side of the gland plate and terminated into terminal rails provided, running from the right hand side of the panel inwards. Individual Instrument cables will then be terminated into the terminal rails provided, running from the left hand side of the panel inwards.

- All cables connected to individual instruments/equipment will be provided with a single loop of minimum diameter of 150mm. All loops will be neatly strapped.

- All cores (including spares) will be terminated into allocated termination strips/rails in the respective Instrumentation, Termination and Field Junction Boxes

6.4.1.2 Instrument PVC SWA Multi-core Cabling

- Cable SWA armouring shall be stripped back to the entry point into the associated marshalling cabinet/junction box and shall be glanded in such a manner so as to ensure electrical continuity with the gland. When terminated in hazardous areas, cable armouring shall be bonded to the panel equi-potential bonding system via means of earthing rings provided as an integral part of the gland. Contact between the gland and the gland plate shall not be considered as sufficient for bonding purposes.
- Protrusion of cable inner PVC sheaths into the marshalling cabinet will be a minimum of 25mm and a maximum of 50mm.
- Cable inner aluminium foil shall be stripped back to the point at which the individual cores leave the PVC Trunking to be terminated onto the respective terminal rails. Ends of the inner foil shall be neatly taped/heat shrunk so as to prevent unravelling.
- Cable ends shall be sealed with the use of heat shrink tubing applied over the cable inner sheath at the point of entry into the termination/junction box/panel, in order to protect the cable and prevent the ingress of moisture.
- Both cable overall and individual screens shall be insulated with the use of appropriately sized green coloured sleeving, to prevent inadvertent contact.
- All individual cable cores (including spares) will be left long enough to accommodate 200mm slack, i.e. taking into account the routing via the trunking.
- Excess lengths of individual cable cores will be neatly folded and tied within the trunking provided. All spare cores shall be terminated into terminals so provided.
- Termination of individual cable cores in the termination strips will be such that all Control System related cabling will be terminated to one side of termination strips, whilst all field instrumentation/equipment cabling will be connected to the other side of termination strips.

In the case of Field Junction Boxes with dual terminal strips, multi-core cabling will be glanded in the centre of the gland plate and terminated into terminal rails provided, running from the centre PVC Trunking outwards. Individual Instrument cables will then be terminated into the terminal rails provided, running from the outermost PVC Trunking inwards.

In the case of Field Junction Boxes with single terminal strips, multi-core cabling will be glanded on the right side of the gland plate and terminated into terminal rails provided, running from the right hand side of the panel inwards. Individual Instrument cables will then be terminated into the terminal rails provided, running from the left hand side of the panel inwards.

- All cores (including spares) will be terminated into allocated termination strips/rails in the respective Instrumentation, Termination and Field Junction Boxes

6.4.1.3 Electrical Power and Control Cabling (Low Voltage)

- Cable SWA armouring shall be stripped back to the entry point into the associated equipment housing/termination box/panel and shall be glanded in such a manner so as to ensure electrical continuity with the gland. When terminated in hazardous areas, cable armouring shall be bonded to the panel equip-potential bonding system via means of earthing rings provided as an integral part of the gland. Contact between the gland and the gland plate shall not be considered as sufficient for bonding purposes.
- (Option 1) Cable inner PVC sheath shall be cut back at the point of entry into the equipment housing/termination box/panel, protrusion of the inner sheath into the associated switchgear cabinet/equipment housings shall be a minimum of 25mm and a maximum of 50mm. Heat shrink tubing shall be applied at the point of entry into the equipment housing/termination box/panel, in order to protect the cable and prevent the ingress of moisture.

(Option 2) Where cables are glanded into panels, cable inner PVC sheaths may be taken directly into trunking/marshalling arrangements, with the inner PVC sheaths cut back at point of termination. Note that in this instance, heat shrink need not be applied at the point of entry into the cabinet.
- All individual cable cores (including spares) will be left long enough to accommodate 200mm slack, i.e. taking into account the routing via the trunking.
- Excess lengths of individual cable cores will be neatly folded and tied within the trunking provided.
- Termination of individual cable cores in the termination strips will be such that all Starter related cabling will be terminated to one side of termination strips, whilst all field cabling will be connected to the other side of termination strips.
- All cables connected to individual instruments/equipment will be provided with a single loop of minimum diameter of 150mm. All loops will be neatly strapped.

