



- The Contractor will make the required repairs to any damage after refitting the supports.
- The removal of paint and cleaning of the stains on the floor.

6.0 SURFACE PREPARATION STANDARDS

Following latest edition of standards shall be followed for surface preparations:

1. Swedish Standard Institution- SIS-05 5900-1967/ISO 8501-1
2. Steel Structures Painting Council, U.S.A. (Surface Preparation Specifications (SSPC-SP)
3. British Standards Institution (Surface Finish of Blast-cleaned for Painting) BS-4232.
4. National Association of Corrosion Engineers. U.S.A. (NACE).
5. IS-1477-1971 (Part-1) - Code of Practice for Painting of Ferrous metals in Buildings. (Part 1, Pre-treatment)
 - a) The contractor shall arrange, at his own cost to keep a set of latest edition of above standards and codes at site.
 - b) The paint manufacturer's instruction shall be followed as far as practicable at all times. Particular attention shall be paid to the following:
 - Proper storage to avoid exposure as well as extremes of temperature.
 - Surface preparation prior to painting.
 - Mixing and thinning.
 - Application of paints and the recommended limit on time intervals between coats.
 - c) Any painting work (including surface preparation) on piping or equipment shall be commenced only after the system tests have been completed and clearance for taking up painting work is given by the OWNER, who may, however, at his discretion authorize in writing, the taking up of surface preparation or painting work in any specific location, even prior to completion of system test.

7.0 PREPARATION OF THE SURFACES

7.1 General Specifications

The cases that occur in practice on building sites, with regard to painted surfaces, can be broken down as follows:

- Material of which the oxide content disappears by natural oxidation.
- Material that has already been covered with a layer of paint in the workshop.
- Material that is covered with old paint layers that show different degrees of weathering.

Good preparation of surface is the best guarantee for good anti-corrosion protection.

Paintwork may never begin until the surface to be treated is dry and is independent of the base coat and cleared of dirt, dust, rust, scale, grease, salt attack, cement powder, cement mud-scale, sand, oil, etc.

Based on the environmental conditions of coastal and saline nature, the Painting specification for station pipes defines the complete requirements like:

- Surface preparation standards like NACE etc.
- Sand blasting process
- Color Codes for piping
- Paint materials types and their DFT measurement.
- Selection and application of paints on external surfaces.

The pipeline passes through the coastal and marine environment, the **Table-4** of this specification to be followed for the painting works.

The method of preparation of the surface will be implemented in accordance with the preparation methods described below:

- Bright blast-cleaning
- Mechanical or Power tool cleaning
- Manual or hand tool cleaning

The Contractor should have the required material at his disposal to clean the surfaces to be coated thoroughly in accordance with the preparation methods regardless of the form or the condition of such surfaces. The cleaning devices that might be damaged during the surface preparation shall be screened off by the Contractor.

7.2 Air blast cleaning with abrasive

Before beginning cleaning by blasting, the person carrying out the work will take the following measures:

- Clear the steel surface of oil and/or grease;
- Ensure that each flange collar (section where the sealing is applied) is properly screened off against the blasting and the subsequent works;
- Check that no blasting grains can act into the pipes during this process. Any openings not sealed off must be screened off;

- Where there are valves, regulators and other devices, the manufacturer's identification plate will be dismantled so that all surfaces can be treated. The plate will then be put back again.
- Screen off all non-metal structures such as rubber where there is a filter;
- With valves, operators and other devices, care should be taken to ensure that no metal filings or paint get into the apparatus:
- The OWNER reserves the right to carry out part or all of these works himself.

To prevent rust forming quickly as the result of humidity on the blasted surface, cleaning by blasting may only be carried out when the temperature of the steel surface is at least 3°C higher than the dew-point of the ambient air.

Blasting may not be carried out if the relative degree of humidity exceeds 80%. The choice of the type of blasting medium used depends on local circumstances such as the possible presence of gas and the material to be blasted.

The abrasive to be used must conform to the local law i.e. it may contain no carbon and less than 1% free silicon dioxide. The Sa 3 will always be requested and must at least reach Sa 2½ during the initial stage of the paintwork. For blasting followed by metallization, the surface preparation degree to be achieved is always Sa 3. The degree of cleanliness to be obtained will be inspected in accordance with the Swedish standard SVENSK STANDARD ISO 8501-1-1988 SIS 05.5900.

- Sa 3: surface blasted down to the bare metal; when the surface is inspected with a magnifying glass, scale, rust and foreign bodies must be completely removed and it should be possible to raise a metallic -shine on the treated surface.
- Sa 2 1/2: blasted very carefully. Scale, rust and foreign bodies must be removed in such a way that anything left behind will only be visible as nuances (shading) or strips.

The blast-cleaning will be carried out by means of compressed air free of water and oil.

After the blasting and before painting, the surface should be completely cleaned of blasting material and so forth with a soft brush, a dry cloth or dry compressed air.

7.3 Mechanical or Power tool cleaning

If sandblasting is not permitted or if the metal structures are not easily accessible for blasting or blasting for one reason or other is technically unfeasible, mechanical de rusting can be used instead. With mechanical cleaning by means of chipping, rotating steel brushes and sanding discs, a degree of cleanliness St. 3 should be reached.

St 3 : removal of the old paint layers of which the adhesion leaves something to be desired and/or of which the paint layer no longer fulfills the requirements.



If parts are present that are so corroded that St 3 is difficult to achieve, this should be notified to the OWNER representative prior to the start of the works.

N.B:

St. 3 : means removal of every old paint layer. Retouching means local polishing with St. 3 or Sa 3 followed by application of the desired painting system.

After mechanical cleaning, the surface should be made dust-free with a cloth or a soft brush, washed with an organic solvent and thoroughly dried off with a dry cloth (e.g. with 1.1.1. Trichloroethane such as Solvethane, Chloroethene).

7.4 Manual or Hand tool cleaning

Manual derusting with the aid of scrapers, steel brushes, sandpaper etc. shall only be permitted in exceptional cases for local repairs. Any deviation there from must be requested from the OWNER/ OWNER 's Representative.

With manual derusting, a surface preparation degree St 3 must be obtained. The length of the handles of the equipment used may not exceed 50 cm.

7.5 Preparation of a surface covered with a layer of paint in the workshop.

This layer is in general applied by the manufacturer, for example, on valves, regulators etc. Layers of this kind will be checked for their proper adhesion in accordance with ASTM D 3359, method A (Standard Test Method for measuring adhesion by tape test). The adhesion should be at least.

If the paint layer shows less adhesion or is incompatible with the rest of the system it should be completely removed. If the paint layer is not removed, the Contractor accepts it in the state in which the coating is found and the guarantee remains in force. The adhesion does not have to be examined if system 63 has already been applied in the workshop on behalf of the OWNER.

The Contractor, who must provide for the protection on the construction site, must therefore obtain the information regarding the treatment of the surface and the quality of the paint that was used and must, moreover, examine the adhesion of the layer on the construction site, the percentage of damage and weathering as well as the value of the preparation of the surface in the workshop together with the thickness thereof that must be supplemented if necessary.

a) Galvanized surface

Galvanized surfaces, both old and new will be carefully roughened up. Every foreign body (concrete splatters, chalk marks, grease and oil stains, etc.) will be removed. Thereafter, rub the surfaces with abundant water and, if necessary, with cleaning products.

To this end, nylon brushes will be used for every kind of dirt as well as for removing zinc salt residue. Thereafter, the surfaces will be treated in accordance with system 21. Where the zinc layer is lacking, it will be derusted manually to a degree of cleanliness St 3, after which a primer coat will be applied in accordance with system 22.

b) Metallized surfaces treated with an impregnation layer

- Degrease with the desired degreasing product:
- Clean under high pressure or with a product prescribed by the paint supplier.

If the paint layer adheres well and is applied on a clean base, the painting system described may be continued. If the percentage of damage and weathering does not exceed 5 % m. retouching may be considered. These partial repairs will be carried out.

If on the other hand, the percentage of damage does exceed 5 %/m or if the layer applied in the workshop comes loose the Contractor must draw the attention of the OWNER to this and carry out the complete application system.

7.6 Preparation of surfaces covered with earlier paint layers that show different degrees of weathering.

If the surfaces do not show deep weathering limited to the spread of rust by small pitted areas or non-penetrative rust in spots, it will very often be sufficient to clean the surfaces with abrasives or with an abrasive disc, then to rub them down with steel wool, remove the dust and wash off. If thick rust appears, in spots, scale rust and active rust canker, this should be removed with needle hammers or stripped away directly by blasting, removing the dust and washing off.

7.7 Preparation of concrete or cement plaster surfaces

Remove unsound paint layers and loose components with scrapers, blades or rotating steel brushes. Thoroughly clean the entire surface with water containing ammonia. Thoroughly remove moss, algae and fungal growths. Where these growths have been removed, treat the area with a fungicide in accordance with the instructions for use.

Once the entire area is completely dry, brush off the dead residue of moss, algae and fungus with a hard brush. In the case of reinforcement steel that has been laid bare, remove as rust, dust and grease as possible and treat with a primer coat. When painting concrete surfaces, they must first be checked for cracks. Cracks larger than 0.3 mm must be repaired with an appropriate system in accordance with the type and extent of the repairs (e.g. injection with epoxy mortar). Repair damage such as cracks and bursts to concrete parts with a two-component mortar or preferably with micro-mortars. Finally check the alkalinity of the surface with the aid of litmus paper and neutralize it if necessary.



7.8 Use of solvents

It is sometimes necessary to use solvents when the surfaces to be painted are streaked with grease or oil. In this case a suitable organic solvent should be applied. The operation should be carried out with the aid of clean brushes or rags and clean solvent.

All the legal specifications in connection with solvents etc. must be adhered to. The OWNER/OWNER's Representative will be informed in advance of any toxicity or flammability. All measures must be taken to prevent any risk of fire and to nick out any possibility of poisoning (ventilation). The Contractor will provide drip collectors to keep the environment free of pollution.

7.9 Condition of the metal after stripping

The Contractor must call in a representative of the OWNER/OWNER's representative or of the Approved supervisory Body responsible for checking the condition of the metal during stripping and informing the OWNER/OWNER's representative immediately of any damage that he might have noticed.

- Deep corrosion of the plates - rivets - bolts
- Faulty welding
- Fittings that appear to be dangerous because of their age.

7.10 Removing coating from surface pipelines

The Contractor must have the equipment necessary for the removal of asphalt from the pipe without damaging the latter (scratching, impact, etc.). The Contractor undertakes to carry out the work in accordance with an approved procedure.



TABLE-1 (FOR CLAUSE 7.0)
SURFACE PREPARATION STANDARDS

SL. NO.	DESCRIPTION	VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS (EQUIVALENT)			REMARKS
		ISO 8501-1/ SIS-05 59 00	SSPC-SP, USA	NACE, USA	
1	Manual or hand tool cleaning Removal of loose rust, loose mill scale and loose paint, chipping, scrapping, standing and wire brushing. Surface should have a faint metallic sheen	ST.2	SSPC-SP-2	-	This method is applied when the surface is exposed to normal atmospheric conditions when other methods cannot be adopted and also for spot cleaning during maintenance painting.
2	Mechanical or power tool cleaning Removal of loose rust loose mill scale and loose paint to degree specified by power tool chipping, de-scaling, sanding, wire brushing and grinding, after removal of dust, surface should have a pronounced metallic sheen.	ST.3	SSPC-SP-3	-	
3	Dry abrasive Blast cleaning There are four common grades of blast cleaning				



3.1	<p>White metal</p> <p>Blast cleaning to white metal cleanliness. Removal of all visible rust. Mill scale, paint & foreign matter 100% cleanliness with desired surface profile.</p>	SA 3	SSPC-SP-5	NACE#1	Where extremely clean surface can be expected for prolong life of paint system.
3.2	<p>Near white metal</p> <p>Blast cleaning to near white metal cleanliness, until at least 95% of each element of surface area is free of all visible residues with desired surface profile.</p>	SA 2½	SSPC-SP-10	NACE#2	The minimum requirement for chemically resistant paint systems such as epoxy, vinyl, polyurethane based and inorganic zinc silicate paints, also for conventional paint systems used under fairly corrosive conditions to obtain desired life of paint system.
3.3	<p>Commercial Blast</p> <p>Blast cleaning until at least two-third of each element of surface area is free of all visible residues with desired surface profile.</p>	SA 2	SSPC-SP-6	NO.3	For steel required to be painted with conventional paints for exposure to mildly corrosive atmosphere for longer life of the paint systems.
3.4	<p>Brush-off Blast</p> <p>Blast cleaning to white metal cleanliness, removal of all visible rust, mill scale, paint & foreign matter. Surface profile is not so important.</p>	SA 1	SSPC-SP-7	NO.4	



8.0 **METALLISATION**

8.1 Applying the metallization

Metallization must be carried out in accordance with ISO 2063,

Metallization is carried out as rapidly as possible after blasting in order to limit corrosion of the pipes (max. 3 hours later). With metallization, a surface preparation degree Sa 3 is compulsory. The roughness of the blasted surfaces should be from 25 to 50 μ R_{Max}.

- The metallizing is always carried out on dry parts in good weather conditions (maximum relative humidity 80 %);
- For metallization, a wire composed of 85 % zinc and 15 % aluminum with a minimum guaranteed degree of purity of 99.5 % is used (subject to other specifications). The application thereof is always carried out in accordance with the conditions of the manufacturer and may at all times be submitted to the OWNER's representative.
- The sealant should be applied maximum 3 hours alter metallization.
- The sealant must be thinned and applied as per the present specifications. A visual inspection whereby the sealant completely covers the metallization will suffice here.
- When evaluating the metallization, a negative deviation from the minimum coating thickness, to 80 μ for 20% of the measurements will be permitted.

9.0 **COATING PROCEDURE AND APPLICATION**

9.1 Conditions for carrying out paintwork

Painting may not be carried out in unsuitable conditions.

All preparatory work and painting may only be carried out in dry weather and at a minimum temperature of 10°C, except for special cases requested by the OWNER's Representative.

Unless otherwise stipulated in the specifications of the paint supplier, application of the paint is forbidden if it is forecast that the temperature will fall to below 0°C before the paint is dry. The temperature of the surface to be painted must be at least 3°C higher than the dew point of the ambient air. Application of the paint is also not permitted if there is a danger that the coat of paint will not be dry before dew or condensation sets in.

The work must be stopped:



- If the temperature of the surface to be painted is higher than that described by the supplier.
- In rain, snow, mist or fog or when the relative humidity is higher than 80 %.

Coats that have not yet dried and have been exposed to frost, mist, snow or rain and might thereby be damaged must be removed after drying and the surfaces must be repainted at the expense of the Contractor.

Working in direct sunlight or in hot weather must be avoided,

The first coat of paint must be applied maximum 3 hours after the preparation of the surface if the relative humidity of the air is between 50% and 80%. This time span may be increased to 6 hours if the relative humidity is less than 50%. In all cases, the preparation of the surface must exhibit degree Sa 3 and at the very least the appearance of degree Sa 2 ½ at the time of painting.

The coats of paint may only be applied on carefully cleaned surfaces that must be dry and free of grease and dust.

9.2 Special conditions

Painting may be carried out when the Contractor can be sure that the instructions of the paint supplier have been scrupulously followed with regard to the parameters in the following (non-exhaustive) list:

- Ambient temperature.
- Surface temperature.
- Relative humidity.
- Dew point.
- Drying times.

The Contractor must in this respect be able to produce the instructions for the paint on the site. The OWNER/CONSULTANT will guarantee 100% supervision in this regard during the execution of the work.

In addition, the paintwork may only be carried out to a minimum ambient temperature of 5°C and/or to a maximum relative degree of humidity of 85 %. Application of the paint is also not permitted if there is a danger that the coat of paint will not be dry before dew or condensation sets in.



10.0 PAINT MATERIAL

Manufacturers shall furnish the characteristics of all paints indicating the suitability for the required service conditions. Primer and finish coats shall be of class-I quality and shall conform to the following:

a) Primer (P-1)

Red oxide Zinc Chromate Primer

Type and Composition	Single pack, Modified phenolic alkyd medium pigmented with red oxide and zinc chromate.
Volume solids	30 - 35% (min)
DFT	25 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	12 - 13 M ² /Lit/coat

b) Primer (P-2)

High build chlorinated rubber zinc phosphate primer

Type and Composition	Single pack, Air Drying Chlorinated rubber medium Plasticized with unsaponifiable plasticiser pigmented with zinc phosphate
Volume solids	35 - 40% (min)
DFT	30 - 40 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	7 - 8 M ² /Lit/Coat

c) Primer (P-3)

High build zinc phosphate primer

Type and Composition	Single Pack, Synthetic medium, pigmented with zinc phosphate.
Volume solids	40 - 45% (min)
DFT	35 - 50 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	10 - 12 M ² /Lit/coat
Heat resistance	Upto 80 °C (dry)

d) Primer (P-4)

Etch Primer / Wash Primer



Type and Composition	Two pack Poly vinyl butyral resin medium cured with phosphoric acid solution pigmented with zinc tetroxy chromate.
Volume solids	7 - 8% (min)
DFT	8 - 10 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	7 - 8 M ² /lit/coat
e) Primer (P-5)	
Epoxy Zinc Chromate Primer	
Type and Composition	Two packs, Polyamide cured epoxy resin medium pigmented with zinc chromate.
Volume solids	40 % (min)
DFT	35 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	11 - 12 M ² /lit/Coat
f) Primer (P-6)	
Epoxy Zinc Phosphate Primer	
Type and Composition	Two packs, Polyamide cured Epoxy resin medium pigmented with zinc phosphate.
Volume solids	40% (min)
DFT	35 - 50 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	11 - 12 M ² /lit/coat
g) Primer (P-7)	
Epoxy high build M10 Paint (Intermediate Coat)	
Type and composition	two pack Poly Polyamide cured epoxy resin medium pigmented with micaceous iron oxide. Volume solids 7- 8%
Volume Solids	50% (min)
DFT	100 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	5.0 M ² /lit/coat
h) Primer (P-8)	
Epoxy Red Oxide zinc phosphate primer	



Type and Composition	two pack. Polyamine cured epoxy resin pigmented with Red oxide and Zinc phosphate.
Volume solids	42% (min)
DFT	30 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	13 - 14 M ² /lit/coat
i) Primer (P-9)	
Epoxy based tie coat (suitable for conventional alkyd based coating prior to application of acrylic polyurethane epoxy finishing coat)	
Type and Composition	Two packs, Polyamide cured epoxy resin medium suitably pigmented.
Volume solids	50 - 60% (min)
DFT	50 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	10 - 12 M ² /Lit/Coat
j) Finish Coats (F-1)	
Synthetic Enamel	
Type and Composition	Single pack, Alkyd medium pigmented with superior quality water and weather resistant pigments
Volume solids	30 - 40% (min)
DFT	20 - 25 microns/coat
Covering capacity	16 - 18 M ² /lit/Coat
k) Finish coat (F-2)	
Acrylic Polyurethane paint	
Type and Composition	Two pack, Acrylic resin and iso-cyanate hardener suitably pigmented.
Volume Solids	40% (min)
DFT	30 - 40 microns / coat
Covering Capacity	10 - 12 M ² /lit/ coat
l) Finish Coat (F-3)	
Chlorinated Rubber Paint	



-
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Single pack, Plasticised chlorinated rubber medium with chemical & weather resistant pigments. |
| Volume solids | 40% (min) |
| DFT | 30 - 40 microns/coat (min) |
| Covering capacity | 8 - 10 M ² /lit /coat |
- m) Finish Coat (F-4)
- High build chlorinated rubber M10 paint.
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Single pack Chlorinated rubber based high build pigmented with micaceous iron oxide. |
| Volume solids | 40 - 50% (min) |
| DFT | 65 - 75 microns/coat |
| Covering capacity | 6.0 - 7.0 M ² /lit/coat |
- n) Finish coat (F-5)
- Chemical Resistant Phenolic based Enamel
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Type and Composition | Single pack phenolic medium suitably pigmented. |
| Volume solids | 35 - 40% (min) |
| DFT | 25 microns/ coat |
| Covering capacity | 15.0 M ² /lit/coat |
- o) Finish Coat (F-6)
- Epoxy High Building Coating
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Two pack. Polyamide-amine cured epoxy resin medium suitably pigmented. |
| Volume solids | 60 - 65% (min) |
| DFT | 100 microns/coat (min) |
| Covering capacity | 6.0 - 6.5 M ² /lit/coat |
- p) Finish Coat (F-7)
- High build Coal Tar Epoxy



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- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Two pack, Polyamine cured epoxy resin blended with Coal Tar. |
| Volume solids | 65% (min) |
| DFT | 100 - 125 microns/coat |
| Covering capacity | 6.0 - 6.5 M ² /lit/coat |
- q) Finish Coat (F-8)
- Self-priming epoxy high build coating (complete rust control coating)
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Type and Composition | Two packs. Polyamide-amine cured epoxy resin suitably pigmented. Capable of adhering to manually prepared surface and old coatings. |
| Volume solids | 65 - 80% (min) |
| DFT | 125 - 150 microns/coat |
| Covering capacity | 4 - 5 M ² /lit/coat |
- r) Finish Coat (F-9)
- Inorganic Zinc Silicate coating
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Two packs, self-cured solvent based inorganic zinc silicate coating. |
| Volume solids | 60% (min) |
| DFT | 65 - 75 microns/coat |
| Covering capacity | 8 - 9 M ² /lit/coat |
- s) Finish coat (F-10)
- High build Black
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Type and Composition | Single pack. Reinforced bituminous composition phenol based resin. |
| Volume solids | 55 - 60% (min) |
| DFT | 100 microns/coat (min) |
| Covering capacity | 5.5 - 6.0 M ² /lit/coat |
- t) Finish Coat (F-11)
- Heat Resistant Aluminium Paint Suitable up to 250°C.