6.5 Cable Core Lugging

All individual cable cores will be neatly terminated. Appropriately sized lugs will be attached to all core ends, using the appropriate crimping tool (not side cutters or ordinary pliers). The colouring of crimps will match the size of the associated cable core. All cable lugs utilised shall comply with the following specification, unless otherwise specified in the Scope of Work attached to an Order:

- Instrument Cables - bootlace ferrules

- Electrical Power Cables - spade lugs for compression terminals, ring lugs for screw terminals (pin lugs are not acceptable)
- Electrical Control Cables - spade lugs for compression terminals, ring lugs for screw terminals (pin lugs are not acceptable)

6.6 Cable Screening – Instrument Cabling

6.6.1 Individual Screens

6.6.1.1 All Individual Instrument Cable Pair Screens shall be terminated into terminals provided within the Instrument Termination Boxes as well as the Field Junction Boxes, and shall be grounded to a common insulated earth rail to be provided in each of the Control System Marshalling Cabinets, alongside the Termination Rails provided. Individual Screens shall be terminated in such a manner so as to be continuous from the Instrument/Instrument Termination Box to the Control System Marshalling Cabinets i.e. individual instrument cables as well as multi-pair cables.

6.6.1.2 Individual screen terminals shall be insulated in the Termination Boxes and Field Junction Boxes provided, thus ensuring that the individual cable pair screens are not grounded at instrument/equipment ends, i.e. to prevent common mode noise. Where Instrument Cables terminate directly into Instrument housings, individual screens shall be cut back and insulated within the Instrument housing using heat shrink sleeving, to prevent inadvertent contact with any conducting surfaces.

9.6.1.3 All individual screen earth rails in the Control System Marshalling Cabinets will be connected to the existing panel Instrument Earth bar via means of a 25mm insulated earth cable, which shall in turn be connected at two points via means of PVC Cu 70mm² insulated earth cables (Yellow/Green in colour), to the Instrument Earth bar located within the control room.

6.6.2 Overall Screens

6.6.2.1 All Instrument Cable Overall Screens/Drain wires shall be terminated to insulated earth bars provided within the Field Junction Boxes, and shall be earthed to a common electrical earth bar to be provided in each of the Control System Marshalling Cabinets. Overall Screens /Drain Wires shall be cut back and insulated within the Instrument Termination Boxes and Instrument housings (where applicable) to prevent inadvertent contact with the Termination Box housing, utilising heat shrink sleeving. Overall Screens shall be terminated in such a manner so as to be continuous from the Instrument Junction Box to the Control System Marshalling Cabinets.

6.6.2.2 The electrical earth bar shall be earthed to the Cabinet Frame, and connected at two points via means of PVC Cu 70mm² insulated earth cables (Yellow/Green in colour), to the Electrical Earth bar located within the control room.

6.7 Cable Screening – Electrical Cabling (Power & Control)

6.7.1 All electrical cable screens/drain wires (where applicable) will be grounded to a common electrical earth bar to be provided in each of the Control System Marshalling Cabinets/Switchgear Cubicles. The electrical earth bar shall be earthed to the Cabinet Frame,

and connected at two points via means of PVC Cu 70mm² insulated earth cables (Yellow/Green in colour), to the Electrical Earth bar located within the control and switchgear rooms.

7 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR EX IA/IB INSTALLATIONS

7.1 All I.S. (Ex ia/ib Intrinsically Safe) Installations shall be in strict compliance with IEC 79-14 Electrical Installations in Hazardous Areas, and in particular Chp 12 "Additional Requirements for type protection Intrinsic Safety", inclusive of the under mentioned items.

7.2 Clause 12.2.

In installations with Zone 1 and 2 classifications, IS apparatus and the intrinsically safe parts of associated apparatus shall comply to at least category "ib". Note that Petronet has standardised on category "ia" protection, and permission will need to be sought in writing for relaxation to "ib".

7.3 Cables – General

Where multi stranded cables are used in a hazardous area, the ends of the conductor shall be protected against separation of individual strands, by means of cable lugs.

Where cable screens are required, these shall be connected to earth at one point only, normally in the non-hazardous area. (Refer to Section 9.6 and 9.7 of this specification).

Cable armouring shall normally be bonded to the equi-potential bonding system via the cable entry devices (glands), at the end of each cable run. Where interposing Junction Boxes exist or other apparatus, the armouring shall be similarly bonded to the equi-potential bonding system at these points. In this regard and where earthing rings are provided as an integral part of the gland, use of these is recommended in serving this function. Contact between the gland and the gland plate shall not be considered as sufficient for bonding purposes.

Conductors of intrinsically safe circuits and non-intrinsically safe circuits shall not be carried in the same cable.

Conductors of intrinsically safe circuits and non-intrinsically safe circuits in the same bundle or duct shall be separated by an intermediate layer of insulated material or by an earthed metal partition. No segregation is required if metal sheaths or screens are used for intrinsically safe or non-intrinsically safe circuits. Note that Petronet has standardised on physical separation regardless of whether the cabling is screened or not, and permission will need to be sought in writing for relaxation.

7.4 Cables – Marking

Un-armoured Cables containing intrinsically safe circuits shall be marked. If outer sheaths are marked by color, the color used shall be light blue. Note that whilst armoured cabling

is not required to be marked in terms of IEC79-14, Petronet has standardised on the principle of marking all cable outer sheaths carrying intrinsically safe circuits by color (light blue), whether armoured or not, and that this will need to be complied with in all instances.

7.5 Cable Insulation Tests

All cables carrying intrinsically safe circuits shall be proven to be capable of withstanding an RMS AC test voltage of twice the normal voltage of the intrinsically safe circuit with a minimum of 500 V between the armouring and screens joined together and the individual conductors. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with manufacturers specifications. Where no such method is available, tests shall be carried out as follows:

- Voltage shall be an ac voltage of sinusoidal waveform at a frequency of between 48 and 62 Hertz
- Voltage shall be derived from a transformer of at least 500 VA output
- Voltage shall be increased steadily to the specified value in a period of not less than 10 seconds and maintained for a period of not less than 60 seconds.

7.6 Cable Termination

All terminals shall be reliably separated from non-intrinsically safe circuits (for example by a separating panel or gap of at least 50mm). Terminals of intrinsically safe circuits shall be marked as such. Petronet has standardised on marking by color - the specified color being light blue. All terminals, plugs and sockets shall satisfy the requirements of IEC79-11 Sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 respectively (6mm creepage and clearance rules 4mm to earth).

7.7 Zone 1 Installations - Surge Protection

All equipment installed in Zone 0 areas and exposed to hazardous potential differences (e.g. lightning surges), shall have a surge protection device installed between each non-earth bonded conductor/core and the local earthed structure as near as is practically possible. The surge protection device shall be capable of diverting a minimum peak discharge current of 10kA (8/20 microsecond impulse according to IEC60-1, 10 operations). The bonding connection between the protection device and the structure shall have a minimum cross sectional area equivalent to 4 mm² copper.

Note that Petronet has extended these requirements to include all analogue transmitters installed in the field, whether in hazardous areas or not, and will need to be complied with in all instances.

8. CABLE JOINTS

8.1 MEDIUM VOLTAGE CABLE JOINTS

- 8.1.1 The contractor shall give the Engineer advance notice of his intention to do jointing of medium voltage cables to enable arrangements to be made for measuring and inspection.

- 8.1.2 The complete cable installation, including all joints shall be fully insulated from earth throughout.

8.2 LOW VOLTAGE CABLE JOINTS

- 8.2.1 The low voltage cable through joints shall be of the epoxy resin filled type. The low voltage joints shall be constructed according to manufacturer's instructions.

9. CABLE ROUTES

- 9.1 All low voltage cables and associated earth continuity conductors shall be installed as shown in drawings PPD: BDD059C-E-01, sheet 1 of 3.