Type and Composition	Duel container (paste & medium). Heat resistant spec varnish medium combined with aluminium flakes.
Volume solids	20 - 25% (min)
DFT	20 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	10 - 12 M ² /lit/coat
u) Finish Coat (F-12)	
Heat Resistant Silicon Paint suitable up to 400° C.	
Type and Composition	Single pack Silicone resin based with aluminium flakes.
Volume solids	20 - 25% (min)
DFT	20 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	10 - 12 M ² /lit/coat
v) Finish Coat (F-13)	
Synthetic Rubber Based Aluminium Paint Suitable up to 150°C.	
Type and Composition	Single Pack, Synthetic medium rubber medium combined with leafing Aluminium,
DFT	25 microns/coat (min)
Covering capacity	9.5 M ² /lit/coat

Notes:

- 1 Covering capacity and DFT depends on method of application Covering capacity specified above is theoretical. Allowing the losses during application, min specified DFT should be maintained.
2. All paints shall be applied in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for surface preparation, intervals, curing and application. The surface preparation quality and workmanship should be ensured.
3. Selected chlorinated rubber paint should have resistance to corrosive atmosphere and suitable for marine environment,
- 4 All primers and finish coats should be cold cured and air-drying unless otherwise specified.



5. Technical data sheets for all paints shall be supplied at the time of submission of quotations.
6. In case of use of epoxy tie coat, manufacturer should demonstrate satisfactory test for inter coat adhesion. In case of limited availability of epoxy tie coat (P-9) alternate system may be used taking into the service requirement of the system.
7. In case of F-6, F-9, F-1 1 & F-1 2 Finish Coats, No Primer are required.

MANUFACTURERS

The paints shall conform to the specifications given above and Class-I quality in their products range of any of the-following manufacturer or other approved vendors:

- i) Asian Paints (India) Ltd.
- ii) Bombay Paints
- iii) Berger Paints India Ltd.
- iv) Akzo Nobel
- v) Jenson & Nicholson
- vi) Shalimar Paints

STORAGE

All paints and painting material shall be stored only in rooms to be provided by contractor and approved by OWNER/ OWNER 's Representative for the purpose. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent fire. The storage building shall preferably be separate from adjacent, building.

A signboard bearing the words given below shall be clearly displayed outside:
PAINT STORAGE No NAKED LIGHT highly -inflammable

12.0 COLOR CODE FOR PIPING:

- i) For identification of pipelines, the color code as per Table -1 shall be used.
- ii) The color code scheme is intended for identification of the individual group of the pipeline. The system of color coding consists of a ground color and color bands superimposed on it.
- iii) Colors (Ground) as given in Table-2 shall be applied throughout the entire length of un insulated pipes, on the metal cladding & on surfaces. Ground color coating of minimum 2m length or of adequate length not to be mistaken as color band shall be applied at places requiring color bands. Color bands shall be applied as per approved procedure.
- iv) Line coating shall meet DIN 30670 standard for external coating and API 5L RP – 2 for internal coating.



- v) The thickness for the epoxy should be 180 microns, adhesive 200 microns and balance should be PE .
- vi) The minimum coating thickness on weld seam shall be 3.2 mm and minimum coating thickness on body should be 3.2.
- vii) Minimum thickness for liquid epoxy for internal coating should be 100 ± 20 microns. Max design temperature for coating should be considered +80 °C.

COLOR CODE:

- A) Ball Valve (Above Ground) : Off White
- B) Globe Valve (Above Ground) : Oxford Blue-RAL 5005, IS-519941005
- C) Check Valve(Above Ground) : Oxford Blue-RAL 5005, IS-519941005
- D) Launcher / Receiver : Yellow Golden
- E) Jib Crane / Trolley : Yellow Golden
- F) All underground valves shall have epoxy base coating after surface finish of SA 2:5
- G) Valves and above ground pipes need to be properly blasted to achieve surface finish of Sa 2:5 before the application of paints.

Table 12.1 Colour Coding Scheme for Pipes and Equipment

SI. No	Description	Ground Color	First Color Band	Second Color Band
1	COMPRESSED AIR			
a)	Plant Air	Sky Blue	Silver Grey	-
b)	Instrument Air	Sea Green	Black	-
2	GASES			
a)	Charge Gas	Canary Yellow	Signal Red	Smoke Grey
b)	Regeneration Gas	Canary Yellow	White	Dark Violet
c)	Residue Gas	Canary Yellow	White	French Blue
d)	LPG	Canary Yellow	Brilliant Green	White
e)	Acetylene	Canary Yellow	Dark violet	-
	Flare Lines	Heat resistant aluminium		
f)	Fire water and Foam & Extinguisher	Post office red		
3	ALL EQUIPMENT			
a)	Vessels. Columns, exchangers, etc. containing non- hazardous fluids.	Light Grey		
b)	Base Frame/Structure	Black		
b)	All equipment containing hazardous fluids	Canary Yellow		



c)	Pipe carrying hazardous fluids	Bar is to be replaced by Hazardous Marking as per IS:2379 Clause 7.1C		
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IDENTIFICATION SIGN

- i) Colors of arrows shall be black or white and in contrast to the color on which they are superimposed.
- ii) Product names shall be marked at pump inlet, outlet and battery limit in a suitable size as approved by OWNER.
- iii) Size of arrow shall be either of the following:
 - a) Color Bands

Minimum width of color band shall be as per approved procedure.

- b) Whenever it is required by the OWNER to indicate that a pipeline carries a hazardous material, a hazard marking of diagonal stripes of black and golden, yellow as per IS:2379 shall be painted on the ground color.

IDENTIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT

All equipment shall be stenciled in black or white on each vessels, column, equipment, and painting as per approved procedure.

INSPECTION AND TESTING

1. All painting materials including primers and thinners brought to site by contractor for application shall be procured directly from manufactures as per specifications and shall be accompanied by manufacturer's test certificates Paint formulations without certificates are not acceptable.
2. The painting work shall be subject to inspection by OWNER/ OWNER's Representative at all times. In particular, following stage wise inspection will be performed and contractor shall offer the work for inspection and approval at every stage before proceeding with the next stage.

In addition to above. record should include type of shop primer already applied on equipment e.g. Red oxide zinc chromate or zinc chromate or Red lead primer etc.



Any defect noticed during the various stages of inspection shall be rectified by the contractor to the entire satisfaction of OWNER/ OWNER's Representative before proceeding further. Irrespective of the inspection, repair and approval at intermediate stages of work. Contractor shall be responsible for making good any defects found during final inspection/guarantee period/defect liability period as defined in general condition of contract. Dry film thickness (DFT) shall be checked and recorded after application of each coat and extra coat of paint should be applied to make-up the DFT specified without any extra cost to OWNER.

PRIMER APPLICATION

- i. The contractor shall provide standard thickness measurement instrument with appropriate range(s) for measuring.

Dry film thickness of each coat, surface profile gauge for checking of surface profile in case of sand blasting. Holiday detectors and pinhole detector and protector whenever required for checking in case of immerse conditions.

- ii. At the discretion of OWNER/ OWNER's Representative, contractor has to provide the paint manufacturers expert technical service at site as and when required. For this service, there should not be any extra cost to the OWNER.
- iii. Final Inspection shall include measurement of paint dry film thickness, check of finish and workmanship. The thickness should be measured at as many points/ locations as decided by OWNER/ OWNER's Representative and shall be within +10% of the dry film thickness.
- iv. The contractor shall produce test reports from manufacturer regarding the quality of the particular batch of paint supplied. The OWNER shall have the right to test wet samples of paint at random for quality of same. Batch test reports of the manufacturer's for each batch of paints supplied shall be made available by the contractor.

18.0 PAINT SYSTEMS

The paint system should vary, with type of environment envisaged in and around the plants. The types of environment as given below are considered for selection of paint system. The paint system is also given for specific requirements.

- a) Normal Industrial Environment, Table 18.2.
- b) Corrosive industrial Environment, Table 18.3
- c) Coastal & Marine Environment, Table 18.4

Notes 1. Primers and finish coats for any particular paint systems shall be from same manufacturer in order to ensure compatibility.

TABLE 18.1: LIST OF PRIMERS & FINISH PAINTS



<u>PRIMERS</u>	
P-1	Red oxide Zinc chromate Primer
P-2	Chlorinated rubber zinc Phosphate Primer
P-3	High build Zinc phosphate Primer
P-4	Etch Primer/Wash Primer
P-5	Epoxy Zinc Chromate Primer
P-6	Two component Epoxy Zinc Phosphate Primer cured with polyamine hardener
P-8	Epoxy red oxide zinc phosphate primer
<u>FINISH COATS / PAINTS</u>	
F-1	Synthetic Enamel
F-2	Two component Acrylic – Polyurethane finish paint
F-3	Chlorinated Rubber finish paint
F-5	Chemical resistant phenolic based enamel
F-6	High Build Epoxy finish coating cured with polyamide hardener
F-7	High build Coal Tar Epoxy coating cured with polyamine hardener
F-8	Self priming surface Tolerant High Build epoxy coating. cured with polyamine hardener
F-9	Two component Inorganic Zinc Silicate coating
F-10	High build Reinforced bituminous composition phenol based resin.
F-11	Heat resistant synthetic medium based Aluminium paint suitable for 250 deg C
F-12	Two component Heat resistant Silicone Aluminium paint. suitable for 400 deg C
F-13	Synthetic based aluminium Paint suitable for 150 deg C



Table – 18.2: Painting System for Normal Industrial Environment for Piping and Equipment (Above Ground)

Sl. No.	Temp. Range	Surface Preparation	Primer	Finish Coat	Total DFT	Remarks
1	-10 to 20	SSPC-SP-3	One coat P-2 50 microns / coat (min)	One coat F-4 65 microns/ coat (min) Two coats F-3, 30 Microns/coa t (min)	175	Primer and Finish coat can be applied at ambient temp.
2	21 to 60	SSPC-SP-6	Two coats P-1, 25 microns/ coat (min.)	Two coats of F-1, 20 microns/coa t (min)	90	-
3	61 to 80	SSPC-SP-6	Two coats P-3, 50 microns/ coat (min)	Two coats of F-13, 25 microns/coa t (min)	150	-
4	81 to 250	SSPC-SP-6	-	Three coats of F-11, 20 microns/ coat (min)	60	Paint application at ambient temp. curing at elevated temp. during start-up.
5	251 to 400	SSPC-SP-10	-	Three coats of F-12, 20 microns/ coat (min)	60	-do-



Table – 18.3: Painting System for Corrosive Industrial Environment for Piping and Equipment (Above Ground)

SI. No.	Temp. Range	Surface preparation	Primer	Finish Coat	Total DFT	Remarks
1	-14 to 80	SSPC-SP-10	Two coats P-6, 35 microns / coat (min.)	One coats F- 6, 100 microns coat (min.) and one coats F- 2 40 microns coat (min.)	210	Paint application at ambient temp.
2	81 to 250	SSPC-SP-10	-	Three coats F-11, 20 Microns / coat (min.)	60	Paint application at ambient temp. and curing at 250°C for 4 hours
3	81 to 400	SSPC-SP-10	-	Three coats F-12, 20 Microns / coat (min.)	60	Paint application at ambient temp. and curing at 250°C for 4 hours

Table – 18.4 :Painting System for Coastal and Marine Environment for Piping and Equipment (Above Ground)

SI. No.	Temp. Range	Surface Preparation	Primer	Finish Coat	Total DFT	Remarks
1	-14 to 80	SSPC-SP-10	Two coats P-6. 35 Microns. coat (Min.)	Two coats F- 6, 100 microns /coat (min.) and one coats F-2 40 Microns /coat (min.)	310	Primer and Finish coat application at Ambient temp.
2	81 to 400	SSPC-SP-I0	-	- Three coats F- 12, 20 Microns / coat (min.)	60	Paint application. at ambient temp, and curing at 250°C for 4 hours
3	401 to 550	SSPC-SP- 10	-	Three coats F- 12, 20 Microns / coat (min.)	60	Paint application. at ambient temp, and curing at 250°C for 4 hours

Table – 18.5 : Painting System for External Side of Underground Tanks in all areas.

SI. No.	Temp. Range	Surface Preparation	Primer	Finish Coat	Total DFT	Remarks
External side of un-insulated underground storage tanks:						
1	-40 to 80	SSPC-SP-10	1 coat of F-9 @ 65-75µ DFT/ coat	3 coats of F-7 @ 100µ DFT/coat (3x100=300)	365-375	

18.2 Precautions to be taken

Neither the environment of the site nor the marking labels of devices may be covered with paint and they must be kept free of paint splashes. To this end, it is advisable to use removable masking tape.

Paint splashes, leaks, etc. on any adjacent installations such as measuring apparatus, valves, pipes. Sources of light, insulation, heat insulators, walls, concrete, etc, must immediately be wiped up and the damage repaired before the paint is dry.



Otherwise, the OWNER will be obliged to have the cleaning carried out at the expense of the Contractor. The paint recipient will only be opened at the time of use (unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer).

The product will be mixed in the recipient with the aid of suitable tools and thus homogenized.

18.3 Method of application

Normally, three methods of application will be used on the construction site for the paint products. i.e. with a brush, with a roller or with a spray gun.

- The brush method makes it possible to obtain good penetration of the paint over irregularities in the metal.
- Only this method will be used for application of the base coats, for retouching and for protrusions, welded areas, riveted joints or bolted joints:
- The roller method may be used on large flat surfaces for the intermediate and topcoats.
- The spray gun method must be used in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer and carried out by qualified personnel.

The Contractor must guarantee that all safety measures have been taken for such work. The spray gun method may only be used on site for places that are difficult to reach with the brush. In this case, a request must be made to the OWNER/ OWNER's Representative for a deviation.

All paintwork will be carried out with good brushes or rollers that are suitable for the type of paint being used and for the form of the material to be painted and fitted with short handles. The maximum length of the brush and roller handles will be 50 cm; longer handles may only be used for places that are absolutely inaccessible. The maximum width of a brush will be 13 cm.

18.4 Application of the coating

Application of the paint will be carried out in accordance with best practice in order to obtain a homogeneous and continuous layer. The OWNER or the Approved Supervisory body demands that painting of a layer will only be started after acceptance by them of the surface preparation or of the previous layer of paint.

The layers of paint must have a uniform thickness. They must be spread in such a way that all concave parts are dried out and that the surface is completely covered and has a



glossy appearance without leaving brush marks and without exhibiting bubbles, foam, wrinkles, drips, craters, skins or gums that arise from weathered paint,

Each layer must have the color stipulated in the tables of the present specifications, which clearly differs from the previous layer, taking account of the Color of the top layer, all of which for the purpose of being able to identify the number of coats and their order of sequence. If the color of the coats is not mentioned in the tables the color difference in consecutive coats must, if possible, be at least 100 RAL. The color of the top layer is given in the table.

The coating power should be such that the underlying layer is not visible. Only 1 layer per day may be applied, unless otherwise specified by the OWNER or the Approved Supervisory Body.

The drying times prescribed by the paint manufacturer must be strictly observed in relation to the environmental conditions before proceeding with the application of the next layer.

The dry coating thickness indicated in the description of the paint systems are minimum thickness. In this connection, the Contractor is obliged to contact the paint manufacturer and conform to his guidelines. The Contractor must respect the thickness specified by the supplier.

18.5 Transporting treated items

In the case of works being carried out in a workshop, the metal structures will be surrounded by ventilated contraction film that prevents damage during transportation. This film may only be applied after complete polymerization of the paint.

19.0 GROUND-LEVEL TRANSITION POINT

19.1 Polyester protection system

The Contractor will provide system 02 over the entire length of the pipes above ground and below ground and up to a height of 20 cm and a depth of 40 cm. perpendicular to the ground level mark. In each case, he must ensure that the jointing below the asphalt is in good condition and assures' faultless adhesion. He will apply the following products over the entire surface area, prepared in accordance with is Sa 3:

- 1) The primer of system 01.
- 2) Reinforced polyester \pm 20 cm above the ground level marker and \pm 5 cm on the asphalt cleaned beforehand (application of reinforced polyester is carried out in accordance with the work method prescribed by the manufacturer). Moreover, in the case of PE, in contrast to asphalt, he will apply a polygon primer to PE immediately before applying the reinforced polyester.



- 3) He will then apply the other coats of system 01a to the surface section and thus cover the reinforced polyester with about 5 cm.
- 4) For new constructions, the polygon primer will be applied to PE and then subsequently processed as described under point 2.

20.0 USE OF SCAFFOLDING

Mounting, maintenance and dismantling of scaffolding for carrying out adaptation and/or paintwork to surface gas pipes or gas transport installations in use;

- The Contractor will specify the cost of scaffolding in the price list.
- The supplementary rental price for delays attributable to the Contractor will be charged to him:
- In his price quotation the Contractor should present the OWNER with diagrams of the scaffolding that he intends to install for carrying out the works of the OWNER.

21.0 QUALITY CONTROLS AND GUARANTEE

- 21.1 The Contractor is responsible for checking the weather conditions to ascertain whether the paintwork can be carried out within the technical specifications.

The Contractor should have the required calibrated monitoring apparatus for this purpose on site (with calibration certificates). The personnel who will have to use this apparatus should have the training for this purpose.

The OWNER or his representative and possibly the approved supervisory body indicated by the OWNER will maintain supervision during the works and inspect the works with random checks. A daily report will be drawn up in relation to the department that maintains supervision of these works.

The supplementary inspection and the supervision by the OWNER or the approved supervisory body do not diminish in any way the liability of the Contractor. The proper execution of the work and the materials used may be checked at any time.

21.2 Reference Surfaces

At the start of the works. The OWNER or the approved supervisory body will indicate a few surfaces that the Contractor will prepare and cover in accordance with the recognized method of operation under the inspection and to the satisfaction of all parties; the OWNER or his representative, the approved supervisory body, the contractor and possibly the paint manufacturer. These reference surfaces will serve as a point of comparison for the good adhesion of the paint on the installations as a whole. The parties will together



work out a system for the identification of these surfaces in order to be able to monitor the conditions of the coatings over time. If the paintwork on a section of the installations is in a worse condition than the reference surfaces, the Contractor may be obliged to treat these parts again.

21.3 Measures to be taken in the event of a dispute

If on delivery of the works no agreement can be reached between the Contractor and the OWNER regarding the conformity of the works to the requirements of these specifications, an Approved Supervisory Body will be called in. The Approved Supervisory Body will then carry out inspections on site whereby the following assessment criteria will be used:

- The Swedish standards ISO 8501-1 1988 SS 05.5900 concerning the degree of cleanliness of the areas derusted by blasting, by machine or by hand.
- The wet film thickness of the paint will be measured in accordance with ISO 2808 or ASTM D 1186;
- The dry layer thickness of the film will be measured electronically, will complete statistical information. in accordance with, ISO 2808 or ASTM D 1186.
- The thickness of each layer will be measured in accordance with ISO 2808. ASTM 4138 or DIN 50986.
- Adhesion tests will be carried out in accordance with ISO 2409. ASTM 3359 or DIN 53151.
- Traction tests will be carried out in conformity with ISO 4624 or ASTM D 4541.
- The rugosity will be measured electronically in accordance with DIN 4768;
- The non-porosity will be measured with a test tension depending on the type of coating, the layer thickness and after consultation with the Paint manufacturer.
- Any defects in the paint film may be inspected visually by means of a magnifying glass or microscope. If necessary a photographic report may be drawn up in accordance with ASTM Standard D 4121-82.

The final judgment of the Approved Supervisory Body is irrevocable and binding for the Contractor and the OWNER. In the event of non-conformity of the works with the criteria of these specifications, all costs arising from the inspection by the Approved Supervisory Body shall be borne by the Contractor.

21.4 Guarantee

- a) General Principles



The Contractor declares that he is aware of:

- The maximum operating temperature of the surfaces to be covered.
- The maximum permitted degree of humidity of the bearing surface.
- The properties of the environment to which the surfaces to be covered are: subject.

b) Summary of the Guarantee.

The contractor fully guarantees the following without reservation:

- The observance of all stipulations of the specifications for paintwork regarding, among other things:
 - The preparation of the surfaces.
 - The thickness of each layer.
 - The total thickness of the covering.
- The uniformity of the materials used.
- The repair of all defects before delivery of the works.





The Contractor will carry out the requested repair work as promptly as possible.



VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT. LTD.





STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ASSORTED PIPES

VCS – SS – PP - 2503

					
01	30.06.2022	RP	MC	HK	GW
00	28.01.2020	MB	AK	AD	SK
Rev. No	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By	Authorized By

UNCONTROLLED COPY	:	If printed
CONTROLLED COPY	:	If in soft and signed



REVISION RECORD						
Rev.	Revision Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Authorized by	Revision Description
00	12.10.2019					
		MB	AK	AD	SK	
01	30.06.2022					VCS QMS Integration
		RP	MC	HK	GW	

ABBREVIATIONS:

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing & Materials
BHN	Brinell Hardness Number
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
E.FS.W	Electric Fusion Weld
E.R.W	Electric Resistance Weld
HAZ	Heat Affected Zone
HIC	Hydrogen Induced Cracking
IBR	Indian Boiler Regulations
IGC	Inter Granular Corrosion
IS	Indian Standard
LT	Low Temperature
MR	Material Requisition
NACE MR	National Association of Corrosion Engineers : Material Requirement
NB	Nominal Bore
NPT	Nominal Pipe Thread
PMI	Positive Material Identification
PR	Purchase Requisition
SMYS	Specified Minimum Yield Strength
SS	Stainless Steel



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1. GENERAL

1.1. All pipes and their dimensions, tolerances, chemical composition, physical properties, heat treatment, hydrostatic test and other testing and marking requirements shall conform to the latest codes and standards specified in the material requisition (MR). Supplier shall strictly comply with MR/ PR stipulations and no deviations shall be permitted.

1.2. Testing

1.2.1. Test reports shall be supplied for all mandatory tests as per the applicable material specifications. Test reports shall also be furnished for any supplementary tests as specified in the MR & Clauses 1.10 & 1.11.

1.2.2. Material test certificates (physical property, chemical composition & heat treatment report) shall also be furnished for the pipes supplied.

1.2.3. PMI shall be performed as per the scope and procedures at supplier's work.

1.3. Manufacturing Processes

1.3.1. Steel made by acid Bessemer process shall not be acceptable.

1.3.2. All longitudinally welded pipes should employ only automatic welding.

1.4. Pipe shall be supplied in single or double random length of 4 to 7 and 7 to 14 meters respectively.

1.5. a. Seamless and E.R.W. pipes shall not have any circumferential seam joint in a random length. However, in case of E.FS.W pipe, in one random length one welded circumferential seam of same quality as longitudinal weld is permitted. This weld shall be at least 2.5 m from either end. The longitudinal seams of the two portions shall be staggered by 90°. Single random length in such cases shall be 5 to 7 m.

b. Unless otherwise mentioned in the respective material code, E.FS.W pipes < 36" shall not have more than one longitudinal seam joint and E.FS.W pipes ≥ 36" shall not have more than two longitudinal seam joints.

1.6. Pipe with screwed ends shall have NPT external taper pipe threads conforming to ASME/ANSI B1.20.1 up to 1.5" NB & IS 554 for 2" to 6" NB.

1.7. Pipe with beveled ends shall be in accordance with ASME B16.25. Weld contours shall be as follows

Material	Wall Thickness	Weld Contour
Carbon Steel Except Low Temp. Carbon Steel	Up to 22 mm	Figure 2 Type A
	> 22 mm	Figure 3 Type A
Alloy Steel, Stainless Steel & Low Temp. Carbon Steel	Up to 10 mm	Figure 4
	> 10 mm & Up to 25 mm	Figure 5 Type A
	> 25 mm	Figure 6 Type A

- 1.8. Galvanized pipes shall be coated with zinc by hot dip process conforming to IS 4736 / ASTM A 153.
- 1.9. All austenitic stainless steel pipes shall be supplied in solution annealed condition. All types of 321 or 347 stainless steel pipes shall be in a stabilized heat treated condition. Stabilizing heat treatment shall be carried out subsequent to the normal solution annealing. Soaking time & holding temp. for stabilizing heat treatment shall be 4 hrs & 900°C respectively.
- 1.10. **I.G.C. (Inter Granular Corrosion) Test for Stainless Steels**
- 1.10.1. For all austenitic stainless steel pipes inter-granular corrosion test shall have to be conducted as per following:
ASTM A262 Practice "B" with acceptance criteria of "60 mils/year (max.)".
OR
ASTM A262 Practice E with acceptance criteria of no cracks at 20X magnification and microstructure to be observed at 250X magnification shall ensure the absence of any cracks/ fissures. When testing is conducted as per practice 'E' photograph of microstructure shall be submitted for record.
- 1.10.2. When specifically asked for in MR for high temperature application of some grades of austenitic stainless steel (eg.SS 309, 310, 316, 316H etc.) ASTM A262 Practice "C" with acceptance criteria of "15 mils/year (max.)" shall have to be conducted
- 1.10.3. For the IGC test as described in 1.10.1 & 1.10.2, two sets of samples shall be drawn from each solution annealing lot; one set corresponding to highest carbon content and the other set corresponding to the highest pipe thickness.
- 1.11. All welded pipes indicated as 'CRYO' & 'LT' in MR shall be impact tested per requirement & acceptance criteria of ASME B31.3. The impact test temperature shall be -196°C & -45°C for stainless steel and carbon steel respectively unless specifically mentioned otherwise in MR.
- 1.12. **NACE/HIC Requirements**

- 1.12.1. Pipes under "NACE" category and those designated as "HIC1" shall meet the requirements given in NACE MR-0103 unless mentioned otherwise.
- 1.12.2. Pipes made from plates and designated as "HIC1" shall meet the HIC requirements of specification unless mentioned otherwise
- 1.13. Specified heat treatment for carbon steel and alloy steel and solution annealing for stainless steel pipes shall be carried out after weld repairs. Number of weld repairs at the same spot shall be restricted to maximum two by approved repair procedure.
- 1.14. For black or galvanized pipes to IS 1239, the minimum percentage of elongation shall be 20%.
- 1.15. All 1Cr-1/2Mo and 1 ¼ Cr-1/2Mo seamless pipes shall be normalized and tempered.
- 1.16. For all welded alloy steel pipes with mandatory requirement of heat treatment and radiography, radiography shall be performed after heat treatment.
- 1.17. For Hydrogen service pipes following special requirements shall also be met:
 - 1.17.1. All carbon steel pipes having wall thickness 9.53 mm (0.375") and above shall be normalized. Cold drawn pipes shall be normalized after the final cold draw pass for all thicknesses.
 - 1.17.2. All alloy steel (Cr-Mo) pipes shall be normalized and tempered. The normalizing and tempering shall be a separate heating operation and not a part of the hot forming operation. The maximum room temperature tensile strength shall be 100,000 psig.
 - 1.17.3. For carbon steel Pipes, hardness of weld and HAZ shall be 200 BHN (max.). For alloy steel Pipes, hardness of weld and HAZ shall be 225 BHN (max.).
 - 1.17.4. For all austenitic stainless steels, the weld deposit shall be checked for ferrite content. A Ferrite No.(FN) not less than 3% and not more than 10% is required to avoid sigma phase embrittlement during heat treatment. FN shall be determined by Ferrite scope prior to post weld heat treatment.
 - 1.17.5. For all Carbon steel and Alloy steel pipes with wall thickness over 20mm, Charpy-V Notch impact testing shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph UG-84 of ASME Section VIII, Div-1 for weld metal and base metal from the thickest item per heat of material and per heat treating batch. Impact test specimen shall be in complete heat treated condition and accordance with ASTM A370. Impact energies at 0°Celsius shall average greater than 27J (20 ft-lb) per set of three specimens, with a minimum of 19J (15 ft-lb).
- 1.18. For dual grades of SS where specified, chemical composition and mechanical

properties of both grades specified shall be ensured.

2. IBR PIPES

2.1. IBR Documentation

2.1.1. Pipes under purview of IBR shall be accompanied with IBR certificate original in Form III-A duly approved and countersigned by IBR authority/local authority empowered by the Central Boiler Board of India (Photocopy of the original certificate duly attested by the local boiler inspector where the supplier is located is the minimum requirement for acceptance) or Form III-D [for well-known pipe manufacturers as per IBR] signed by Manufacturer's authorized representative. Well known pipe manufacturers, as recognized by IBR, shall submit a duly attested copy of Form XVI-G along with Form III-D.

2.1.2. For materials 1¼ Cr - ½ Mo (ASTM A335 Gr.P11 / A691 Gr. 1¼Cr), 2¼Cr - 1Mo (ASTM A335 Gr.P22 / A691 Gr. 2¼Cr) & 9Cr -1Mo-V (A335 Gr.P91/A691 Gr.91), Form III-A approved by IBR shall include the tabulation of Et, Sc & Sr values for the entire temperature range given below. Et, Sc & Sr values shall be such that throughout the temperature range

$$\begin{array}{l}
 E_t/1.5 \geq \\
 S_r/ 1.5 \geq \\
 S_c \geq
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right.
 S_A$$

where,

- S_A Allowable stress at the working metal temperature.
- E_t Yield point (0.2% proof stress at the working metal temperature)
- S_c The average stress to produce elongation of 1%(creep) in 100000 hrs at the working metal temperature.
- S_r The average stress to produce rupture in 100000 hrs at the working metal temperature and in no case more than 1.33 times the lowest stress to produce rupture at this temperature

Temp (°F) Material	SA (psi)											
	500	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100
A335 Gr.P11	17200	16700	16200	15600	15200	15000	14500	12800	9300	6300	4200	2800
A691	18900	18300	18000	17600	17300	16800	16300	15000	9900	6300	4200	2800

Temp (°F) Material	S _A (psi)											
	500	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1050	1100
Gr. 1¼ Cr												
A335 Gr.P22 / A691 Gr. 2¼ Cr	17900	17900	17900	17900	17900	17800	14500	12800	10800	7800	5100	3200
A335 Gr.P91/ A691 Gr.91	28100	27700	27300	26700	25900	24900	23700	22300	20700	18000	14000	10300

Note : S_A values shall be as per the latest edition prevailing.

2.2. For carbon steel pipes under IBR the chemical composition shall conform to the following:

Carbon (max) : 0.25%

Others (S, P, Mn) : As prescribed in IBR.

The chemical composition as indicated in this clause is not applicable for pipes other than IBR services.

3. ACCEPTABLE DEVIATIONS

3.1. Pipes to IS 3589 Gr.410 are acceptable in place of IS 3589 Gr.330.

3.2. Pipes of Grades SS317 of corresponding material are acceptable in place of Grades SS316 or SS316(2.5 Mo min.).

3.3. Pipes of Grades SS317L of corresponding material are acceptable in place of Grades SS316L or SS316L(2.5Mo min.).

3.4. Seamless pipes are acceptable in place of welded pipes except in the case of welded SS321/SS321H pipes with nominal thickness greater than 9.53mm.

4. HYDROSTATIC TEST

4.1. All pipes shall be hydrostatically tested.

4.2. The mill test pressure shall be as follows:

4.2.1. Seamless, E.R.W. & Spiral Welded

a) Carbon Steel

Material Std.	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM A106 Gr.B	ASTM A530
API 5L Gr.B, Seamless	API 5L
API 5L, E.R.W.	API 5L
API 5L, Spiral	API 5L
ASTM A333 Gr.3 & 6, Seamless	ASTM A530
ASTM A333 Gr.3 & 6, E.R.W.	ASTM A530

b) Seamless Alloy Steel

Material Std.	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM A335 Gr.P1, P12, P11, P22, P5, P9	ASTM A530
ASTM A268 TP 405, TP410	ASTM A530

c) Seamless Stainless Steel

Material Std.	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM A312 Gr.TP 304, 304L, 304H, 316, 316L, 316H, 321, 347.	ASTM A999

d) Seamless Nickel Alloy

Material Std.	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM B161 UNS No. 2200	ASTM B161
ASTM B165 UNS No. 4400	ASTM B165
ASTM B167 UNS No. 6600	ASTM B167
ASTM B407 UNS No. 8800	ASTM B407

e) Welded Nickel Alloy

Material Std.	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM B725 UNS No. 2200,4400	ASTM B725
ASTM B517 UNS No. 6600	ASTM B517

ASTM B514 UNS No. 8800	ASTM B514
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4.2.2. Electric Fusion Weld

a) Carbon Steel & Alloy Steel E.FS.W (16" & above)

Material Std	Test Pressure Std.
API 5L Gr.B ASTM A671 Gr.CC65, 70 (Cl.32) ASTM A672 Gr.C60, 65, 70 (Cl.12,22) ASTM A671 Gr.CF60, 65, 66, 70 (Cl.32) ASTM A691 Gr. ½ Cr, 1Cr, 1¼ Cr, 2¼ Cr, 5Cr, 9Cr (Cl.42)	P = 2ST/D S = 90% of SMYS Except for API 5L Gr.B S = 85% of SMYS For API 5L Gr.B T = Nominal Wall Thickness D = O.D of Pipe

b) Stainless Steel E.FS.W (2" to 6")

The hydrostatic test pressure in kg/cm² for the following materials shall be as given below :

Material Gr.1 :ASTM A312 TP 304 / 304H / 316 / 316H / 321 / 347 welded.

Material Gr.2 :ASTM A312 TP 304L / 316L welded.

Size	Pipe Schedule : 10S		Pipe Schedule : 40S		Pipe Schedule : 80S	
	Material Gr. 1	Material Gr.2	Material Gr.1	Material Gr.2	Material Gr.1	Material Gr.2
2"	100	80	155	130	230	190
3"	80	60	155	130	230	190
4"	80	50	155	130	230	190
6"	65	35	90	75	155	130

c) Stainless Steel E.FS.W (8" and above).

Material Std	Test Pressure Std.
ASTM A358 TP 304L, 304, 304H, 316L,316, 316H, 321, 347 (Classes 1, 3 & 4)	P = 2ST/D S = 85% of SMYS T = Nominal Wall Thickness D = O.D of Pipe

ASTM A358 TP 304L, 304, 304H, 316L, 316, 316H, 321, 347 (Classes 2 & 5)	P = 2ST/D S = 72% of SMYS T = Nominal Wall Thickness D = O.D of Pipe
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4.2.3. Carbon Steel Pipe to BIS Standards

Material Std	Test Pressure Std.
IS 1239	IS 1239
IS 3589	IS 3589

4.3. Hydrostatic pressure testing shall be performed using iron free water, which is clean and free of silt. Maximum chloride content in water for hydrostatic testing for SS piping shall be 50 ppm.

5. MARKING AND DESPATCH

5.1. All pipes shall be marked in accordance with the applicable codes, standards and specifications. In addition the purchase order number, the item code & special conditions like "IBR", "CRYO", "NACE", "H2" etc. shall also be marked.

5.2. Pipes under "IBR","CRYO", "NACE" & "H2" shall be painted with one circumferential stripe of colour red, light purple brown, canary yellow & white respectively for easy identification. Width of stripe shall be 12mm for pipe sizes less than 3" and 25mm for pipes 3" and above.

5.3. Paint or ink for marking shall not contain any harmful metal or metallic salts such as zinc, lead or copper which cause corrosive attack on heating.

5.4. Pipes shall be dry, clean and free from moisture, dirt and loose foreign materials of any kind.

5.5. Pipes shall be protected from rust & corrosion

5.6. Rust preventive used on machined surfaces to be welded shall be easily removable with a petroleum solvent and the same shall not be harmful to welding.

5.7. Both ends of the pipe shall be protected with the following material:

- Plain end : Plastic cap
- Bevel end : Wood, Metal or plastic cover
- Threaded end : Metal or plastic threaded cap

5.8. Pipes may be provided with plastic push-fit type end caps/ steel caps without belt wire.




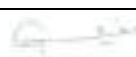
- 5.9. Steel end protectors to be used on galvanized pipes shall be galvanized. Plastic caps can also be used as end protectors for galvanised pipe ends.



VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT.LTD.





STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR ASSORTED VALVES

VCS – SS – PP - 2504

					
01	30.06.2022	RP	MC	HK	GW
00	28.01.2020	MB	AK	AD	SK
Rev. No	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By	Authorized By

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REVISION RECORD						
Rev.	Revision Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Authorized by	Revision Description
00	28.01.2020					
		MB	AK	AD	SK	
01	30.06.2022					VCS QMS Integration
		RP	MC	HK	GW	

ABBREVIATIONS:

AARH	:	Arithmetic Average Roughness Height
ANSI	:	American National Standards Institute
API	:	American Petroleum Institute
ASME	:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	:	American Society for Testing & Materials
BGO	:	Bevel Gear Operator
BHN	:	Brinell Hardness Number
BIS	:	Bureau of Indian Standards
BS	:	British Standard
BVIS	:	Bureau Veritas Industrial Services
BW	:	Butt Weld
CAT	:	Category
CS	:	Carbon Steel
DFT	:	Dry Film Thickness
DNV	:	Det Norske Veritas
DP	:	Dye-Penetrant
IBR	:	Indian Boiler Regulations
IGC	:	Inter Granular Corrosion
IS	:	Indian Standard
LT	:	Low Temperature
LTCS	:	Low Temperature Carbon Steel
MOV	:	Motor Operated Valve
MP	:	Magnetic Particle
MR	:	Material Requisition
NDT	:	Non Destructive Testing
PM	:	Positive Material Identification
PO	:	Purchase Order
PR	:	Purchase Requisition
RFQ	:	Request for Quotation
SCRD	:	Screwed
SS	:	Stainless Steel
SW	:	Socket Weld



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1. GENERAL

- 1.1** Vendor shall supply valves in accordance with the valve specification sheets along with auxiliaries, if any, such as gear operator, bypasses, drains, locking arrangements etc. wherever specified in the specification sheets, subject notes and other enclosures to the material requisition (MR).
- 1.2** Vendor shall quote in strict accordance with the valve data/ specification sheets, subject technical notes and all other enclosures to the MR. For all valves, no deviations whatsoever shall be accepted.
- 1.3** All codes and standards for manufacture, testing, inspection etc. shall be of latest editions as on issue date of Material Requisition.

2. DOCUMENTATION

- 2.1** For all valves, vendor shall submit the following documents with the offer:
- 2.1.1 Manufacturers complete descriptive and illustrative catalogue/ literature.
- 2.1.2 Detailed dimensioned cross section drawing with parts/ material lists, weight etc.
- 2.1.3 Drawings for valves with accessories like gear operator, hydraulic/ pneumatic operator, motor, extension bonnet, extended stems with stands, bypass etc. giving major salient dimensions.
- 2.1.4 One copy of the valve specification sheets signed as "Accepted" by the manufacturer. Deviations, if any shall be marked as applicable on the valve specification sheet.
- 2.1.5 If the valve is regretted or has no deviation, the manufacturer shall write clearly on valve specification sheets as "Regret" or "No Deviation".
- 2.1.6 On failure to submit documents as specified in clauses 2.2.1 to 2.2.6 above, the offer is likely to be rejected.
- 2.2** The following documents shall be submitted in soft and hard copy after placement of the order.
- 2.2.1 For all valves to manufacturers' standard specified in MR/valve specification sheet, detailed dimensioned cross section drawing with parts, materials, weight, etc. shall be submitted for records/information/ review.
- 2.2.2 Test report shall be supplied for all mandatory tests as per the applicable code. Test reports shall also be furnished for any supplementary tests as specified in clauses 3.15.
- 2.2.3 Material test certificates (physical properties, chemical composition & heat treatment report) of the pressure containing parts shall be furnished for the valves supplied. Material test certificates for the other parts shall also be furnished for verification during inspection.
- 2.3** Catalogues/Drawings (6 sets) shall be submitted in hard copies (6 sets) and soft copies (2 CDs/DVDs) along with delivery for Purchaser's record for all categories/ types of valves.

3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- 3.1** Valve shall be designed, manufactured, tested, inspected and marked as per the manufacturing standards, design codes and standards indicated in the respective valve specification sheets. Any conflict between the requisition, enclosures, specification

sheets and referred standards/ codes shall be brought to the notice of the purchaser for clarifications and resolution, before proceeding with the manufacture. The purchaser's decision shall be final and binding to the vendor. The drawings submitted for review shall not include any deviations except as communicated in writing in Deviation permits. The Drawings shall be reviewed only for design and construction features.

3.2 All flanged valves shall have flanges integral (except forged valves) with the valve body. Flange face finish shall be normally specified in the valve specification sheet as 125 AARH etc. The interpretation for range of face finish shall be as follows:

Stock Finish	:	1000 p. in AARH max.
125 AARH	:	Serrations with 125 to 250 p in AARH
63 AARH	:	32 to 63 p. in AARH

3.3 For all weld end valves with bevel end as per ASME B 16.25, the contour of bevel shall be as follows:

Material	Wall Thickness	Weld Contour
Carbon Steel (Except Low Temp. Carbon Steel)	Upto 22 mm	Figure 2 Type A
	> 22 mm	Figure 3 Type A
Alloy Steel, Stainless Steel & Low Temp. Carbon Steel	Upto 10 mm	Figure 4
	> 10 mm & Upto 25 mm	Figure 5 Type A
	> 25 mm	Figure 6 Type A

Valve ends shall match thickness of the connecting pipe. Sloping of inside contour of valves shall be done wherever necessary to achieve this.