10. SURVEY OF ROUTE

- 10.1 The drawings showing the proposed cable route listed in the "Schedule of Drawings" shall not be taken to show the precise final cable route. The Contractor shall within 30 days after being awarded the Contract carry out a final route survey, which shall include digging test holes, and using the routes shown on the drawings as a general guide, to determine a suitable route.
- 10.2 The Contractor shall submit details of the cable routes selected in final survey to the Engineer for approval. No excavation of any section of the cable route shall commence until the Engineer has authorised the commencement of work on the section concerned.
- 10.2.1 After completion of all cable laying and jointing and before commissioning of any cable the Contractor shall carry out a final "as laid" survey of the cable routes and hand to the Engineer cable route plans. The cable route plans shall include the following information:
- (i) Overall length of each cable.
 - (ii) Centre to centre distances between all joints and between final joints and terminations of each cable including auxiliary cables.
 - (iii) Accurate indications of the position of each cable joint and cable marker preferably by triangulation, i.e. indicating two distances to each joint or marker from structures not likely to be moved such as permanent buildings, bridge piers, etc.
 - (iv) Tables showing all information regarding each high-voltage cable necessary for cable fault location by the reflected pulse method.
 - (v) Soil thermal resistivity and temperature values as determined on final survey shown on the plans at the positions where they were determined.

11. EXCAVATIONS

- 11.1 Excavations shall be carried out in strict compliance with the specification for works on, over, under or adjacent to a railway line No. E.7 (July 1998) (Part 1) that forms part of the tender documents.
- 11.2 The procedure and the order of doing the work shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer.
- 11.3 The Contractor shall, before trenching commences, familiarise himself with the route and conditions on site. The Contractor shall be advised of any known buried services such as cables, pipes, etc., in the vicinity of the cable route. However, the Contractor shall at all times exercise care to ensure that any uncharted services are not damaged.
- 11.4 Power driven mechanical excavators may be used for trenching operations provided that they are not used in close proximity to other cables, water mains, or any other plant liable to be damaged by the use of such plant. Their use along sections of the route shall in each case be subject to approval of the Engineer.
- 11.5 Trenches shall be as straight as possible and each trench shall be excavated to the dimensions indicated in this specification. The Contractor shall provide shuttering for use in places where danger exists should the sides of the trench collapse. The strength of such shuttering must be adequate especially where railway tracks in proximity are concerned and the shuttering must be braced across the trench. Provision of shuttering will be paid for per metre length of shuttered trench.
- 11.6 The bottom of each cable trench shall be as firm as conditions permit and be of smooth contour.
- 11.7 In sections where the soil or water level conditions indicate that the cable trench will endanger rail tracks or any nearby structures, the Contractor must restrict the length of continuous open trench to a distance to be indicated by the Engineer.
- 11.8 The Contractor shall take all reasonable steps to ascertain if the cables will be liable to be subjected to chemical or other damage or electrolysis action and shall submit his recommendations for approval, of any precautionary measures to be taken, in such instances.
- 11.9 The material excavated from each trench shall be placed adjacent to the trench in such a manner as to prevent nuisance or damage to adjacent ditches, railway lines, drains, gateways and other properties and shall be stacked so as to avoid undue interference with traffic. Where, owing to certain considerations, this is not permissible, the excavated materials shall be removed from the site and be returned for refilling the trench on completion of laying.
- 11.10 Surplus material shall be disposed of by the Contractor at his cost. Where the possibility exists that railway line ballast may be fouled by excavated material or material brought on site, the Contractor shall take precautions as directed by the Engineer.
- 11.11 The Contractor shall not trench beneath any railway line without departmental supervision. Should the contractor wish to carry out such work the Engineer must be

advised not less than 14 working days before hand to arrange for the necessary supervision. The cost of such supervision shall not be charged to the Contractor.