3.4 For flanged valves with ring joint flanges the hardness shall be as follows:

Flange Material	Min. Hardness of Groove (BHN)
Carbon Steel	140
1% Cr to 5% Cr, 9% Cr	150
Type 304, 316, 321, 347	160
Type 304L, 316L	140

3.5 Following requirements for check valves shall be met over and above the valve specification sheet requirements:

3.5.1 Unless specified otherwise in the data sheet all check valves 3" & above (except in 900#, 1500# & 2500# rating) shall have a drain boss at location "G" (Refer Fig.No.1 of ASME B16.34) where pocket is formed in valve body. A tapped drain hole with plug shall be provided as per ASME B 16.34. Threads shall be as per ASME B 1.20.1 (Taper) NPT.

3.5.2 For heavy check valves, provisions shall be available for lifting by way of lugs, eye bolts and other such standard devices.



3.6 If an overlay weld-deposit is used for the body seat ring seating surface, the corrosion resistance of the seat ring base material shall be at least equal to the corrosion resistance of the material of the shell.

3.7 Following valve bypass requirements shall be met:

3.7.1 By-pass requirement for Gate valves shall be as follows unless otherwise mentioned.

ASME 150 Class	On sizes 26" and above
ASME 300 Class	On sizes 16" and above
ASME 600 Class	On sizes 6" and above
ASME 900 Class	On sizes 4" and above
ASME 1500 Class	On sizes 4" and above
ASME 2500 Class	On sizes 3" and above

3.7.2 The by-pass piping arrangement shall be such that clearance between main valve body and bypass assembly shall be the minimum possible for layout reasons. Vendor shall follow the sketch enclosed in this Specification No. SS-PI-012_A1.

3.7.3 By-pass valve shall be a globe valve. The sizes shall be as under:

On main valve \leq 4"	:	1/2"
On main valve 6" to 8"	:	3/4"
On main valve 10" & above	:	1"

By-pass piping shall be of same metallurgy as main valve. The by-pass piping, fittings and valve tag numbers shall be as specified in Piping Material Specification (PMS).

3.8 Vendor shall supply the by-pass valve duly tested and fitted to the main valve. Valves with by-pass shall have the direction of flow marked on the main valve. By-pass attachment to the main valve body shall not be screwed. All fillet welds for by-pass installation shall be 100% examined by DP/MP test and Butt-weld joints shall be 100% examined by radiography.

3.9 Valve body / bonnet shall be forged / cast as specified. Forgings are acceptable in place of casting but not vice-versa.

3.10 Stem shall be forged or machined from forged / rolled bar. No casting is permitted. However, integral stem of cast material is acceptable for Plug valves.

3.11 Stellite/ hardfacing by deposition shall be minimum 1.6 mm.

3.12 Renewable seat rings shall be seal welded for valves of size 3" and above to prevent loosening in service.

3.13 For Low Temperature & Cryogenic valve requirements, refer Specification. No. SS-PI-012_A2 unless otherwise specified.

3.14 For all austenitic stainless steel valves Inter Granular Corrosion (IGC) test shall be conducted as per the following:

3.14.1 ASTM A262 Practice 'B' with acceptance criteria of '60 mils/year (max.)' for all

materials forged, rolled, wrought and casting.

Or

ASTM A262 Practice `E' with acceptance criteria of 'No cracks as observed from 20X magnification' for all materials other than castings. Microscopic structure to be observed from 250X magnification' in addition.

3.14.2 When specifically asked for in MR for high temperature application of some grades of austenitic stainless steel (eg. SS309, 310, 316, 316H etc) ASTM A262 Practice 'C' with acceptance criteria of ' 15 mils/year (max.)' shall be conducted.

3.14.3 For the IGC test as described in Clauses 3.15.1 & 3.15.2, two sets of samples shall be drawn from each solution annealing lot. One set shall correspond to the highest Carbon content and the other to the highest pressure rating. When testing is conducted as per practice `E', of the microscopic structure shall be submitted for record.

3.15 All types of 321 or 347 stainless steel valves shall be in a stabilized heat treated condition. Stabilizing heat treatment shall be carried out subsequent to the normal solution annealing. Soaking temperature and holding time for stabilizing heat treatment shall be 900°C and 4 hours respectively.

3.16 Spiral wound bonnet gaskets are to be provided with inner/ outer ring except when encapsulated gaskets type body-bonnet joints are employed. Outer ring may be avoided case of non-circular spiral wound gasket used in 150# valve provided the outermost layer of spiral touches the bolts ascertaining the centering.

3.17 All Stainless Steel Castings shall be solution heat treated.

3.18 Only normalized and tempered material shall be used in the following specifications:

Castings : A217 Gr.WC1, A217 Gr.WC4, A217 Gr.WC5, A217 Gr.WC6, A217 Gr.WC9, A217 Gr.C5, A217 Gr.C12

Forgings : A182 Gr.F11 C1.2, A182 Gr.F12 C1.2

3.19 Ball / Plug / Butterfly Valves

3.19.1 As a prequalification, fire safe test as per API 607/ API 6FA/ BS EN ISO 10497 (Supersedes BS 6755 Part II) shall be carried out on soft seated ball, plug & butterfly valves and also on lubricated plug valves The test shall be witnessed and certified by a approved third party inspection agency unless otherwise specified. The vendor has to submit test certificate for the particular design of the valve offered, if fire safe design is required as per the Valve Material Specification sheet.

3.19.2 Each valve shall be supplied with a lever / wrench except for gear operated / motor operated valves.

3.19.3 Soft-seated ball, plug & butterfly valves shall be supplied with antistatic devices.

3.19.4 BW / SW end ball valves shall have pipe nipple/ pup piece welded to each end of the valve. As specified in valve datasheets nipples/ pup piece are to be welded prior to assembling Teflon seats / seals. Specifications of the nipples shall be as indicated in the MR.

3.19.5 The face-to-face dimensions of all ball valves shall be same as those of gate valves of the corresponding ANSI class (except 10" onwards in Class 150 where the face-to-face dimensions shall be as per API 6D long patterns).

3.19.6 The ball of ball valve shall not protrude outside the end flanges of valve.

3.19.7 All Ball valves shall be of floating ball/ trunnion mounted type as per following:

150#	8" & below 10" & above	Floating ball Trunnion mounted
300#	4" & below 6" & above	Floating ball Trunnion mounted
600# & above	1.5" & below 2" & above	Floating ball Trunnion mounted

3.19.8 Unless otherwise specified in the data sheets/ MR, bore of all reduced bore ball valves shall be limited to one size lower than the nominal bore.

3.20 The MOVs are to be installed in an open area and the actuators shall be suitable for all weather conditions. The testing of complete assemblies of MOVs along with the actuators shall be done by the supplier at his works.

3.21 Ends of flanged valves of 22" size shall match corresponding flanges to MSS-SP44 unless otherwise specified.

3.22 Yoke material shall be same as bonnet material where maximum temperature specified is more than 427°C.

4. OPERATION

4.1 Gear operation shall be provided as under:

Valve Type	Class	Size Requiring Gear-Operator
Gate Valve, Globe Valve & Diaphragm Valve	150 Class	12" and larger
	300 Class	12" and larger
	600 Class	10" and larger
	900 Class	6" and larger
	1500 Class	3" and larger
	2500 Class	3" and larger
Ball Valve / Plug Valve (Other than pressure balance plug valves)	150 Class	6" and larger
	300 Class	6" and larger
	600 Class	4" and larger
	900 Class	3" and larger
	1500 Class	3" and larger
Butterfly Valve	150, 300 Class	6" and larger

For sizes lower than these ranges, hand wheel / lever / wrench shall be provided. For pressure balance plug valves manufacturer's recommendation shall be acceptable provided the requirements specified in clause 4.6 are met.

- 4.2 Gear operator shall be provided, with position indicators for open / close positions and with limit stops. (Limit stops are not applicable for gate and globe valves).
- 4.3 Where gear operator is not called for as per Clause 4.1 but vendor recommends a gear operator, the same shall be highlighted.
- 4.4 Gear operator shall be so designed as to operate effectively with the differential pressure across the closed valve equal to the cold non-shock pressure rating.
- 4.5 Ball, plug and butterfly valves, shall have "Open" position indicators with limit stops.
- 4.6 Hand wheel diameter shall not exceed 750mm and lever length shall not exceed 500mm on either side. Effort to operate shall not exceed 35 Kg at hand wheel periphery. However, failing to meet the above requirements, vendor shall offer gear operated valve and quote as per clause 4.3.

5. **INSPECTION AND TESTING**

- 5.1 Every valve shall be subjected to all the mandatory tests and checks called in the respective codes/ data sheet by any third party as approved by the purchaser. For IBR valves refer clause 7.0.
- 5.2 Every valve, its components and auxiliaries must be subjected to all the mandatory tests and checks called for in the respective codes, data sheets etc. by the manufacturer.
- 5.3 Though the extent of inspection shall be as under, exact extent withhold points shall be decided by company/ company representative and recorded in the form of inspection plan. In case of third party inspection, the inspection plan shall be approved by the purchaser.

Forged Valves:

- 1. Visual and dimensional inspection.
- 2. Review of material test certificates.
- 3. Any mandatory or supplementary test.
- 4. Hydrostatic test on 10% valves selected on random basis.
- 5. Strip check is required for 1% of total ordered quantity of Gate & Globe valves (min. 1 No.) for each Valve sheet no., however, strip check is not required for CS/ Brass/ Bronze material valves with 13% Cr/ Brass/ Bronze trims.

Cast Steel Valves:

- 1. Visual and dimensional inspection.
- 2. Review of material test certificates.
- 3. Review of radiographs/radiographic reports or any other NDT tests wherever applicable as per data sheet.
- 4. Any mandatory or supplementary test.
- 5. Hydrostatic test 100% for body, 10% other test.
- 6. Strip check is required for 1% of total ordered quantity of Gate & Globe valves (min. 1 No.) for each Valve sheet no., however, strip check is not required for CS/ Brass/ Bronze material valves with 13% Cr/ Brass/ Bronze trims.

Samples for strip check shall be selected at random and shall generally be in the highest size in the lot.

5.4 In case of motor operated or actuator operated valves, functional/ operational checks as per the requirements of the specifications shall be made on each valve.

6. RADIOGRAPHY OF CAST VALVES

6.1 Valve castings shall undergo radiographic examination as specified below.

Material	Rating	Size Range	Radiography
All	150#	24" and below	NIL**
		26" and above*	100%
	300#	16" and below	NIL**
		18" and above	100%
	600# & above	All sizes	100%

* No radiography is required for valves of size 26" and above in cooling water service.

**For sizes 24" & below in 150# and 16" & below in 300#, radiography percentage if specifically mentioned in individual valve material spec sheet shall govern.

Radiography specified as random 10% or 20% etc. in the respective valve data sheet implies 10% or 20% etc. of number of valves ordered against each item number with a minimum of one valve against each item.

6.2 Radiography procedure, areas of casting to be radiographed shall be as per ASME B 16.34 and acceptance criteria shall be as per ASME B 16.34 Annexure-B. However for areas of casting to be radiographed for types of valves not covered in ASME B 16.34, vendor shall radiograph castings in line with ASME B 16.34.

6.3 For random radiography wherever specified in individual data sheets, the sampling shall be per size of the quantity ordered for each foundry.

6.4 Radiography wherever specified in the data sheets or as per clause 6.1 shall be done by X-ray / Gamma-ray to get the required sensitivity.

7. IBR CERTIFICATION

7.1 For valves described "IBR", valves shall be in accordance with the latest IBR (Indian Boiler Regulation) including the requirements specified in the specification.

7.2 For SW / BW end carbon steel valves under IBR, the chemical composition shall conform to the following:

Carbon (Max)	:	0.25%
Others (S, P, Mn)	:	As per IBR

7.3 Valves coming under the purview of "IBR"(Indian Boiler Regulations) shall each be individually accompanied by IBR certificate original in Form III-C duly approved by IBR authority / local authority empowered by the Central Boiler Board of India. Photocopy



of original certificate duly attested by the local boiler inspector where the supplier is located is the minimum requirement for acceptance.

7.4 All "IBR" valves shall be painted red in body-bonnet / body-cover joint.

8. MARKING

8.1 Valve markings, symbols, abbreviations etc. shall be in accordance with MSS-SP-25 or the standard referred in specification sheet as applicable. Vendor's name, valve rating, material designation, nominal size, direction of flow (if any) etc. shall be integral on the body.

8.2 Each valve shall have a corrosion resistant tag giving size, valve tag / code no., securely attached to the valve body.

8.3 Paint or ink for marking shall not contain any harmful metal or metal salts such as zinc, lead or copper which cause corrosive attack on heating.

8.4 Carbon Steel / Alloy Steel valves shall be painted with one coat of inorganic zinc silicate (minimum DFT 65 to 75 microns).

9. DESPATCH

9.1 Valve shall be dry, clean and free from moisture, dirt and loose foreign materials of any kind.

9.2 Valves shall be protected from rust, corrosion and any mechanical damage during transportation, shipment and storage.

9.3 Rust preventive on machined surfaces to be welded shall be easily removable with a petroleum solvent or shall not be harmful to welding.

9.4 Each end of valve shall be protected with the following materials:

Flange Face	:	Wood or Plastic Cover
Bevelled End	:	Wood or Plastic Cover
SW & SCRD. End	:	Plastic Cap

9.5 End protectors of wood / plastic to be used on flange faces shall be attached by at least three bolts and shall not be smaller than the outside diameter of the flange. However, plastic caps for SW & SCRD end valves shall be press fit type.

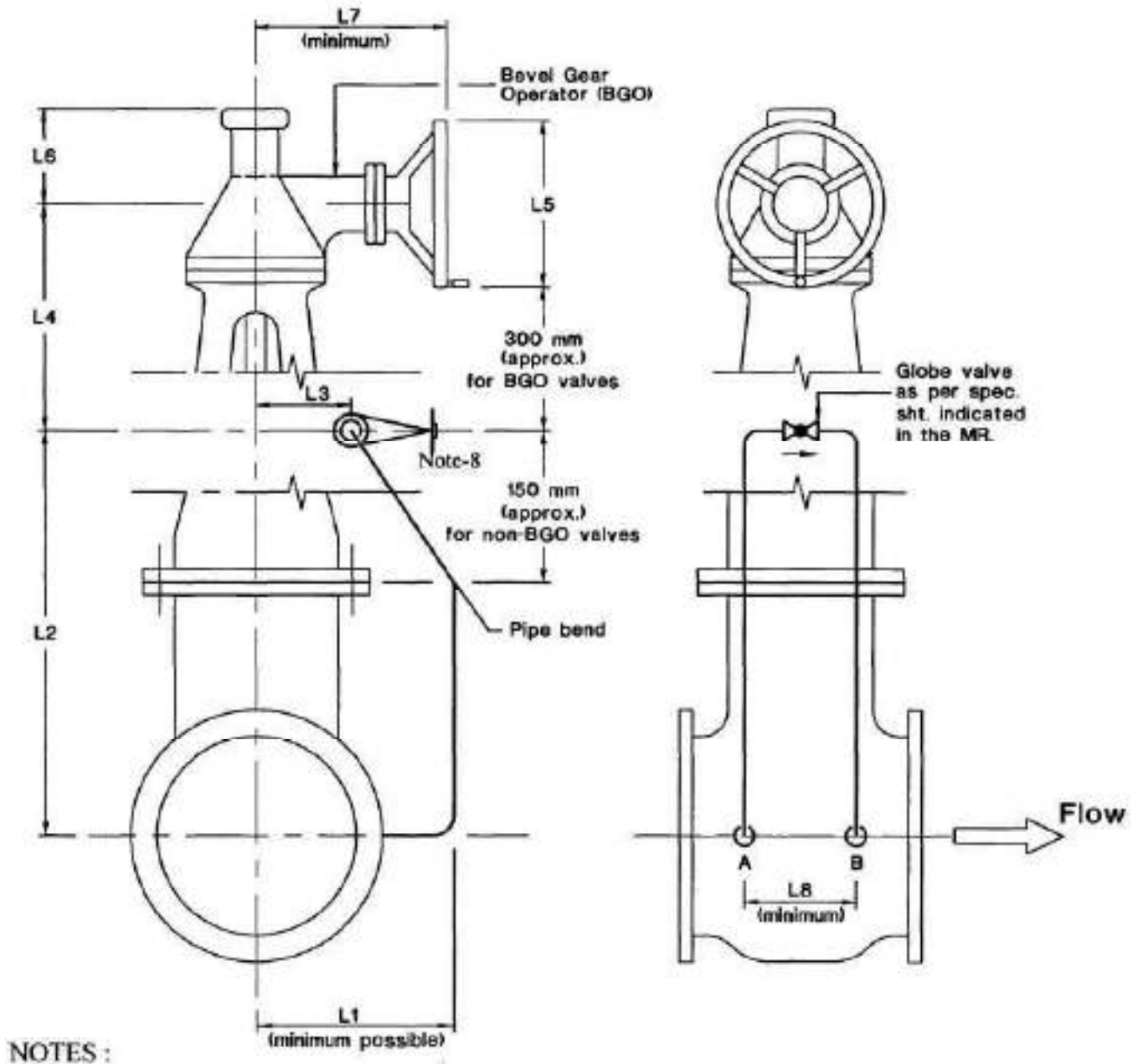
9.6 End protectors to be used on beveled end shall be securely and tightly attached.

9.7 For special service valves additional requirement for dispatch shall be as prescribed in data sheet.

10. ATTACHMENTS

SS-PI-012_A1	:	Bypass Piping Arrangement
SS-PI-012_A2	:	Special Requirements for Low Temperature and Cryogenic Valves

**BYPASS PIPING ARRANGEMENT
(SS-PI-012-A1)**



1. The orientation & location of hand wheel of bevel gear operator & the bypass arrangement shall be strictly as per this sketch.
2. The bypass connection ends shall be socket welded up to 600# and butt welded for 900# and above rating.
3. The bypass arrangement shall be properly clamped to & supported by the body of the main valve.
4. Basic design of bypass shall be to MSS-SP-45.
5. Material of bypass pipe & 90° elbows shall be same or equivalent to the body material.
6. Sketch is applicable for both BGO & NON-BGO Valves.



7. Vendor shall furnish dimensions L1 to L8.
8. Stem shall not be horizontal in the case of CRYO Valves

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW TEMPERATURE & CRYOGENIC VALVES (SS-PI-012-A2)

11. SCOPE

All valves of Low Temperature Carbon Steel (LTCS) and all grades of austenitic (CRYO) materials are categorized as cryogenic valves. All these valves shall have extended bonnet as per BS 6364 except check valves.

Following qualification criteria shall be met by the valve vendors to quote valves for cryogenic services:

12. QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

- I. Both cryogenic test (clause 2.1) and reference list (clause 2.2) together shall be for vendor qualification and vendor shall furnish the same, along with his offer.
- II. Vendors who do not have cryogenic test reports and reference list covering valves of all materials and ratings required by MR, should confirm / furnish the following for consideration of their offer:
 - a. Evidence of having conducted successfully at least one cryogenic test as per BS 6364. Test certificate shall be furnished with the offer.
 - b. Vendor shall confirm to conduct cryogenic test per clauses 2.1 & 2.3 for the remaining valves not later than 12 weeks from the date of purchase order.
 - c. Vendor shall also furnish reference list for valves supplied for non-cryo service if reference list referred in 2.2.1 does not cover all the sizes of MR.

Offers of vendors who do not comply with above requirements would be rejected.

12.1 Cryogenic Test

Vendors to furnish copies of cryogenic test certificate for tests conducted as per given below:

- 12.1.1 Test shall be as per BS 6364.
- 12.1.2 Test temperature, unless specifically called for otherwise in the individual MR, shall be -45°C for LTCS and -196°C for all grades of austenitic stainless steel.
- 12.1.3 Tests carried out on a particular size of one type of valve, pressure rating and material shall qualify all sizes equal to and below the test valve size for the same type, pressure rating and material. In case of austenitic SS any one grade would qualify for all other grades of austenitic SS.
- 12.1.4 Tests should have been witnessed and certified by approved third party inspection agencies.
- 12.1.5 Cryogenic test need not be conducted for every order. Test conducted previously and witnessed by inspection agencies listed above shall be considered acceptable and need not be repeated.

12.2 Reference List

Vendor shall furnish reference list for valves supplied for cryogenic service indicating the name of client, year of supply, size, material, pressure rating, type of valve and quantity.

12.3 Post Order Testing Procedure

12.3.1 Before conducting post order testing, vendor shall submit the following for approval:

- a. Test procedure (as per BS 6364).
- b. Cross-section drawing of the valve with material of construction.
- c. Schematic of test rig (as per BS 6364) with complete details.

12.3.2 Test has to be conducted irrespective of the service on largest size for each type of valve and for each material and class rating. Vendor shall offer one, two or three valves for selection of test valve by inspector depending upon whether quantity of largest valve in the order is one, two or three and more than three respectively.

In the event of failure of the test valve to meet the specification requirements, the vendor shall conduct test on two more valves. These two valves which pass test successfully, are of lower size, then the qualification will be valid only to sizes upto which test has been conducted successfully.