- 11.12 Prior to laying the cable, the trench shall be inspected thoroughly by the Engineer or his authorised representative to ensure that it is free from all objects likely to damage the cable either during or after cable laying operations. Cable laying shall not proceed unless the Engineer or his authorised representative is satisfied with the condition of the trench.
- 11.13 When trenching, the Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to prevent damage to any other cables, water mains, roads, pavements, drainage systems, building or any structure etc. Should any of the above be damaged by the Contractor's staff, it shall be reported immediately to the Engineer, who shall arrange for the necessary repairs. The Contractor is responsible for the cost of repairs.
- 11.14 Should it be necessary for any reason to remove accumulated water or other liquid from the trench, this shall be done by the Contractor at his expense and should be taken into account at the time of tendering. The Contractor is to provide all pumps and appliances required to carry out this operation. Water or any other liquid removed shall be disposed of without creating any nuisance or hazard.
- 14.15 Trenching procedure shall be programmed in advance with the Engineer and the programme approved by the Engineer shall not be departed from save with his consent.
- 11.16 Programming of trenching shall be on the basis of the Contractor giving the Engineer an assurance that any length of trench opened on a particular day will be back-filled and compacted to an adequately firm surface on the same day where possible. If it is anticipated that trenching will remain open for longer periods, the Contractor shall first obtain the approval of the Engineer. No new sections of trenching shall commence if previously uncompleted sections still exist. Under no circumstances may sections greater than 300 metres be opened.

Where such approval is given, the onus shall be on the Contractor to safeguard the works to the satisfaction of the Engineer during the extended period such trenches remain open. Where cables have already been laid, but not covered, steps shall be taken by the Contractor to protect cables and the personnel around.
- 11.17 The near side of any cable trench shall preferably not be less than 2500mm from any adjacent railway line. Approval from the Engineer will be required if the above clearances cannot be achieved. The conditions of clause 13.1 shall apply.
- 11.18 The removal of obstructions along the cable routes shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer and shall be paid for at pre-agreed rates.
- 11.19 The area traversed by the cable routes has been used for many years. It is inevitable that there will be uncharted services. On encountering any such service the Contractor shall promptly advise the Engineer who shall direct what action shall be taken.
- 11.20 Transnet reserves the right to alter any cable route or portion thereof in advance of cable laying. Payment in respect of any additional or wasted work involved shall be at scheduled rates.

11.21 Any existing electrical cables obstructing the cable routes shall be removed or deviated as appropriate by the Contractor. The work shall be paid for at scheduled rates.

11.22 The bottom of the trench shall be filled with 200mm of suitable soil sifted through a 6mm mesh and levelled off. Only soil with a satisfactory thermal resistivity may be used for this purpose and ash which occurs on the route shall not be used. Where no suitable soil is available in proximity, imported fill shall be arranged. The manufacturer's assurance is required that the current rating of cables is not reduced by the ground conditions.

12.0 TRENCH/EXCAVATION SPECIFICATION

Separate Trenches shall be supplied to cater for the following cable types:

12.1 ELECTRICAL HV/MV TRENCHES

Trench Dimensions	:	1200 mm deep by 500 mm wide (two cables), add 300mm width for additional cables
River Sand Bedding	:	PVC Piping – 75 mm above pipe, 50mm under pipe
	:	Direct Burial – 100 mm
Identification	:	PVC or Concrete Interlocking Tiles at a depth of 350mm
Cable Markers	:	Concrete with engraved anodised aluminium ID plates cable Marker Colour – Brilliant Green
Cabling	:	Medium and High Voltage Power Cabling > 400 VAC
Separation	:	400 mm (LV cabling), 800mm (Instrument cabling)

12.2 ELECTRICAL LV TRENCHES

Trench Dimensions	:	800 mm deep by 300 mm wide
River Sand Bedding	:	PVC Piping – 75 mm above pipe, 50mm under pipe
	:	Direct Burial – 100 mm
Identification	:	Polythene Marker Tape (150mm wide, yellow and marked with the words "Electric Cable" at a depth of 350mm
Cable Markers	:	Concrete with engraved anodised aluminium ID plates. cable Marker Colour – Black
Cabling	:	Low Voltage Power Cabling 400 VAC/230 VAC (e.g. Actuators, Aux Motors, DB circuits)
	:	Control Cabling (e.g. MV Breaker Inter-tripping cables, Actuator control signals, Aux Motor local stop/start panels etc.)

Separation : 400 mm (HV/MV cabling), 800mm (Instrument cabling)

12.3 INSTRUMENT TRENCHES

Trench Dimensions : 500 mm deep by 300 mm wide

River Sand Bedding : PVC Piping – 75 mm above pipe, 50mm under pipe

: Direct Burial – 100 mm

Identification : PVC Tiles / Polythene Marker Tape (150mm wide, yellow and marked with the words “Electric Cable/Elektriese Kabel”) at a depth of 350mm

Cable Markers : Concrete with engraved anodised aluminium ID plates
cable Marker Colour – Light Blue

Cabling : Instrument Multi-core & Single Pair Cabling (IS and non IS)

Separation : 800mm (HV/MV/LV Electrical cabling)

13. CABLE LAYING

13.1 CABLES BURIED UNDERGROUND.

13.1.1 HV, MV, LV AND Instrument cables shall be spaced as indicated in Table 1 below. Pilot cables shall be laid beside the associated power cable. Cables crossing beneath railway tracks, roads, etc., shall be enclosed in 150mm diameter uPVC pipes. Where more than one length of pipe is required for a crossing, uPVC couplings with PVC glue, shall be used to prevent water from penetrating the joint. Cable pipes must maintain or exceed the specified cable spacing.

Table 1

CABLE	MINIMUM SPACING BETWEEN CABLES
MV To MV	300mm
MV To LV	400mm
LV TO LV	300mm
MV To instrumentation	800mm
LV To instrumentation	800mm

13.1.2 All pipes laid beneath the railway lines, roads, pavements shall be laid with their tops not less than 900mm below the formation level, and shall where possible extend at least 2000mm on either side of the centre of the outer most line. Where there is more than one

line crossed and in the case of roads and pavements at least 900mm on either side of the road and 1 or pavement. All pipes shall be graded for water drainage ; the required grade is 75mm in 30m.

- 13.1.3 All Low voltage cables shall be laid at a depth of 750mm. All cable depth measurements shall be made to the top of the cable when laid direct in the ground, otherwise to the top of the duct concerned.
- 13.1.4 Except where ducts, tunnels or pipes are provided and unless instructed to the contrary by the Engineer, the Contractor shall lay the cables direct in the ground.
- 13.15 Rollers may be used during the laying of cables, but they shall have no sharp projecting parts liable to damage the cables. They shall be carefully placed in the trench or duct in such a manner that they will not readily capsize during cable laying operations.
- 13.1.6 The Contractor shall ensure that all cable is laid in the same direction. No crossing of conductors inside through joints or end boxes will be permitted.
- 13.1.7 Where cables have to be drawn around corners, skid plates shall be used for this purpose and these plates shall be well lubricated. The skid plates shall be securely fixed between rollers and shall be constantly examined during the cable laying operations.
- 13.1.8 Cable shall be visually inspected for damage during and after laying.
- 13.1.9 Cable pulling and laying shall preferably be done manually whenever possible. Mechanical means such as winches and the like may only be used subject to the approval of the Engineer. No cable shall be subjected to a tension exceeding that stipulated by the cable manufacturer.
- 13.1.10 In the event of mechanical means of cable pulling being approved, the Contractor shall establish means of communication between the operator of the winch or other pulling device and the persons tending the drum from which the cable is being run off, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- 13.1.11 The contractor shall be wholly responsible for making his own arrangements for transporting all materials to and from and on the working sites.
- 13.1.12 At locations where cables run under concrete bridges, the cables shall be supported on suitable brackets secured on the side of concrete wall. These brackets shall be spaced a maximum of 500mm apart. Brackets and fixing material shall be of robust design and shall meet with Engineer's approval. Drawing of proposed ' bracket shall accompany tender. Brackets shall be galvanised in accordance with SABS 763, and thereafter painted to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

14.0 CABLES LAID IN DUCTS, CABLE TRAYS AND LADDERS

- 14.1.1 Cables in stalled in ducts shall be supported by cable ladder installed along the walls of the ducts or installed on the duct floor. If the cable ladder is installed on the duct floor, it shall be supported at +/- 50mm from the duct floor.

14.1.2 Cables installed in perforated cable trays and cable ladder shall be secured by means of heavy duty cable ties, cable clamps, etc.

14.1.3 Where medium and low voltage cables share the same wire-ways a reasonable space shall be left between the medium voltage and low voltage cables.