12.3.3 In case of non-conductance of cryogenic test(s) within 12 weeks or failure in the test(s) conducted after receipt of order, the owner reserves the right to invoke any of the of the purchase order including cancellation of the purchase order at the risk and cost of vendor.





- 13.** Bonnet extension, wherever specified in the valve sheet to BS 6364 shall be for "non cold box application" unless otherwise specified in the MR. Even if not called for in valve sheet, valves indicated as "LT" or "CRYO" shall be supplied with bonnet extension.
- 14.** Bonnet and Gland extension joints shall be of butt welded/integrally cast construction.
- 15.** Repair welding procedure for austenitic stainless steel valves in "CRYO" service shall have to be qualified for impact test as per ASME B31.3. Minimum acceptable impact energy shall be 20 J or lateral expansion of 0.38 mm at temperature of -196°C.
- 16.** Wherever impact test of SS studs / nuts is called for in the data sheet, the impact value shall be 27 J at the intended service temperature specified in the data sheets.



VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT. LTD.





STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR FABRICATION AND ERECTION OF PIPING

VCS-SS-PP-2507

					
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00	28.01.2020					
		MB	AK	AD	SK	
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		RP	MC	HK	GW	



Abbreviations:

AS	:	Alloy Steel
ASME	:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
CI	:	Cast Iron
CS	:	Carbon Steel
HMTD	:	Heat & Mass Transfer Division
IBR	:	Indian Boiler Regulations
LTCS	:	Low Temperature Carbon Steel
NACE	:	National Association of Corrosion Engineers
NB	:	Nominal Bore
NDT	:	Non Destructive Testing
P & ID	:	Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
PMI	:	Positive Material Identification
SS	:	Stainless Steel
SMMS	:	Specialist Material & Maintenance Services



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1.0 SCOPE

This specification covers general requirements of fabrication and erection of above ground and trench piping systems at site. The specification covers the scope of work of Contractor, basis of work to be carried out by Contractor and standards, specifications and normal practice to be followed during fabrication and erection by the Contractor.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK OF CONTRACTOR

Generally the scope of work of Contractor shall include the following:

2.1 Transportation of required piping materials (as described in C1.2.1.1), pipe support (material as described in C1. 2.3) and all other necessary piping materials from Owner's storage point or Contractor's storage point (in case of Contractor's scope of supply) to work site/shop including raising store requisitions for issue of materials in the prescribed format & maintaining an account of the materials received from Owner's stores.

2.1.1 Piping materials include the following but not limited to the same.

- a. Pipes (All sizes and schedule)
- b. Flanges (All sizes, types & Pressure ratings).
- c. Fittings (All sizes, types and schedule)
- d. Valves (All sizes, types and Ratings)
- e. Gaskets (All sizes, types & Ratings)
- f. Bolts, Nuts or M/C Bolts (All types)
- g. Expansion Joint/Bellows (All types)
- h. Specialty items like online filters, ejectors, sample coolers, steam traps, strainers, air traps, springs, silencers, snubbers, steam and condensate manifolds, injection nozzles, MOVs, sight glass, spray nozzles, integrated steam traps, hoses, hose couplings, etc.
- i. Online instruments like control valve, orifice flange, rotameter, safety valves, restriction orifice, rupture disc, de-super heaters, corrosion probes, annubar, magnetic flow meter, ultrasonic flow meter, Coriolis mass flow meters, venturi PG/PT/ Flow transmitter, ejectors, static mixers, flame arrestors, thermal flow switches, pre-fabricated hook-ups etc.
- j. Shutdown Valves with and without fire box.

2.2 Shop & field fabrication and erection of piping in accordance with documents listed under C1.3.0 i.e. 'BASIS OF WORK' including erection of all piping materials enumerated above.

2.3 Fabrication and erection of pipe supports like shoe, saddle, guide, stops, anchors, clips, cradles, hangers, tum-buckles, supporting fixtures, bracket cantilevers, struts, tee-posts including erection of spring supports, sway braces, dummy pipes, corrosion pads/protection shields, low friction pads, clamps, special support, expansion bellows, steam and condensate manifolds supports etc. Corrosion Pads/Protection shields, stiffeners and stiffening rings, if not covered in the specifications/standards, shall be of the same material as of parent pipes.

2.4 Site fabrication of Piping items

Site fabrication of Piping items shall include but not be limited to the following



-
- 2.4.1 Fabrication of piping specials like special radius bends, reducers, mitres etc.
 - 2.4.2 Fabrication of plain and threaded nipples from pipes as required during erection.
 - 2.4.3 Fabrication of swage nipples as and when required.
 - 2.4.4 Fabrication of odd angle elbow like 60°, 30° or any other angle from 90°/45° elbows as and when required.
 - 2.4.5 Fabrication of flange, reducing flange, blind flange, spectacle blinds as and when required.
 - 2.4.6 Fabrication of stub-in connection with or without reinforcement.
 - 2.4.7 Grinding of edges of pipes, fittings, flanges etc. to match mating edges of uneven/different thickness wherever required.
 - 2.4.8 Fabrication of circular pipe for steam rings, fire water lines, utility lines.
 - 2.4.9 Threading of all small bore piping as per piping material specifications.
 - 2.4.10 Drilling on blind flange for inserting / joining small bore lines.
 - 2.4.11 Fabrication and welding of reinforcement pads at branch pipe locations wherever required.
 - 2.4.12 Equipment nozzle reinforcement with pads, jacket & stiffeners wherever required.
 - 2.4.13 Fabrication of injection nozzles as per details provided wherever required.
 - 2.4.14 Fabrication of chain operation arrangement for valves, wherever required. All material required for this modification shall be supplied by Contractor.
 - 2.4.15 Fabrication and erection in position of funnels required for OWS/ SS/ Condensate blow down system as per direction of Engineer-in-charge.
 - 2.4.16 Grinding & finishing of uneven surfaces/ joints after welding. Internal grinding of welds of orifice flanges to render smooth surface.
 - 2.4.17 Tapping and drilling of holes in flanges, blind flanges, piping connections for jack screw, if required.
 - 2.4.18 Providing bird screens at the outlet of lines open to atmosphere.
 - 2.5 Modifications like providing additional cleats, extension of stem of valve, locking arrangement of valves etc. as and when required.
 - 2.6 Piping isometrics for main process/utility lines shall be provided to the Contractor.

Preparation of miscellaneous small bore isometrics with bill of materials for process and utility lines (up to 1½" size) like instruments & pump flushing / cooling, sample connection, purging, pump casing vents & drains, pump base plate drains, control valve drains / vent to flare, instrument drains & vents, steam tracing (non-IBR) from steam supply stations up to condensate recovery station, and lines specified as field routed within the Unit battery limit as and when required are in Contractor's scope of work. Approval for these isometrics prepared by the Contractor shall be taken from Engineer-in-charge before erection.

Small bore piping isometrics given by Owner shall be rechecked by Contractor before erection and installation.
 - 2.7 Obtaining approval for drawings prepared by Contractor from statutory authority, if required.
 - 2.8 Spun concrete lining of the inside of pipes 3" NB & above including fittings and flanges as



required in accordance with specification.

- 2.9 Rubber lining inside pipes, fittings, flanges as and when required, in accordance with specification.
- 2.10 Radiography, stress relieving, dye penetration, magnetic particle test etc. as required in specification.
- 2.11 Performing PMI using alloy analysers as per Standard Specification for Positive Material Identification at Construction Sites, VCS-SS-PP-2502.
- 2.12 Casting of concrete pedestals and Fabrication and erection of small structures/ platforms for pipe supports and valve operation / attending some instruments, spectacle blinds etc., providing brackets, modification / extension of platforms, providing additional platforms / ladders for improving / providing accessibility.
- 2.13 Providing insert plates with anchor fasteners in concrete structures / paved floors and repair of platform gratings around pipe openings and providing suitable members for support under the platform grating.
- 2.14 Making material reconciliation statement and return of Owner's supply left over materials to Owner's storage.
- 2.15 Flushing and testing of all piping systems as per standard specification for inspection, flushing and testing of piping systems (Specification No. 6-44-0013). The accessories required for blinding the line like flange, blind flange, gasket (all sizes, type and rating), stud-bolts, flexible hoses etc. are to be arranged by the Contractor. During flushing the discharged water / air shall be drained / routed as directed by the Engineer - In Charge.
- 2.16 Contractor shall prepare welding specifications for all weld joints where dissimilar welding will be performed, and obtain approval from VCS.
- 2.17 Contractor to ensure meeting all requirements for carrying out work in shutdown/running plant.
- 2.18 Pickling (as and when applicable) as per Job specification(s) for chemical cleaning of CS suction piping of compressors, SS Piping, Weldment etc., as applicable.
- 2.19 Chemical Cleaning/ Hydro jet cleaning as per marked-up P&IDs with supply of chemicals, consumables, DM water, equipment's, boilers, coupons, tools & tackles and other testing equipment's required for the same.

3.0 BASIS FOR WORK

- 3.1 The complete piping work shall be carried out in accordance with the following:
 - 3.1.1 "Approved for Construction" drawings and sketches issued by VCS to the Contractor - Plans and/or Isometrics.
 - 3.1.2 "Approved for Construction" drawings and sketches issued by Turn-key bidders to the Contractor - Plans and/or Isometrics.
 - 3.1.3 Approved Process Licensor's standards and specifications.
 - 3.1.4 Drawings, sketches and documents prepared by Contractor duly approved by Engineer-in-Charge (such as isometrics of small bore piping and offsite piping etc.).
 - 3.1.5 VCS specifications / documents as below:



- a. Process and Instrument Diagram.
- b. Job Piping Materials Specification (****-6-44-0005). **** denotes job number.
- c. Piping support, engineering standards.
- d. Line list
- e. Piping support indices (only in offsite), if supports are not shown in plan.
- f. Job specification of Non-destructive Requirement of Piping (VCS-SS-PP-0036)
- g. Job Welding specification for fabrication of piping (VCS-SS-PP-0040).
- h. Any other VCS or OTHER specifications attached with Piping Material Specification or special condition of contract (such as standard for cement lining of pipe, standard of jacketed piping, standard for steam tracing, Dimensional Tolerances etc.)
- i. Standard specification for positive material identification (PMI) at construction sites, 6-82-0002
- j. Standard Spec for application of torque & hydraulic bolt tension for flange joints (6-76-0002) and its addendum, if any.

3.1.6 Following codes, standards and regulations

- a. ASME B 31.3 : Process Piping
- b. ASME Sec. VIII : Code for unfired pressure vessel.
- c. IBR Regulations
- d. ASME Sec. IX : Qualification standard for welding and brazing procedures, welders, brazers and welding and brazing operators.
- e. NACE Std. : Code for Sour Services material requirements MR-0175/MR0103/Job spec(NACE), as applicable

Note: All codes referred shall be latest edition, at the time of award of contract.

3.2 Deviations

Where a deviation from the "Basis of Work" and approved job procedure described above is required or where the basis of work does not cover a particular situation, the matter shall be brought to the notice of Engineer-in-Charge and the work carried out only after obtaining written approval from him in each case.

4.0 FABRICATION

4.1 Piping Material

Pipe, pipe fittings, flanges, valves, gaskets, studs bolts etc. used in a given piping system shall be strictly as per the "Piping Material Specification" for the "Pipe Class" specified for that system. To ensure the above requirement, all piping material supplied by the Owner / Contractor shall have proper identification marks as per relevant standards / VCS specifications / Licensors specification. Contractor shall provide identification marks on left over pipe lengths wherever marked up pipe lengths have been fabricated / erected. Material-



traceability is to be maintained for A.S., S.S., NACE, LTCS, material for Hydrogen service and other exotic materials by way of transferring heat number, etc. (hard punching) as per approved procedure. This shall be in addition to colour coding for all piping materials to avoid mix-up.

For the purpose of common understanding the construction job procedure, to be submitted by the Contractor, shall include proposal for

- Maximizing prefabrication, inspection and testing at fabrication shop with minimum field joints.
- Positive material identification, handling, storage & preservation.

4.2 Dimensional Tolerances

The Contractor shall be responsible for working to the dimensions shown on the drawings. However, the Contractor shall bear in mind that there may be variations between the dimensions shown in the drawing and those actually existing at site due to minor variations in the location of equipment's, inserts, structures etc. To take care of these variations "Field Welds" shall be provided during piping fabrication. An extra pipe length of 100 mm over and above the dimensions indicated in the drawing may be left on one side of the pipe at each of the field welds. During erection, the pipe end with extra length at each field weld shall be cut to obtain the actual dimension occurring at site. Isometrics, if supplied may have the field welds marked on them. However, it is the responsibility of the Contractor to provide adequate number of field welds. In any case no extra claims will be entertained from the Contractor on this account. Wherever errors / omissions occur in drawings and Bills of Materials it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to notify the Engineer-in-Charge prior to fabrication or erection.

4.3 IBR Piping

- 4.3.1 Contractor shall obtain approval for the piping systems falling under purview of IBR from the statutory Indian Boiler Regulations (IBR) authority of the state where the plant is situated. The Owner shall provide documentation for the IBR System. The Contractor shall carry out the fabrications, erection and testing of this piping as per requirements of Indian Boiler Regulations and to the entire satisfaction of the local Boiler Inspector. The Contractor shall also get the approval of IBR inspector for all fabrication and testing done by him at his own cost. All certificates of approval shall be in proper IBR forms.
- 4.3.2 IBR Package for residual, field routed and site modified steam lines shall be prepared by the Contractor. IBR approval for the same shall be in Contractor's scope, at his own cost.

4.4 Pipe Joints

The piping class of each line specifies the type of pipe joints to be adopted. In general, joining of lines 2" and above in process and utility piping shall be accomplished by butt-welds. Joining of lines 1-1/2" and below shall be by socket welding/butt welding/threaded joints as specified in "Piping Material Specifications". However, in piping 1-1/2" and below where socket welding/ threaded joints are specified butt - welds may be used with the approval of Engineer-in-Charge for pipe to pipe joining in long runs of piping. This is only applicable for non-galvanized piping without lining.

Flange joints shall be used at connections to Vessels, Equipment's, Valves and where required for ease of erection and maintenance as indicated in drawings.



4.5 Butt Welded and Socket Welded Piping

End preparation, alignment and fit-up of pipe pieces to be welded, welding, pre-heating, post-heating and heat treatment shall be as described in the Job welding specification (VCS-SS-PP-0040) and NDT specification (VCS-SS-PP-0036).

4.6 Screwed Piping

In general, Galvanized piping shall have threads as per IS:554 or ANSI B2.1 NPT as required to match threads on fittings, valves etc. All other piping shall have threads as per ANSI B2.1, tapered unless specified otherwise.

Threads shall be clean cut, without any burrs or stripping and the ends shall be reamed. Threading of pipes shall be done preferably after bending, forging or heat treating operations. If this is not possible, threads shall be gauge checked and chased after welding heat treatment etc.

During assembly of threaded joints, all threads of pipes and fittings shall be thoroughly cleaned of cuttings, dirt, oil or any other foreign matter. The male threads shall be coated with thread sealant and the joint tightened sufficiently for the threads to seize and give a leak-proof joint. Threaded joints to be seal-welded shall be cleaned of all foreign matter, including sealant and made up to full thread engagement before seal welding.

4.7 Flange Connections

All flange facings shall be true and perpendicular to the axis of pipe to which they are attached. Flanged bolt holes shall straddle the normal centrelines unless different orientation is shown in the drawing.

Wherever jack screws are to be provided, drilling and tapping for the jack screws in the flange, shall be done as per VCS Standard before welding it to the pipe.

4.8 Branch Connections

Branch connections shall be as indicated in the piping material specifications. For end preparation, alignment, spacing, fit-up and welding of branch connections refer welding specifications. Templates shall be used wherever required to ensure accurate cutting and proper fit-up.

For all branch connections accomplished either by pipe to pipe connections or by using forged tees the rates quoted for piping shall be inclusive of this work.

Reinforcement pads shall be provided wherever indicated in drawings / specifications etc.

4.9 Bending

Bending shall be as per ASME B31.3 except that corrugated or creased bends shall not be used.

Cold bends for lines 1-1/2" and below, with a bend radius of 5 times the nominal diameter shall be used as required in place of elbows wherever allowed by piping specifications. Bending of pipes 2" and above may be required in some cases like that for headers around heaters, reactors etc.

The completed bend shall have a smooth surface, free from cracks, buckles, wrinkles, bulges, flat spots and other serious defects. They shall be true to dimensions. The flattening of a bend, as measured by the difference between the maximum and minimum diameters at any



cross-section, shall not exceed 8% and 3% of the nominal outside diameter, for internal and external pressure respectively.

4.10 Forging and Forming

Forging and forming of small bore fittings, like reducing nipples for piping 1-1/2" and below, shall be as per ASME B 31.3.

4.11 Mitre Bends and Fabricated Reducers

The specific application of welded mitre bends and fabricated reducers shall be governed by the Piping Material Specifications. Reducers shall be fabricated as per directions of Engineer-in-Charge. The radiographic requirements shall be as per Material Specifications for process and utility systems and NDT Specification for steam piping under IBR, radiographic requirements of IBR shall be complied with.

4.12 Cutting and Trimming of Standard Fittings & Pipes

Components like pipes, elbows, couplings, half-couplings etc. shall be cut / trimmed / edge prepared wherever required to meet fabrication and erection requirements, as per drawings and instructions of Engineer-in-Charge. Nipples as required shall be prepared from straight length piping.

4.13 Galvanized Piping

Galvanized carbon steel piping shall be completely cold worked, so as not to damage galvanized surfaces. This piping involves only threaded joints and additional external threading on pipes may be required to be done as per requirement.

4.14 Jacketed Piping

The Jacketing shall be done in accordance with VCS Specification or Licensors specification as suggested in material specification or special condition of contract.

Pre-assembly of jacketed elements to the maximum extent possible shall be accomplished at shop by Contractor. Position of jump-over and nozzles on the jacket pipes, fittings etc. shall be marked according to pipe disposition and those shall be prefabricated to avoid damaging of inner pipe and obstruction of jacket space. However, valves, flow glasses, in line instruments or even fittings shall be supplied as jacketed.

4.15 Shop Fabrication / Prefabrication

The purpose of shop fabrication or pre-fabrication is to minimize work during erection to the extent possible. Piping spool, after fabrication, shall be stacked with proper identification marks, so as facilitate their withdrawal at any time during erection. During this period all flange (gasket contact faces) and threads shall be adequately fabricated by coating with removable rust preventive. Care shall also be taken to avoid any physical damage to flange faces and threads.

4.16 Miscellaneous

4.16.1 Contractor shall fabricate miscellaneous elements like flash pot, seal pot, sample cooler, supporting elements like tum-buckles, extension of spindles and interlocking arrangement of valves, operating platforms as required by Engineer-in-Charge.

4.16.2 Spun Concrete Lining



The work of inside spun concrete lining of pipes and specials of diameter 3" and above shall be done as per material specifications and special condition contract.

4.16.3 Fabrication of pipes from plate

Pipes shall be fabricated at site as and when required as per the specifications and the actual Piping Material Specification.

5.0 ERECTION

5.1 Cleaning of Piping before Erection

Before erection all pre-fabricated spool pieces, pipes, fittings etc. shall be cleaned inside and outside by suitable means. The cleaning process shall include removal of all foreign matter such as scale, sand, weld spatter chips etc. by wire brushes, cleaning tools etc. and blowing with compressed air/or flushing out with water. Special cleaning requirements for some services, if any, shall be as specified in the piping material specification or isometric or line list. S.S jacketed piping requiring pickling shall be pickled to remove oxidation and discoloring due to welding.

5.2 Piping Routing

No deviations from the piping route indicated in drawings shall be permitted without the consent of Engineer-in-Charge.

Pipe to pipe, pipe to structure / equipment's distances / clearances as shown in the drawings shall be strictly followed as these clearances may be required for the free expansion of piping / equipment. No deviations from these clearances shall be permissible without the approval of Engineer-in-Charge.

In case of fouling of a line with other piping, structure, equipment etc. the matter shall be brought to the notice of Engineer-in-Charge and corrective action shall be taken as per his instructions.

5.3 Cold Pull

Wherever cold pull is specified, the Contractor shall maintain the necessary gap, as indicated in the drawing. Confirmation in writing shall be obtained by the Contractor from the Engineer-in-Charge, certifying that the gap between the pipes is as indicated in the drawing, before drawing the cold pull. Stress relieving shall be performed before removing the gadgets for cold pulling.

5.4 Slopes

Slopes specified for various lines in the drawings / P&ID shall be maintained by the Contractor. Corrective action shall be taken by the Contractor in consultation with Engineer-in-Charge wherever the Contractor is not able to maintain the specified slope.

5.5 Expansion Joints / Bellows

Installation of Expansion Joints/Bellows shall be as follows:

- 5.5.1. All Expansion joints / Bellows shall be installed in accordance with the specification and installation drawings, supplied to the Contractor.
- 5.5.2. a. Upon receipt, the Contractor shall remove the Expansion Joints / Bellows from the case(s) and check for any damage occurred during transit.



- b. The Contractor shall bring to the notice of the Engineer-in- Charge any damage done to the bellows / corrugations, hinges, tie-rods, flanges/ weld ends etc.
 - c. Each Expansion Joint / Bellow shall be blown free of dust / foreign matter with compressed air or cleaned with a piece of cloth.
- 5.5.3. a. For handling and installation of Expansion Joints, great care shall be taken while aligning. An Expansion Joints shall never be slinged from bellows corrugations/ external shrouds, tie / rods, angles.
- b. An Expansion Joints / Bellow shall preferably be slinged from the end pipes / flanges or on the middle pipe.
- 5.5.4. a. All Expansion Joints shall be delivered to the Contractor at "Installation length", maintained by means of shipping rods, angles welded to the flanges or weld ends or by wooden or metallic stops.
- b. Expansion Joints stop blocks shall be carefully removed after hydrostatic testing. Angles welded to the flanges or weld ends shall be trimmed by saw as per manufacturer's instructions and the flanges or weld ends shall be ground smooth.
- 5.5.5. a. The pipe ends in which the Expansion Joint is to be installed shall be perfectly aligned or shall have specified lateral deflection as noted on the relevant drawings.
- b. The pipe ends / flanges shall be spaced at a distance specified in the drawings.
- 5.5.6. The Expansion Joint shall be placed between the mating pipe ends / flanges and shall be tack welded/bolted. The mating pipes shall again be checked for correct alignment.
- 5.5.7. Butt-welding shall be carried out at each end of the expansion joint. For flanged Expansion Joint, the mating flanges shall be bolted.
- 5.5.8. After the Expansion Joint is installed the Contractor shall ensure that the mating pipes and Expansion Joints are in correct alignment and that the pipes are well supported and guided.
- 5.5.9. The Expansion Joint shall not have any lateral deflection. The Contractor shall maintain parallelism of restraining rings or bellows convolutions.
- 5.5.10. Precautions
- a. For carrying out welding, earthing lead shall not be attached with the Expansion Joint.
 - b. The Expansion bellow shall be protected from arc weld spot and welding spatter.
 - c. Hydrostatic Testing of the system having Expansion Joint shall be performed with shipping lugs in position. These lugs shall be removed after testing and certification IS over.

5.6 Flange Connections

While fitting up mating flanges, care shall be exercised to properly align the pipes and to check the flanges for trueness, so that faces of the flanges can be pulled together, without inducing any stresses in the pipes and the equipment nozzles. Extra care shall be taken for flange connections to pumps, turbines, compressors, cold boxes, air coolers etc. The flange connections to these equipment's shall be checked for misalignment, excessive gap etc. after the final alignment of the equipment is over. The joint shall be made up after obtaining



approval of Engineer-in-Charge.

Hydraulic bolt tensioning & torque tensioning shall be performed on flange joints as per the requirements specified in "standard Specification for application of Torque & bolt Tension for flange joints,VCS-SS-PP-0041 and its addendum, if any.

Temporary protective covers shall be retained on all flange connections of pumps, turbines, compressors and other similar equipment's, until the piping is finally connected, so as to avoid any foreign material from entering these equipment's.

The assembly of a flange joint shall be done in such a way that the gasket between these flange faces is uniformly compressed. To achieve this, the bolts shall be tightened in a proper sequence. All bolts shall extend completely through their nuts but not more than 1/4".

Steel to C.I. flange joints, if any, shall be made up with extreme care, tightening the bolts uniformly after bringing flange flush with gaskets with accurate pattern and lateral alignment.

5.7 Vents and Drains

High point vents and low point drains shall be provided as per the instructions of Engineer-in-Charge, even if these are not shown in the drawings. The details of vents and drains shall be as per piping material specifications / job standards.

5.8 Valves

Valves shall be installed with spindle / actuator orientation / position as shown in the layout drawings. In case of any difficulty in doing this or if the spindle orientation / position is not shown in the drawings, the Engineer-in-Charge shall be consulted and work done as per his instructions. Care shall be exercised to ensure that globe valves, check valves, and other uni- directional valves are installed with the "Flow direction arrow "on the valve body points in the correct direction. If the direction of the arrow is not marked on such valves, this shall be done in the presence of Engineer-in-Charge before installation.

Fabrication of stem extensions, locking arrangements and interlocking arrangements of valves (if called for), shall be carried out as per drawings / instructions of Engineer-in-Charge.

5.9 Instruments

Installation of in-line instruments such as control valve, orifice flange, rotameter, safety valves, restriction orifice, rupture disc, de-super heaters, corrosion probes, annubar, magnetic flow meter, ultrasonic flow meter, Coriolis mass flow meters, venturi PG/PTI Flow transmitter, ejectors, etc. and Shut Down Valves with fireboxes shall form a part of piping erection work.

Fabrication and erection of piping upto first block valve / nozzle / flange for installation of offline Instruments for measurement of level, pressure, temperature, flow etc. shall also form part of piping construction work. The limits of piping and instrumentation work will be shown in drawings / standards / specifications. Orientations / locations of take-offs for temperature, pressure, flow, level connections etc. shown in drawings shall be maintained.

Flushing and testing of piping systems which include instruments mentioned above and the precautions to be taken are covered in flushing, testing and inspection of piping (VCS Spec.



VCS-SS-PI-0007). Care shall be exercised and adequate precautions taken to avoid damage and entry foreign matter into instruments during transportation, installation, testing etc.

5.10 Line Mounted Equipment's / Items

Installation of line mounted items like filters, strainers, steam traps, air traps, de-super heaters, ejectors, samples coolers, mixers, flame arrestors, sight glasses etc., including their supporting arrangements shall form part of piping erection work.

5.11 Bolts and Nuts

The Contractor shall apply molycoat grease mixed with graphite powder (unless otherwise specified in piping classes) all bolts and nuts during storage, after erection and wherever flange connections are broken and made-up for any purpose whatsoever. The grease and graphite powder shall be supplied by the Contractor within the rates for piping work.

5.12 Pipe Supports

Pipe supports are designed and located to effectively sustain the weight and thermal effects of the piping system and to prevent its vibrations. Location and design of pipe supports will be shown in drawings for lines 2" NB & above. For lines 1½"NB & below Contractor shall locate and design pipe supports in line with VCS Std's. In case of IBR Lines 1½"NB & below only indicative supporting shall be provided & detailing of such supports is in Contractor's scope. Contractor shall obtain approval of Engineer - in - Charge on drawings prepared by Contractor, before erection. However, any extra supports desired by Engineer- in-Charge shall also be installed.

No pipe shoe / cradle shall be offset unless specifically shown in the drawings.

Hanger rods shall be installed inclined in a direction opposite to the direction in which the pipe move during expansion.

Pre-set pins of all spring supports shall be removed only after hydrostatic testing and insulation is over. Springs shall be checked for the range of movement and adjusted if necessary to obtain the correct positioning in cold condition. These shall be subsequently adjusted to hot setting in operating condition. The following points shall be checked after installation, with the Engineer-in-Charge and necessary confirmation in writing obtained certifying that:





- All restraints have been installed correctly.
- Clearances have been maintained as per support drawings.
- Insulation does not restrict thermal expansion.
- All temporary tack welds provided during erection have been fully removed.
- All welded supports have been fully welded.



VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT. LTD.





STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR NON-DESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS OF PIPING

VCS – SS – PP - 2508

					
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REVISION RECORD						
Rev.	Revision Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Authorized by	Revision Description
00	28.01.2020					
		MB	AK	AD	SK	
01	30.06.2022					VCS QMS Integration
		RP	MC	HK	GW	



Abbreviations:

AS	:	Alloy Steel
ASME	:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	:	American Society for Testing & Materials
CS	:	Carbon Steel
DP/LP	:	Dye/Liquid Penetrant
IBR	:	Indian Boiler Regulations
MP	:	Magnetic Particle
PMS	:	Piping Material Specification
SS	:	Stainless Steel



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1.0 GENERAL

1.1 Scope

This specification covers the general requirements for non-destructive examination of shop & field fabricated piping.

1.2 Related Codes & Engineering Standards

Referred codes/ standards are as follows. Latest editions of the Codes/Standards referred to shall be followed.

- a) ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Codes, Section V & VIII (Div.1) including addenda.
- b) ASME B31.3
- c) ASME B16.5
- d) ASME B16.34
- e) Standard Piping Material Specification; XXXX-XX-XX-XXX
- f) Standard Specification for Fabrication & Erection of Piping; VCS-SS-PP-2507
- g) ASTM E10
- h) Design Guide for Radiography Requirements; VCS-SS-PP-2506
- i) Indian Boiler Regulations (IBR)

2.0 VISUAL EXAMINATION

2.1 Weld shall be visually inspected wherever accessible in accordance with the following requirements:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Internal misalignment | 1.5 mm or less |
| b) Cracks or lack of fusion | not permitted |
| c) Incomplete penetration | Depth shall not exceed the lesser of 0.8mm or 0.2 times thickness of thinner component joined by butt-weld. The total length of such imperfections shall not exceed 38 mm in any 150 mm of weld length. |
| d) Surface porosity and exposed slag inclusions
(For nom. wall thickness 4.7 mm and less) | not permitted |
| e) Concave root surface (Suck up) | For single sided welded joints, concavity of the root surface shall not reduce the total thickness of joint, including reinforcement, to less than the thickness of the thinner of the components being joined. |
| f) Weld ripples irregularities | 2.5 mm or less. |

- g) Lack of uniformity in bead width 2.5 mm or less.
- h) Lack of uniformity of leg length 2.5 mm or less.
- i) Unevenness of bead 2.0 mm or less
- j) Weld undercutting 0.8 mm or 1/4 thickness of thinner components joined by butt weld, whichever is less. (shall be smooth finished)
- k) Overlap 1.5mm or less
- l) Bead deflection 2.5 mm or less

m) External weld reinforcement and internal weld protrusion (when backing rings are not used) shall be fused with and shall merge smoothly into the component surfaces. The height of the lesser projection of external weld reinforcement or internal weld protrusion from the adjacent Base material surface shall not exceed the following limits:

Wall thickness of thinner component joined by butt Weld (mm)	Weld reinforcement or internal protrusion (mm) max
6.4 and under	1.6
Over 6.4 -12.7	1.2
Over 12.7 -25.4	4.0
Over 25.4	4.8

n) Throat thickness of fillet welds:

Nominal thickness of the thinner component x 0.7 or more.

o) Flattening

Flattening of a bend, as measured by difference between the nominal outside diameter and minimum or maximum diameter at any cross section shall not exceed 5 % of the nominal outside diameter of pipe.

p) Reduction of wall thickness

Reduction of wall thickness of a bend, as measured by difference between the nominal thickness and minimum thickness shall not exceed 10 % of the nominal wall thickness of pipe.

2.2 Welds having any of imperfections which exceed the limitations specified in various clauses of 2.1 shall be repaired by welding, grinding or overlaying etc. Number of times of repair welding for the same weld, however shall conform to applicable notes to Table 1- Note 6(b) b.5.



3.0 NON-DESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATION

- 3.1 The type and extent of weld examination shall be in accordance with Table-1. A11 visual and supplementary methods of girth weld examination shall be in accordance with ASME B31.3 & the requirements of this standard specification.

- 3.2 Welds between dissimilar materials shall be examined by method & to the extent required for the material having the more stringent examination.



4.0 TABLE-1 (with applicable notes)

TABLE 1: CLASS, TYPE & EXTENT OF WELD EXAMINATION (CONTD.)

INSPECTION CLASS: II

INSP N. CLASS	SERVICE	MATERIAL (NOTE 3)	P.NO	TEMP DEG. C	PRESS. CLASS B16.5/ B16.34	APPLICABLE PIPING CLASS	TYPE OF EXAMINATION	TYPE OF WELD EXAMINED				
								GIRTH BUTT WELD	SOCKET WELD (NOTE 2)	ATTACHMENT WELD	FAB. BRANCH WELD (NOTE 1)	FAB. WELDS OF MITRES / REDUC.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
II	a) ALL SERVICES COVERED UNDER INSPECTIONCLASS-1, BUT, EXCEEDING CATEGORY 'D' PR/T EMP LIMITATIONS. b) ALL SERVICES OTHER THAN COVERED UNDER INSPECTIONCLASS-1, BUT NON-TOXIC, NOT SUBJECT TO SEVERE CYCLIC CONDITIONS. c) TOXIC, NON-LETHAL & FLAMMABLE d) FLAMMABLE/NON FLAMMABLE & TOXIC/NON-TOXIC; NOT SUBJECT TO SEVERE CYCLIC CONDITIONS	CARBON STEEL	1	-29 TO 427	150# TO 60#	15HC, 30HC, 60HC	a) VISUAL b) RADIOGRAPHY (NOTE 5,6) c) MP / LP (NOTE 4,6,10,11) d) HARDNESS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		LTCS		-45 TO 204		15HLT, 30HLT, 60HLT		NOTE-7	NOTE-7	NOTE-7	NOTE-7	NOTE-7

REMARKS FOR ABOVE TABLE:

- i. MITRES & FABRICATED REDUCERS ARE PERMITTED ONLY IF SPECIFIED IN PMS.
- ii. NOTE- 7 FOR HARDNESS IS NOT VALID FOR P. NO. 8.



Applicable Notes to Table-1

1. Branch welds shall consist of the welds between the pipe & reinforcing element (if any), nozzles & reinforcing element and the pipe & nozzle under the reinforcing element. Reinforcing element to be interpreted as pads, saddles, weldolets, sockolets etc.
2. Seal welds of threaded joints shall be given the same examination as socket welds.
3. Unless specifically stated, all materials shall be for "Non-IBR" service.
4. Magnetic Particle & the Liquid Penetrant method of examination shall be in accordance with Section V of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Article VII and VI respectively. The entire area of the accessible finished weld surface shall be examined. Selected root runs, subject to a maximum of 10%, before finished weld, may also be examined, at the discretion of the engineer-in-charge.
 - a) Wherever MP / LP testing is specified, either MP or LP test may be used. But wherever only MP test is specified, LP method of examination may be used only if MP examination is impracticable in the field as concurred by PMC/ Company site-in charge.
 - b) "Random 5%" of Liquid Penetrant / Magnetic Particle test shall mean testing, by applicable test, one weld for each twenty welds or less made by the same welding procedure. "Random 10%" shall mean testing, by applicable test, one weld for each ten welds or less made by the same welding procedure. Similarly "Random 20%" shall mean testing, by applicable test, one weld for each five welds or less made by the same welding procedure.
 - c) When Liquid Penetrant examination is specified, the surface shall be free of peened discontinuities.
 - d) Inspection shall be performed in the welds excluding those for which radiography has been done.
 - e) Girth weld, branch weld, attachment weld & socket weld of 3-1/2% Ni steel shall be Liquid Penetrant tested only when welded with austenitic material where MP test has been specified.
5. Radiography:
 - a) "Random 5%, 10% or 20% radiography" shall mean examining not less than one from each 20 welds or less in case of "Random 5% radiography", 10 welds or less in case of "Random 10% radiography", one from each five welds or less in case of "Random 20% radiography" made by the same welding procedure. Irrespective of percentage, no. of welds to be radiographed shall be minimum 1. However first two welds made by each welder shall also be radiographed in case of "Random radiography". Welds selected for examination shall not include flange welds and shall be radiographed for their entire length. However, where it is impossible or impracticable to examine the entire weld length of field welds for either random or 100% radiography, and if the same impossibility is agreeable to site-in-charge, then a single 120 deg. exposure of the weld length may be given a Magnetic Particle test or Liquid Penetrant test.

However in such cases for ferro-magnetic materials, only MP test shall be acceptable for classes higher than 600#.

- b) In-process examination shall not be substituted for any required radiographic examination.
 - c) Number of radiography per one circumferential weld shall be as per ASME Sec.V Articles 2 and 22.
6. When radiography or other non-destructive inspection is specified, acceptance criteria for repairs or defects shall be as follows:
- a) In case of 100% examination, any unacceptable weld shall be repaired and re inspected.
 - b) If required random examination reveals a defect requiring repair, then:
 - i. Two additional examinations of same type shall be made of the same kind of item (if welded joint, then by the same welding procedure or operator or both).
 - ii. If the group of items examined as required by b.1 above is acceptable, the items requiring repair shall be repaired or replaced and re-examined as required and all items represented by this additional examination shall be accepted.
 - iii. If any of the items examined as required by b.1 above reveals a defect requiring repair, two further comparable items shall be examined for each defective item found by examination.
 - iv. If all the items examined as required by b.3 are acceptable, the items requiring repair shall be repaired or replaced and re-examined as required, and all items represented by this further examination shall be accepted.
 - v. Number of times repair welding could be done for the same weld before acceptance shall be as follows:

Material	No. of times repair welding is allowed
C.S. up to 300#	3 or less
C.S. above 300#	2 or less
Killed steel	2 or less
Low alloy steel	2 or less
Austenitic S.S.	2 or less
3.5 Ni steel	2 or less
Al & Al base alloy	2 or less

Cu & Cu base alloy	2 or less
Others	2 or less

- vi. Welds not found acceptable for allowed number of times of repair as per b.5 above shall be replaced and re-examined.
- vii. If any of the items examined as required by b.4 above reveals a defect requiring repair, all items represented by these examinations shall be either :
 - Repaired or replaced and re-examined as required.
 - Fully examined and repaired or replaced as necessary, and re-examined as necessary.

7. Hardness Test:

- a) Hardness test shall be in accordance with ASTM specification E10. Hardness tests of the heat affected zone shall be made at a point as near as practicable to the edge of the weld. One test per weld shall be performed.
- b) Hardness test where specifically called out in Table-1 of this specification or in PMS, shall be carried out irrespective of thickness and to the extent (%age) as mentioned therein.
- c) All welds which are given heat treatment shall be hardness tested. Hardness test shall be performed after final heat treatment.
- d) A minimum of 10% of welds, hot bends, and hot formed components in each furnace heat treated batch and 100% of those which are locally heat treated shall be hardness tested.
- e) Hardness test requirement not covered in this specification shall be as per ASME B31.3.
- f) The hardness limit applies to the weld and heat affected zone. Following hardness values shall be maintained:

Base Metal Group	Maximum Hardness (BHN/RC)
CS	238BHN/RC22
CS (NACE), Caustic, Amine, H ₂	200BHN
Cr Up to 2%	225BHN
Cr 2.25%-10%	241BHN
18/8 SS (NACE)	RC22

- 8. For IBR service lines, following IBR requirements shall apply in addition to the notes 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 and Table 1. In case of conflict between above notes and these requirements, the more stringent ones shall apply. IBR piping shall be erected of IBR inspector approved

material and construction procedure. Erected piping shall be hydro tested, inspected and approved by IBR inspector.

a) Piping over 102 mm (4") bore:

10% of welds made by each welder on a pipeline with a minimum of two welds per welder, selected at random, shall be subjected to radiography.

b) Piping 102 mm (4") bore and under, but not less than 38 mm (1-1/2") bore:

Two percent of welds made by each welder on a pipeline with a minimum of one weld per welder, selected at random, shall be subjected to radiography or may be cut for visual examination and tests.

c) Piping less than 38 mm (1.5") bore:

Special tests are not normally required but 2% of welds by each welder on a pipe line may be cut out from the pipeline for the visual examination and bend tests.

d) Retests:

If any test specimen is unsatisfactory, two further weld specimens for retests shall be selected from the production welds and subjected to tests. In the event of failure of any retest specimens, the production welds carried out by this welder subsequent to the previous test shall be given special consideration.





9. For fabricated fittings LP test shall be done on the final pass of welding only, in addition to visual examination.
10. For mitres and fabricated reducers, LP / MP test shall be done on root pass in addition to radiography applicable to circumferential joint of respective piping class.
11. For branch connections, LP/MP test shall be done on root pass and final pass.
12. 10% of the butt weld joints shall be radiographed, however, 50% of these butt weld joints shall be field weld joints.
13. For lined specs, testing (MP/LP/Radiography etc.) shall be performed before lining.



VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT. LTD.





WELDING SPECIFICATION FOR FABRICATION OF PIPING

VCS-SS-PP-2509

					
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Abbreviations:

ASME	:	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASNT	:	American Society for Non-destructive
Testing AWS	:	American Welding Society
BPVC	:	Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code
CFH	:	Cubic Feet per Hour
DWDI	:	Double Wall Double Image
DWSI	:	Double Wall Single Image
GTA	:	Gas Tungsten Arc
GTAW	:	Gas Tungsten Arc Welding
IBR	:	Indian Boiler Regulations
IQI	:	Image Quality Indicator
NDT	:	Non Destructive Testing
PQR	:	Procedure Qualification Record
RT	:	Radiographic Testing
SMAW	:	Shielded Metal Arc Welding
SWSI	:	Single Wall Single Image
UTS	:	Ultimate Tensile Strength



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(This specification shall be used in conjunction with Welding Specification Charts).

1.0 GENERAL

This specification shall be followed for the fabrication of all types to welded joints of piping system within the battery limits of the plant.