15.0 CABLE SLEEVING

15.1 All areas subject to vehicle traffic, rail crossings and paved areas shall be sleeved.

15.2 Sleeves shall be designed and installed so as to ensure 25 % spare capacity.

15.3 Sleeve Specifications

Material : PVC or PHD Polyethylene

Dimensions : 100 mm OD min

Standards : DIN EN50086-2, BS EN50086-2-4:1994

16.0 DRAW BOXES

16.1 Where cable sleeves are utilised and to facilitate the hauling of cables, brick draw boxes shall be provided at all trench junctions, complete with concrete slab, as detailed below:

Draw Box Dimensions (min) : Internal 450 mm square, 3 courses of stock brick deep.

Base & Top : Concrete 50mm thick

17. COVERING, BACKFILLING AND REINSTATEMENT

17.1 Filling in of trenches shall not be commenced until the Engineer or his authorised representative has inspected and approved the cables in situ in the section of trench concerned. Such inspection shall not be unreasonably delayed.

17.2 Where, in the opinion of the Engineer, the soil on site is unsuitable for riddling or backfilling, the Contractor shall arrange for the importation of approved material. A 75mm thick layer of soil sifted through a 6mm mesh shall be laid above the high-tension cables and consolidated by hand ramming only. The conditions of clause 13.20 apply in this case also.

17.3 All excavations made (whether for the purpose of cable laying, joint bays or trial holes) shall be back-filled in 150mm layers, the earth in each layer being well rammed and consolidated and sufficient allowance being made for settlement. The back-filling shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

15.4 The refilled trench shall be maintained by the Contractor at his expense in a thoroughly safe condition for the duration of the contract. In the case of tarmac surfaces, until such time as this surface has been restored.

- 17.5 All backfilling of road crossings shall be mechanically rammed by means of approved type of mechanical power driven rammer.
- 17.6 The replacement of made up surfaces, such as roads, pavements, tarred aprons, verandas, floors, etc., necessitated by trenching or other works shall be arranged by the contractor at his cost. The price thereof shall be included in the tender price.
- 17.7 Concrete cable protection slabs to Drawing No. PPD-PA-10 shall be laid on top of the 75mm layer of soil referred to in clause 15.2 before the trenches are backfilled. Cable protection slabs shall be laid close butted, convex end to concave end, directly above each cable throughout the underground portion except where otherwise protected such as by pipes, etc. Three coloured slabs to drawing PPD-PA-9 shall be provided to give the indication of the route in the case of a change of direction. Only unbroken cable protection slabs, and those actually laid will be paid for.
- 17.8 When back filling of cable trench has reached a level, after consolidation, approximately 150mm below the normal level of the surface of the surrounding area the Contractor shall lay a continuous plastic cable warning tape directly above each cable for the full length of the cable trench before completing the backfilling.
- 17.9 Concrete cable markers to Drawing No. PPD-PA-12 shall be provided and installed by the Contractor at his cost. The price thereof shall be included in the tender price. Initial cable markers shall be installed as close as possible to cable terminations, thereafter at approximately 60m intervals and at cable joints, also on either side of crossings of oil pipelines and at ends of underground cable pipes.
- 17.10 Changes of direction and joints in cable runs shall be indicated by installing two markers at such positions in the manner shown on Drawing No. PPD-PA-12. The markers shall be coloured orange with oxide mixed into the concrete. Cable markers shall project approximately 25mm above normal ground level except where projecting cable markers could be a hazard to pedestrians such as in shunting yards, walkways, pavements, etc. In such cases the cable markers shall be flush with the surface.
- 17.11 If more than one cable is laid in one trench, only one row of cable markers shall be placed on the centre line of the trench to define the general route of the cables.

18. CABLE TESTING AND TEST DATA

- 18.1 All tests on completed cables shall be carried out in the presence of a representative of Transnet Projects. Not less than 14 working days notice of the Contractor's intention to carry out such tests shall be given to the Engineer.
- 18.2 On completion of the jointing and termination of cables, the 11kV cables are to be subjected to the test laid down in paragraph E-1.4 of Appendix E of S.A.B.S.1339 and the low voltage type cables to be tested for insulation and loop resistance.
- 18.3 The anti-electrolysis insulation of each 11kV cable run complete, shall withstand for 1 minute, a test voltage of 10kV D.C., applied from the cable armouring to earth. The bedding shall withstand a test voltage of 4kV D.C. between screen and armouring for 1 minute.