The welded pipe joints shall include the following:

- a) All pipe joints, longitudinal butt welds, circumferential butt welds and socket welds.
- b) Attachments of forgings, flanges and other supports to pipes.
- c) Welded manifold headers and other sub-assemblies.
- d) Welded branch connections with or without reinforcing pads.
- e) Joints in welded/fabricated piping components.
- f) The attachments of smaller connections for vents drain drips and other instrument tapping's.

Any approval granted by the Engineer-in-Charge or Owner's inspector, shall not relieve the Contractor of his responsibilities and guarantee.

This specification shall not be applicable for welding of pipelines for transportation of liquid petroleum, gas and other similar products in onshore and off shore.

2.0 APPLICABLE CODES & STANDARDS

All welding work, equipment's for welding, heat treatment, other auxiliary functions and the welding personnel shall meet the requirements of the latest editions of the following accepted standards and procedures unless otherwise specified in the Welding Specification Chart and the Technical Notes attached thereof. In the case of conflicting requirements, the requirements mentioned in Welding Specification Chart/Technical Notes shall be applicable.

- i. ASME Code for Pressure Piping - ASME B31.3
- ii. ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Sec II Part C, Material Specifications: Welding Rods, Electrodes and Filler metals.
- iii. ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section V, Non-destructive examination.
- iv. ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels.
- v. ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications.
- vi. The Indian Boiler Regulations - I.B.R.

In the event of any differences due to the additional requirements mentioned in this specification, over and above those obligatory as per codes, this specification shall be binding.

3.0 BASE METAL

- 3.1** In general, use of carbon steel, alloy steel and stainless steel is envisaged. The details of the material specifications are given in the Welding Specification Chart.
- 3.2** The Contractor shall provide the manufacturer's test certificates for every heat of the materials



supplied by him.

4.0 WELDING CONSUMABLES

- 4.1** The Contractor shall provide, at his own expense, all the welding consumables necessary for the execution of the job such as electrodes, filler wires, argon etc. and these should bear the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.
- 4.2** The welding electrodes and filler wires supplied by the Contractor shall conform to the class specified in the Welding Specification Chart. The materials shall be of the make approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.
- 4.3** Electrode qualification test records should be submitted as per the Exhibit-A (attached) in respect of the electrodes tested by the Contractor, for obtaining the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.
- 4.4** The Contractor shall submit batch test certificates, from the electrode manufacturers, giving details of physical and chemical tests carried out by them, for each batch of electrodes to be used.
- 4.5** All electrodes shall be purchased in sealed containers and stored properly to prevent deterioration. The electrodes removed from the containers shall be kept in holding ovens at temperatures recommended by the electrode manufacturer. "Out of the oven time" or electrodes, before they are consumed, shall not exceed the limits recommended by the electrode manufacturer. The electrodes shall be handled with care to avoid any damage to the flux covering.
- 4.6** All low hydrogen type of electrodes shall be rebaked at 350°C for 1 hour minimum and stored in ovens kept at 80-100°C before use. Recommendations of the electrode manufacturer shall be followed, if available.
- 4.7** The electrodes, filler wires and flux used shall be free from rust, oil, grease, earth and other foreign matter which affect the quality of welding.
- 4.8** Tungsten electrodes used shall conform to ASME Sec. II C SFA 5.12 specification. Thoriated Tungsten electrodes shall not be permitted due to possible radiation hazard. Instead, ceriated Tungsten Electrodes (EWCe-2 or equivalent) shall be used for GTA Welding.

5.0 SHIELDING & PURGING GAS

- 5.1** Argon gas used in GTA welding for shielding purposes shall be 99.995% pure. The purity of the gas shall be certified by the manufacturer. The rate of flow for shielding purposes shall be established through procedure qualification tests. Normally this rate may be 12-20 CFH.
- 5.2** Argon gas with a purity level of 99.995% shall be used for purging.
- 5.3** When GTAW process alone or a combination of GTAW and SMAW processes is recommended for the production of a particular joint, the purging shall be maintained during the root pass and for the first filling pass to minimize oxidation on the inner side of the pipe, unless otherwise specified in Welding Specification Chart.
- 5.4** Initial purging shall be maintained for sufficient period of time so that at least 4-5 times the volume between the dams is displaced, in order to completely remove the entrapped air. In no case should the initial purging period be less than 10 minutes. High gas pressure should be avoided.



5.5 After initial purging, the flow of the backing gas should be reduced to a point where only a slight positive pressure prevails. For systems, which have a small volume (up to 1/2 cubic foot) to be purged, a gas flow rate of 6-CFH is usually adequate. Systems of larger volume may require higher flow rates and these should be established during procedure qualification tests.

5.6 Gas backing (purging) is not required for socket type of welded joints.

5.7 Dams, used for conserving inert gas during purging, shall be removed after completion of the welding, and shall be accounted for. Wherever, removal of dams is not possible after welding, use of water-soluble dams should be made.

6.0 EQUIPMENTS & ACCESSORIES

6.1 The Contractor should have the arrangement of sufficient number of welding and cutting equipment's, auxiliaries, and accessories of sufficient capacities so as to meet the target/schedule.

6.2 All the equipment's for performing the heat treatment, including transformers, thermocouples, pyro-meters, automatic temperature recorders (with suitable calibration arrangement etc.) shall be provided by the Contractor at his own expenses and these should bear the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

6.3 Contractor shall make arrangements at his own expense, for providing the radiographic equipment's radiographic films, processing equipment all other darkroom facilities and all the equipment's/aterials required for carrying out the dye-penetrant/magnetic particle test/ultrasonic testing for satisfactory and timely completion of the job.

6.4 Redoing of any work, necessitated by faulty equipment's or operation used by the Contractor, will be done at his own expense.

7.0 WELDING PROCESS

7.1 Welding of various materials under this specification shall be carried out using one or more of the following processes with the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.

- Shielded Metal Arc Welding Process (SMAW)
- Gas Tungsten Arc Welding Process (GTAW)

7.2 The welding processes to be employed are given in the Welding Specification Chart. Any deviation desired by the Contractor shall be obtained through the express consent of the Engineer-in-Charge.

7.3 Automatic and semi-automatic welding processes shall be employed only with the express approval of the Engineer-in-Charge. The welding procedure adopted and consumables used shall be specifically approved.

7.4 A combination of different welding processes could be employed for a particular joint only after duly qualifying the welding procedure to be adopted and obtaining the approval of Engineer-in-Charge.

8.0 EDGE PREPARATION

8.1 General

The edges to be welded shall be prepared to meet the joint design requirements by any of the following methods recommended:



a) Carbon Steel

Gas cutting, machining or grinding methods shall be used. After gas cutting, oxides shall be removed by chipping or grinding.

b) Low Alloy Steels (containing up to 5% Chromium).

Gas cutting, machining or grinding methods shall be used. After gas cutting, machining or grinding shall be carried out on the cut surface.

c) High alloy steel (> 5% Chromium) and stainless steels, nickel alloys:

Plasma cutting, machining or grinding methods shall be used. After plasma cutting, cut surfaces shall be machined or ground smooth.

8.2 Cleaning

a) The ends to be welded shall be properly cleaned to remove paint, oil, grease, rust, oxides, sand, earth and other foreign matter. The ends shall be completely dry before the welding commences.

b) On completion of each run, craters, welding irregularities, slag etc., shall be removed by grinding and chiseling. Wire brushes used for cleaning stainless steel joints shall have stainless steel wires and the grinding wheels used for grinding stainless steel shall be of a suitable type. Separate grinding wheels and wire brushes should be used for carbon steels and stainless steels.

9.0 ALIGNMENT & SPACING

9.1 Components to be welded shall be aligned and spaced as per the requirements laid down in applicable code. Special care must be taken to ensure proper fitting and alignment when the welding is performed by GTAW process. Flame heating for adjustment and correction of ends is not permitted unless specifically approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

9.2 A wire spacer of suitable diameter may be used for maintaining the weld root opening while tacking, but it must be removed after tack welding and before laying the root bead.

9.3 For pipes of wall thickness 5 mm and above, the ends to be welded shall be secured in position with the aid of couplers, yokes and 'C' clamps, to maintain perfect alignment. Yokes shall be detached after the completion of weld, without causing any surface irregularity. Any irregularity caused on the pipe surface must be suitably repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-Charge.

9.4 Tack welds, for maintaining the alignment, of pipe joints shall be made only by qualified welders using approved WPS. Since the tack welds become part of the final weldment they shall be executed carefully and shall be free from defects. Defective tack welds must be removed prior to the actual welding of the joints.

9.5 Tacks should be equally spaced. Minimum number of tacks shall be:

3 tacks - for 2 1/2" and smaller dia. pipes

4 tacks - for 3" to 12" dia. pipes

6 tacks - for 14" and larger dia. pipes

9.6 Welding shall commence only after approval of fit-up by the Engineer-In-Charge.



10.0 WEATHER CONDITIONS

- 10.1** The parts being welded and the welding personnel should be adequately protected from rain and strong winds. In the absence of such a protection no welding shall be carried out.
- 10.2** During field welding using GTAW process, particular care shall be exercised to prevent any air current affecting the welding process.

11.0 WELDING TECHNIQUE

11.1 Root Pass

- a) Root pass shall be made with electrodes/filler wires recommended in the welding specification chart. For fillet welding, root welding shall be done with consumables recommended for filler passes. The preferred size of the electrodes is 2.5 mm diameter (12 SWG) but in any case not greater than 3.25 mm (10 SWG).
- b) Upward technique shall be adopted for welding pipe held fixed with its axis horizontal.
- c) The root pass of butt joints should be executed so as to achieve full penetration with complete fusion of the root edges. Weld projection inside the pipe shall be as per applicable code. It shall be limited 3mm max. When the applicable code does not place any restriction.
- d) Any deviation desired from the recommended welding technique and electrodes indicated in the welding specification chart should be adopted only after obtaining express approval of the Engineer-in-Charge.
- e) Welding shall be uninterrupted.
- f) While the welding is in progress care should be taken to avoid any kind of movement of the components, shocks, vibrations and stresses to prevent occurrence of weld cracks.
- g) Peening shall not be used.

11.2 Joint Completion

- a) Joint shall be completed using the class of electrodes, recommended in the Welding Specification Chart. Size of the electrode shall not exceed 4 mm in diameter for stainless steels and alloy steels used for low temperature applications.
- b) Two weld beads shall not be started at the same point in different layers.
- c) Butt joints shall be completed with a cover layer that would affect good fusion at the joint edges and a gradual notch free surface.
- d) Each weld joint shall have a workmanship like finish. Weld identification work shall be stamped clearly at each joint, just adjacent to the weld. Metal stamping shall not be used on thin pipe having wall thickness less than 3.5mm. Suitable paint shall be used on thin wall pipes for identification.
- e) Rust preventive/protective painting shall be done after the weld joint has been approved.

11.3 Dissimilar Welds

Where welds are to be produced between carbon steels and alloy steels preheat and post weld heat treatment requirements shall be those specified for corresponding alloy steels and filler



wire/electrodes shall correspond to ER 70 S-G or AWS E-7016/7018 type. For welds between two dissimilar Cr-Mo low alloy steels, preheat and post weld heat treatments shall be those specified for higher alloy steel and electrodes used shall correspond to those specified for steel of lower alloy content. For carbon steel or alloy steel to stainless welds, use of filler wire/electrodes EIER-309/E-310/E NiCr Fe-3 shall be made. The welding procedure, electrodes/filler wires to be used shall be approved by the Engineer-in-Charge.

12.0 HEAT TREATMENT

12.1 Preheating

- a) No welding shall be performed without preheating the joint to 10°C (50°F) when the ambient temperature is below 10 degree.
- b) Preheating requirements for the various materials shall be as per the Welding Specification Chart attached.
- c) Preheating shall be performed using resistance or induction heating methods. Preheating by gas burners, utilizing oxy-acetylene or oxy-propane gas mixtures, with neutral flame may also be carried when permitted by the Engineer-in-Charge.
- d) Preheating shall extend uniformly to at least three times the thickness of the joint, but not less than 50 mm, on both sides of the weld.
- e) Preheating temperature shall be maintained over the whole length of the joint during welding. Temperature recorders shall be provided by the Contractor to record the temperature.

12.2 Post Heating

In case of alloy steel materials such as Cr-Mo steels, if the post weld heat treatment is not performed immediately after welding, the weld joint and adjacent portion of pipe, at least 50 mm on either side of weld, shall be uniformly heated to 300°C. This temperature shall be maintained for half an hour minimum, and then wrapped with mineral wool before allowing it to cool to room temperature. If the Post Heating temperature specified in the Welding Specification Charts exceeds 300°C, the same shall be followed. Similarly, if the welding specification chart specifies post-heat time, the same shall be applicable. Post weld heat treatment as specified in the Welding Specification Chart shall be carried out later on.

12.3 Post Weld Heat Treatment (PWHT)

- a) Post weld heat treatment, wherever required for joints between pipes, pipes and fittings, pipe body and supports shall be carried out as per the welding specification chart, applicable codes standards and the instructions of the Engineer-in-Charge. In this regard procedure qualification to be done before carrying out PWHT in production welds.
- b) The Contractor shall submit for the approval of the Engineer-in-Charge, well before carrying out actual heat treatment, the details of the post weld heat treatment procedure as per Exhibit B attached, that he proposes to adopt for each of the materials/assembly/part involved.
- c) Post weld heat treatment shall be done in a furnace or by using an electric resistance or induction-heating equipment, as decided by the Engineer-in-Charge.
- d) While carrying out local post weld heat treatment, technique of application of heat must ensure uniform temperature attainment at all points of the portion being heat- treated. Care shall be taken to ensure that width of heated band over which specified post weld



heat treatment temperature attained is at least that specified in the relevant applicable standards/codes. Control of temperature shall be done using microprocessor/computer controlled system. The desired time-temperature cycle shall be entered into the microprocessor/computer.

- e) Throughout the cycle of heat treatment, the portion outside the heated. band shall be suitably wrapped under insulation so as to avoid any harmful temperature gradient at the exposed surface of pipe. For this purpose temperature at the exposed surface should not be allowed to exceed 50% of the peak temperature.
- f) The temperature attained by the portion under heat treatment shall be recorded by means of thermocouple pyrometers. Adequate number of thermocouples should be attached to the pipe directly at equally spaced location along the periphery of the pipe joint. The minimum number of thermocouples attached per joint shall be 1 up to 6" dia., 2 up to 10" dia. and 3 for 12" dia. and above. However, the Engineer-in-Charge can increase the required number of thermocouples to be attached if found necessary.
- g) Automatic temperature recorders, which have been suitably calibrated, shall be employed for measuring & recording temperature. Both, the actual time-temperature graph and the designed time temperature graph shall be available on every chart. The time-temp graph shall be submitted to Engineer-in-Charge immediately on completion of Stress Relieving Cycle the calibration record of each recorder should be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge prior to starting the heat treatment operations and his approval should be obtained.
- h) Manufacturer's test certificate shall be submitted for the thermocouples materials and record shall be maintained by the Contractor.
- i) Immediately on completion of the Heat Treatment, the Post Weld Heat Treatment charts/records along with the hardness test results on the weld points, wherever required as per the Welding Specification Chart, shall be submitted to Engineer-in- Charge for his approval.
- j) Each weld joint shall bear a unique identification number, which shall be maintained in the piping sketch to be prepared by the Contractor. The weld joint identification number should appear on the corresponding post weld heat treatment charts. The chart containing the identification numbers and piping sketch shall be submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge in suitable folders.

13.0 CLEANING OF THE WELD JOINT

All weld joints shall be free from adherent weld spatters slag, sward, dirt or foreign matter. This can be achieved by brushing. For stainless steels, brushes with only stainless steel bristles shall be used.

14.0 INSPECTION AND TESTING

14.1 General

- a) The Owner's inspector shall have free access to all concerned areas, where the actual work is being performed. The contractor shall also accord the Owner's Inspector all means and facilities necessary to carry out inspection.
- b) The Owner is entitled to depute his own inspector to the shop or field where prefabrication and erection of pipe lines is in progress for (but not limited to) the following objectives:



- i. To check the conformance to relevant standards and suitability of various welding equipment's and the welding performance.
 - ii. To witness the welding procedure qualification.
 - iii. To witness the welder performance qualification.
 - iv. To check whether shop/field welding being executed is in conformity with the relevant specifications and codes of practice followed in piping construction.
- c) Contractor shall intimate sufficiently in advance the commencement of qualification tests, welding works and acceptance tests, to enable the Owner's inspector to be present to supervise them, as decided by the Engineer-In-Charge.

14.2 Welding Procedure Qualification

Welding procedure qualification shall be carried out in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASME Sec. IX latest edition and/or other applicable codes and the job requirements. The contractor shall submit the welding procedure specification in format as per Exhibit-C (attached) immediately after the receipt of the order. Owner's inspector will review, check and approve the welding procedure submitted and shall release the procedure for qualification tests. The procedure qualification test shall be carried out by the Contractor at his own expense. A complete set of test results in the format as per Exhibit-D (attached) shall be submitted to the Owner's inspector for his approval immediately after completing the procedure qualification test and at least 2 weeks before the commencement of actual work. Standard test as specified in the code shall be carried out in all cases. In addition to these tests, other tests like macro/micro examination, hardness tests, dye penetrant examination, charpy V-notch, Corrosion tests, impact tests etc. shall be carried out on specimens depending upon the type of base material, operating conditions and requirements laid down in the detailed drawings and specifications. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to carry out all the tests required to the satisfaction of the Owner's inspector.

14.3 Welder's Qualification

- a) Welders shall be qualified in accordance with the ASME Section-IX or other applicable codes. The Owners inspector reserves the right to witness the test and certify/approve the qualification of each welder separately. Only those welders who have been approved by the Owner's Inspector shall be employed for welding. Contractor shall submit the welder qualification test reports in the format as per Exhibit-E (attached) and obtain express approval before commencement of work. It shall be the responsibility of Contractor to carry out qualification tests of welders. For welding of the steam piping, falling under the purview of Indian Boiler Regulations, only those welders with IBR Certification, qualified by Boiler Inspectorate, and acceptable to the local Boiler Inspector authority shall be employed.
- b) The welders shall always have in their possession; an identification card containing information contained in Exhibit-G and shall produce it on demand by the Engineer-In-Charge or his representative. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to issue the identify cards after it has been duly certified by the, owner's Inspector.
- c) No welder shall be permitted to work without the possession of the identify card.
- d) If a welder is found to perform a type of welding or in a position for which he is not



qualified, he shall be debarred from doing any further work. All welds performed by an unqualified welder shall be cut and redone by a qualified welder at the expense of the Contractor.

14.4 Visual Examination

Visual Examination of all welds shall be carried out as per the latest editions of the applicable codes and specifications. All finished welds shall be visually inspected for parallel and axial alignment of the work, excessive reinforcement, concavity of welds, shrinkage cracks, inadequate penetration, unrepaired burn-through, under cuts, dimensions of the weld, surface porosity and other surface defects. Undercutting adjacent to the completed weld shall not exceed the limits specified in the applicable standard/code.

14.5 Radiographic Examination

- a) Contractor shall appoint agency for carrying out the radiography works at site from the list of agency enclosed in the bid document or separately supplied by owner/ VCS.
- b) The Radiographic Examination procedures to be adopted shall be submitted by the contractor as per Exhibit-F and shall be got approved from the Owner's Inspector prior to employment. A person qualified to ASNT Level-II or ASNT Level-III in Radiographic testing shall prepare the procedure. The Radiography Procedure shall be established to demonstrate that the required sensitivity can be consistently achieved under the most unfavorable parameters (e.g. source to film distance, geometric unsharpness, thickness etc.). The radiographic technique and procedure adopted shall conform of the requirements mentioned in Article 2 as well as Article 22 of ASME Sec. V. The IQI sensitivity obtained shall be equal to or better than the requirements mentioned in Article 2 of ASME Sec. V. Source side penetrameter shall be used in establishing radiographic procedure/ technique. The acceptance criteria shall be as per the relevant codes of Fabrication and overriding requirements if mentioned elsewhere in the technical specifications of the contract. The Contractor shall be responsible for carrying out Radiography; rectification of defects and re-radiography of welds repaired/rectified at his cost.
- c) The extent of Radiography shall be as per specifications to be supplied to the Contractor. For welds between dissimilar materials, the extent of Radiographic Examination shall be the more stringent of the two recommended for the materials being welded. Wherever random Radiography is called for, in a particular piping class, the dissimilar materials weld joints shall essentially be included.
- d) Type of Radiation source and film to be used shall be as per Exhibit-H for carrying out radiographic examination. However if specifications (as given elsewhere in the contract) for some critical material require usage of X-Radiation, then Radiography shall be done using X-Rays only.
- e) The Contractor shall fulfill all the statutory and owner's safety requirements while handling X-ray and Gamma-ray equipment's.
- f) In case of random radiography, the joints for Radiography shall be selected by the Owner's Inspector and the Radiography shall be performed in his presence, if he instructs the contractor to do so. The contractor shall furnish all the radiographs, to the Owner's Inspector immediately after processing along with evaluation by a person qualified to ASNT



Level-II in Radiographic testing, in line with Article 2 of ASME Sec. V. The certificate of ASNT/ISNT Level II qualification of the NDT personnel shall be submitted to owner's inspector for his approval prior to start of job.