- 18.4 As a graphite coating is required to be applied to the PVC oversheath (in accordance with British Standard), a D.C. voltage test will be carried out on all cables after installation. The D.C. voltage test can only be carried out on the installed system if the joints are suitably insulated from earth, otherwise the D.C. voltage test should be carried out prior to jointing.
- 18.5 The contractor shall obtain written confirmation from the manufacture of all cables, joints and terminations -etc. that the test that Transnet Projects requires the contractor to carry out in terms of this specification meets with the manufacturers approval. Such confirmation must be obtained prior to any, tests commencing.
- 18.6 The electrical Contractor shall on completion of the tests submit three copies of all test results. The costs of all the tests mentioned above shall be borne by the Contractor.
- 18.7 In addition the cable manufacturer shall provide test sheets of each manufactured cable drum length together with the cable drum numbers which shows all the test results.
- 18.8 Transnet Projects reserves the right to carry out any further tests deemed necessary itself, using either the Contractor's instruments and cable, or its own, or both. The costs of such tests shall not be charged to the Contract.

18.9 Cable Testing – Low Voltage Cables (< 1 kV)

Each individual core of all cables (including spares) will be checked for continuity and insulation breakdown, in accordance with SABS 150 (PVC):

- Insulation Resistance shall be measured with a 1000V Megger and the readings tabulated and certified.
- Similarly, earth continuity resistance shall be measured and recorded.
- All cables will be checked for correct termination.

18.10 Cable Testing – Medium Voltage Cables (< 22 kV)

Each section of laid and jointed cable shall be tested, in accordance with SABS 97 (PILC/SWA):

- Insulation Resistance shall be measured with a 1000V Megger, followed by the relevant pressure test. Readings shall be tabulated and certified.
- AC test voltage must be applied to each phase in turn for one minute, or alternatively the DC test voltage for fifteen minutes. Leakage current shall be measured and recorded for each test.
- All cables will be checked for correct termination.

19. MEASUREMENTS OF CABLES

- 19.1 All measurements for payment purposes shall be made jointly by representatives of the Contractor and Transnet Projects and shall be agreed and approved by both parties.

- 19.2 Measurements of cable length shall be made from centre to centre of cable joints and to the cable ends and will exclude any wastage due to jointing and terminating.
- 19.3 Measurements of trench width and depth shall be made to the nearest 50mm and shall not take into account subsidence or unnecessarily large excavations. No allowance shall be made where trenches have to be widened at the bottom to accommodate cables, cable joints and protection slabs

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE (TO BE COMPLETED BY TENDERER)

This tender complies with specification TPD: 003-CABLESPEC in all respects.

SIGNATURE : _____ DATE : _____

This tender complies generally with specification TPD: 003-CABLESPEC but differs from it on the following points.

SIGNATURE : _____ DATE : _____

Transnet Port Terminals



ANNEXURE: B

CONTRACTOR'S COMPLIANCE FILE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Project Manager:			
Project name:			
Client:			
Contractor Details:			

No.	items	Approved	Not Approved
1	Principal Contractors Organogram		
2	Letter Of Good Standing With Compensation Fund		
3	Notification Letter Of Construction Work ~ Department Of Labour (If Applicable)		
4	Appointments		
5	Induction: Employees And Visitors: Staff Medical Certificates		
6	Principal Contractor's SHEQ Policy		
7	Health & Safety Plan, Integrated Legal Register, Client Specification.		
8	Fall Protection Plan (If Applicable)		
9	Risk Assessments: Method Statements: Safe Operating Procedures		
10	Incidents / Accidents Register And Investigation Reports		
11	Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers		
12	Business Continuity Plan Including Emergency Plan		
13	Documented Proof Of Daily Toolbox Safety Talks/ DSTI		
14	Inspections Checklist		
15	All Registers		
16	Welfare Facilities		
17	Electrical Compliance		
18	Mandatory Agreement		
19	Communication Plan		
20	Training Records and Competency Certificates		



21	General		
22	Insurance Covering Letter		

CONTRACTOR'S COMPLIANCE FILE REVIEW			
Date	Print Full Name	Designation	Signature
Status			
Approved			
Not Approved			
Reasons for not approving			