- g) The Contractor shall provide the Owner's Inspector, all the necessary facilities at site such as a dark room with controlled temperature, illuminator (viewer) suitable for varying densities, a duly calibrated electronic densitometer with batteries, magnifying glass, tracing papers, ruler, marking pencils etc. to enable him to review the radiographs.
- h) Where random radiography is specified, the first weld of each welder shall be completely radiographed. In the case of pipe of size 6" and below, the first two welds shall be completely radiographed.
- i) For each weld performed by a welder found unacceptable, two additional checks shall be carried out on welds performed by the same welder. This operation is iterative and the of two additional welds for each weld deemed unsatisfactory shall be continued till such time that two consecutive welds of satisfactory quality are found for every defective weld.
- j) The Contractor shall carry out these additional radiographic testing at his own expense. To avoid the possibility of too many defective welds by a single welder remaining undetected for a long period to time, the Contractor shall promptly arrange for Radiographic Examination so that there is no accumulation of defective joints.
- k) Contractor shall quote rates for X-ray as well as Gamma Ray for joints indicated to be radiographed by X-ray in Table of Exhibit-H.

14.5.1 Check shots

- a) Owner / Engineer - in - charge or his representative shall select 5% of the total joints radiographed on a day for check shots. Contractor shall carry out check shots as directed.
- b) Weld profiles of check shots shall be compared with weld profile observed in the earlier Radiographs. In the event of anyone variation in the check shots and earlier Radiographs, contractor shall re-shoot the entire lot of joints radiographed by particular Radiography agency on the particular date. All the re-shot films shall be compared with the originally submitted films.

14.6 Liquid Penetrant and Magnetic Particle Examination

- a) Whenever such tests are specified, the tests shall be carried out on joints chosen by the Owner's inspector, as per ASME Section V article 6 and 7 respectively. The tests are to be performed by a person possessing a valid ASNT/ISNT Level-II qualification in the method being used.
- b) For austenitic stainless steels and other nonmagnetic materials, liquid (dye) penetrant test shall be carried out. For carrying out this test, the materials shall be brought within a temperature limit of 15°to 50°C.

14.7 Hardness Test

Hardness requirements for welds shall be as per the Welding Specification Chart Non Destructive Examination Specification attached elsewhere in the contract. Hardness testing shall be carried out by Vickers Hardness Tester during welding procedure qualification and shall be cross sectional. For production welds, hardness testing shall be carried out by portable



digital hardness testers. Poldi hardness tester shall not be permitted. Contractor shall produce documentary evidence/calibration certificate to the Owner's Inspector and obtain approval of the hardness testing equipment.

14.8 Proof Tests

Hydrostatic and pneumatic tests shall be performed as per the requirements laid down by respective flushing and Testing specification/applicable codes to demonstrate the soundness of the welds. The tests shall be conducted after fulfilling the requirement of visual examinations radiography etc. and after the entire work has been certified by the Owner's inspector to be fit for being subjected to such tests.

15.0 REPAIRS OF WELDS

- a) Defects ascertained, through the inspection methods, which are beyond acceptable limits shall be removed after the joint is completely radiographed by the process of chipping and grinding.
- b) When the entire joint is judged unacceptable, the welding shall be completely cut and edges suitably prepared as per required alignment tolerances. The re-welded joint shall again be examined following standard practices.
- c) No repair shall be carried out without prior permission of the Owner's inspector.
- d) Repairs and/or work of defective welds shall be done in time to avoid difficulties in meeting the construction schedules.

16.0 DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTOR (4 COPIES EACH)

- a) Electrode and Welding Consumable Qualification Records as per Exhibit-A, for the Welding Consumables tested and approved for the work.
- b) Batch Test Certificates, for the Electrodes used, obtained from the Electrode Manufacturers.
- c) Proposed Heat Treatment Procedure as per Exhibit-B
- d) Heat Treatment Charts.
- e) Weld joint hardness test results.
- f) Welding Procedure Specifications as per Exhibit-C immediately after receipt of the order.
- g) Welding Procedure Qualification records as per Exhibit-D.
- h) Welder Performance Qualification records as per Exhibit-E immediately after conducting Welder Qualification Tests.
- i) Radiography Procedure as per Exhibit-F and other NDT procedures.
- j) Radiographic test Report along with Radiographs and other NDT reports.
- k) Piping Sketch (Isometric) giving all the details regarding the pipe specifications, welded joints, joints radiographed magnetic particle, tested, ultrasonic tested, penetrant tested, joints heat treated, WPS used, welders identification number, etc.



EXHIBIT -A

Sheet 1 of3

ELECTRODE QUALIFICATION TEST RECORD

- A) Tested at (Site name) : Date:
Manufacturer's Name :
Brand Name :
Batch Number & Size tested :
Classification & Code :
Intended for welding in position :
In combination with (if any) :
Code of Reference (used for testing) :
Special Requirements (if any) :
- B) All-weld Tensile Test :
Base Material used :
Pre-heat temperature :
Post welds heat treatment details :
Visual examination :
Radiographic examination results :
Tensile test results :

Identification No.	U.T.S.	Yield Point	Elongation	Remarks
1.				
2.				



EXHIBIT-A

Sheet 2 of 3

C) Impact Test Results

Test Temperature : Notch in :
Type of Specimens (Charpy) : Size of Specimens :

Specimen No.	Impact Value	Average
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

D) Chemical Analysis Results

Electrode Size Result :
Batch No. :

%C	%S	%P	%Si	%Mn	%Cr	%Ni	%Mn	Other

E) Fillet Weld Test Results :

Welding Positions :

Base Materials :

Size of electrode used :

Visual Inspection Results :

1)

2)

3)



EXHIBIT-A

Sheet 3 of 3

Macro Test Results :
Fracture Test Results :
Remarks :

F) Other Test Results

1. Transverse tensile test :

In combination with :
Base material used :
Position of welding :
Preheat temperature :
Post weld heat treatment :
Radiography :

Identification No.	U.T.S	Fracture in	Remarks
--------------------	-------	-------------	---------

2. Guided Bend Test :

Position	Identification No.	Root, Face or Side Bend	Remarks
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		
	5.		

G) Any other tests :

H) Conclusions :

.....
PREPARED BY
(CONTRACTOR)

.....
REVIEWD
(CONTRACTOR)

.....
APPROVED BY
(VCS/OWNER)



EXHIBIT-B
Sheet 1 of 1

STRESS RELIEF HEAT TREATMENT PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION

Contractor : _____
Name of the Heat treater : _____
Name of the Project : _____ Specification
Reference No. _____

1. General Details _____ Other Details

Name of the
Equipment: _____

Type of Heating: Elec. Res. / Induction
(Tick mark applicable method) Maximum
Permissible Temp at Uncovered Parent
Metal _____

Width of heated band _____
Width of Insulation _____

2. Material: _____

No. of Thermocouples (Dia wise)

Type of Thermo couples _____

3. Heat Treatment Cycle Details

Charging temp °C _____

Rate of heating ° C /Hr. _____

Soaking Temperature, °C _____

Soaking Time, Hrs. _____

Rate of Cooling 0 C/Hr. _____

Method of Cooling _____

4. Other details, if any _____



EXHIBIT -C
SHEET 1 OF 3

FORMAT FOR WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS)

Company Name _____ by _____
Welding Procedure Specification No. _____ Date _____
Welding Process (es) _____ Type (s) _____
(Automatic, Manual, Machines or Semi Auto)

JOINTS

Joint Design _____
Backing (Yes) _____ (No) _____
Backing Material (Type) _____

Sketches Production Drawings. Weld Symbols Written

Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the root spacing and the details of weld groove may be specified.

(At the option of the Manufacturer sketches may be attached to illustrate joint design weld layers and bead sequence e.g. for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.)

BASE METALS

P.No. _____ Group No. _____ to P. No. _____ Group No. _____
OR

Specification type and grade _____
to Specification type and grade _____

OR
Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. _____
to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. _____

Thickness Range:

Base Metal: Groove _____ Fillet _____
Deposited Weld Metal: Groove _____ Fillet _____

Pipe Dia Range: Groove: _____ Fillet _____
Other _____



EXHIBIT -C SHEET 2 OF 3

FILLER METALS

F.No. _____ Other _____
A.No. _____ Other _____
Spec. No. (SFA) _____
AWS No.(Class) _____
Size of filler metals _____

(Electrodes, Cold Wire, Hot Wire etc.)

Electrode-Flux (Class) _____
Flux Trade Name _____
Consumable Inset _____
Each base metal/filler metal combination should be recorded individually.
WPSNO _____ Rev. _____

Table with 2 columns: POSITIONS and POSTWELDED HEAT TREATMENT. POSITIONS includes Groove position, welding progression, and fillet positions. POSTWELDED HEAT TREATMENT includes temperature and time ranges. A second section includes PREHEAT and GAS parameters like shielding gas, flow rate, and backing.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Current AC or DC _____ Polarity _____
Amps (Range) _____ Volts (Range) _____
(Tungsten Electrode Size and Type, Mode of Metal Transfer for GMA W, Electrode Wire feed speed range)



EXHIBIT-C
SHEET 3 OF 3

TECHNIQUE

String or Weave Bead _____

Orifice or Gas Cup Size _____

Initial and Interpass Cleaning (Brushing, Grinding, etc.) _____

Method of Back Gouging _____

Oscillation _____

Contact Tube to Work Distance _____

Multiple or Single Pass (per side) _____

Multiple or Single Electrodes _____

Travel Speed (Range) _____

Peening _____

Other _____

Weld Layer(s)	Process	Filler metal		Current		Volt Range	Travel Speed Range	Other
		Class.	Dia.	Type polarity	Amp. Range			
								e.g. Remarks, Comments, Hot wire Addition, Technique Torch Angle, etc.



**FORMAT FOR PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORD (PQR)
RECORD ACTUAL CONDITIONS USED TO WELD TEST
COUPON**

Company Name _____

Procedure Qualification Record No. _____ Date _____

WPS No. _____

Welding Process (es) _____

Types (Manual, Automatic, Semi-Auto) _____

JOINTS

Groove Design of Test Coupon

(For combination qualification the deposited weld metal thickness shall be recorded for each Filler metal or process weld)

BASE METALS Material Spec. _____ Type of Grade _____ P.No. _____ to P.No. _____ Thickness of Test Coupon _____ Diameter of Test Coupon _____ Other _____	POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT Temperature _____ Time _____ Other _____
FILLER METALS Weld Metal Analysis A No _____ Size of Filler Metal _____ Filler Metal E.No. _____ SFA Specification _____ A WS Classification _____ Other _____	GAS Type of Gas on Gases _____ Composition of Gas Mixture _____ Other _____
POSITION Position of Groove _____ Weld Progression (Uphill, Downhill) _____ Other _____	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Current _____ Polarity _____ Amps _____ Tungsten Electrode Size _____ Other _____



**WELDING SPECIFICATION FOR FABRICATION OF
PIPING**

**DOCNO: VCS-SS-PP-2509
Rev No : 01**

PREHEAT	TECHNIQUE
Preheat Temp. _____	Travel Speed _____
Inter pass Temp. _____	String or Weave Bead _____
	Oscillation _____
	Multi pass or Single Pass (per side) _____
	Single or Multiple Electrodes _____
	Other _____



EXHIBIT-D

SHEET 2 OF 2

GUIDED BEND TESTS

Type of Figure No	Result

TOUGHNESS TESTS

Specimen No.	Notch Location	Notch Type	Test Temp.	Impact Value	Lateral Exp.		Drop Weight	
					% Shear	Mils	Break	No Break

FILLET WELD TEST

Result – Satisfactory: Yes ____ No ____ Penetration into Parent Metal: Yes ____ No ____

Macro – Results _____

OTHER TESTS

Type of Test _____

Deposit Analysis _____

Other _____

Welder’s Name _____ Clock No. _____ Stamp No. _____

Test Conducted by _____ Laboratory Test No. _____

We certified that the statements in this record are correct and test welds were prepared, welded and tested in accordance with the requirements of Section IX of the ASME Code.

Date _____ Manufacturer _____

By _____

(Detail of record of tests are illustrative only and may be molded to conform to the type and number of tests required by codes and specifications).



EXHIBIT-E

SHEET 1 OF 2

FORMAT FOR MANUFACTURER'S RECORD FOR WELDER OR WELDING OPERATOR
QUALIFICATION TESTS

Welder Name _____ Check No. _____ Stamp No. _____

Using WPS No. _____ Rev. _____

The above welder is qualified for the following ranges

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Record Actual Values Used in Qualification</u>	<u>Qualification Range</u>
Process	_____	_____
Process Type	_____	_____
Backing (metal, Weld metal, flux, etc.,)	_____	_____
Material Spec.	_____ to _____	_____ to _____
Thickness		
Groove	_____	_____
Filler	_____	_____
Diameter		
Groove	_____	_____
Filler	_____	_____
Filler Metal		
Spec. No.	_____	_____
Class	_____	_____
F. No.	_____	_____
Position	_____	_____
Weld Progression	_____	_____
Gas Type	_____	_____
Electrical Characteristics		
Current	_____	_____
Polarity	_____	_____



EXHIBIT-E

SHEET 2 OF 2

Guided Bend Test Results

Type and Fig.No.	Result

Radiographic Test Results

For alternative qualification of groove welds by radiography

Radiographic Results _____

Fillet Weld Test Results

Fracture Test (Describe the location, nature and size of any crack or tearing of the specimen _____

Length and Per Cent of Defects _____ inches _____ %

Macro Test – Fusion _____

Appearance - Fillet Size (ing) _____ x _____ Convexity or Concavity _____

Test Conducted by _____ Laboratory - Test No. _____

We certify that the statements in this record are correct and that the test welds were prepared. Welded and tested in accordance with the requirements of Section IX of the ASME Code.

Date _____

Organization _____

By _____

(Details of record tests are illustrative only and may be modified to conformation to the type & number of tests required by the Code).

Note: Any essential variables in addition to those above shall be recorded



EXHIBIT – F

RADIOGRAPHIC PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORD FOR PIPE

WELDING

1. Location
2. Date of Testing
3. Name of the Contractor/Agency
4. Material: Carbon steel/Alloy Steel/Stainless
4. Technique: DWSIISWSI/DWDI
5. Diameter & Thickness
6. Type of Weld Joint
7. Radiation Source
8. Intensifying Screens/Lead Screens
9. Geometric Relationship:
10. Limit of Film Coverage:
11. Film Type and Make:
12. Exposure Time:
13. Processing:
14. Density:
15. Sensitivity:
- 16.* Type of penetrameter:
(Source side)
- 17.* Type of penetrameter:
(Film side)

Signature of Contractor/Agency with Seal

Approval of VCS's Inspector

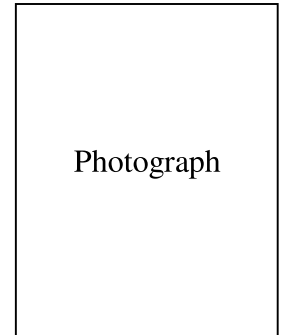
- Ref. Para regarding recommended practice on placement of penetrameters Article 22, SE 142, ASME Sec. V.
- For "Random Radiography" lines placement of penetrameters as per Article 2, ASME, Sec. V is permitted.



EXHIBIT - G

WELDER'S IDENTIFICATION CARD

1. Name
2. Identification
3. Date of Testing
4. Process
5. Thickness Range
6. Diameter Range
7. F. No.
8. Date of approval of welding
9. Position(s)



Approved by:

Employer's Signature with Seal



EXHIBIT - H

Type of Source and Films to be used for RADIOGRAPHY

NOMINAL WALL THICKNESS(T) IN mm		SHOP WELDED JOINTS		IN-SITU WELDS	
		SOURCE	FILM : CEN Class	SOURCE	FILM : CEN Class
T≥19	All Materials	Gamma Ray	C5	Gamma ray	C5
8≤T<19	Carbon steel	Gamma ray	C4	Gamma ray	C4
<8	All other materials	Gamma ray	C3	Gamma ray	C3
	Carbon Steel Other than Inspection Class IV *	Gamma ray	C3	Gamma ray	C3/C1
	All Other Materials and Carbon Steel of Inspection Class IV *	X-Ray	C4	X-ray with C4 or Equivalent to be used. Gamma Ray (Se 75 Source only) with C3/C2 Equivalent may be allowed only if in the assessment of owner's inspector, Joints are in accessible for X-ray equipment and radiographic sensitivity is achieved.	

Note: Integral to above table

- 1) Films slower than the above may have to be used, if required radiographic sensitivity is not achieved consistently.

COMPARISION OF FILM FROM DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS.

CEN Classification	KODAK	AGFA	FUJI
---	CX	D8	---
C5	AA400	D7	IX100
C4	T200	D5	IX80
C3	MX125	D4	IX50
C2	M100	D3	---
C1	DR50	D2	IX25
---	SR**	---	---

***Special films, extremely fine grain & very high resolution*



ENERGISING QUALITY

VCS PROJECT CONSULTANTS PVT. LTD.

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR LAYING OF POLYETHYLENE MAIN PIPELINES AND SERVICE PIPELINE FOR DOMESTIC CONNECTIONS VPC – SS – PE - 0001

00	18.06.18	ISSUED AS STANDARD	BS	MVK	AD
REV.	DATE	Purpose	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The main scope of this Specification comprises of laying of underground Medium Density Polyethylene (MDPE) main pipelines and service pipeline. The scope covers all the activities associated with the purchasing (specified items only), laying, testing and commissioning of MDPE main pipelines and service pipelines in new & existing gas charged areas of sizes ranging from 20mm up to 180mm OD, which includes PE/GI transition fitting above ground level and above ground laying and commissioning of powder coated GI/ CU pipe line, meter regulator etc. including burner conversion and commissioning.

This technical specification defines the basic guidelines to develop an acceptable design and suitable construction methodology for carrying out different activities listed out in the schedule of rates of this tender.

Compliance with these specifications and/ or approval of any of the Contractor's documents shall in no case relieve the Contractor of his contractual obligations.

1.0 DEFINITIONS

OWNER	
PMC	VCS QUALITY SERVICES PVT. LTD. (VCSQSPL)
SS	STANDARD SPECIFICATION
TPIA	THIRD PARTY INSPECTION AGENCY (TO BE APPOINTED BY CLIENT)
EIC	ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Generally, the following shall constitute the contractor's scope of work but not limited to:

Plan and prepare a schedule for execution and work implementation as per QA/QC plans to be issued by Owner/Owner's representative. Contractor has to submit the Construction/Execution procedures before commencement of work to Owner/ Owner's representative for approval.

Prior to start of construction activity, contractor shall prepare route survey drawing marked for proposed gas pipe line laying and submit to CLIENT/PMC for approval

Obtaining permissions from respective land-owning agencies such as Municipal Corporation of State, PWD, Development Authority of State, NHAI, Railway Irrigation department etc. road cutting for laying of the pipelines, liaison with the concerned authorities during execution of the job, obtaining NOC from concerned authorities once the work is completed. Getting back/refund of bank guarantee/security deposits made to the agencies for laying of the pipelines.

Obtaining clearances and coordination with concerned RWA of the allotted area

for internal network laying and obtaining NOC from RWA after completion of work.

Transportation of Free Issue Material from CLIENT stores to contractor stores, proper storing, and stacking, providing security, transit insurance cover during storage, laying, commissioning and handling over pipelines to owner.

Obtaining the approval for optimum route and ROU from the concerned authority.

Making trial pits to determine the underground utilities/services such as existing pipelines, cables (electrical/communication), conduits, U/G drainage, sewers, tunnels, subways foundations etc. for deciding optimum feasible route and depths for laying the pipelines based on the route plans indicated by Owner.

Wherever required the grass/turfing, pavement, linings, drains, roads and other such 'pucca' area shall be locally removed to facilitate trenching and pipe laying works. The same is to be reinstated as original.

Installation of safety/warning signs and barricading of the entire route to be trenched. Pits to be similarly barricaded along with warning signs and caution boards.

To make trenches with stable slopes but restricting minimum disturbance to above ground/underground services/installation as per specifications and approved route plans keeping the trenches free from water and soil till placement of pipes.

Uncoiling/stringing the MDPE pipes of required sizes (i.e. 180, 125, 63, 32 & 20 mm) pipes into trenches as per approved procedure.

Joining the pipe ends with fittings of valves by approved automated electro-fusion techniques only as per tender specification.

Installation of pipe fittings like elbow, tees, reducers, couplers, tapping saddles, transition fittings, valves etc., including construction of supports, valves pits, inspection chambers etc. as per specification & satisfaction of the EIC.

Laying pipelines by any methodology including trenchless technology methods with or without casing pipes (HDPE pipes) as per specifications and as directed by EIC.

Fabrication, supply and inspection of approved quality GI sleeve and half concrete sleeves and other materials, fittings to be supplied by the contractors as per the provisions of tender.

Back filling and compaction by jumping jack compactor wherever required, using approved 'good' soil or using excavated earth or borrow earth as per requirement

and specifications and replacement of the tiles, slabs removed during the excavation. Cleaning all unserviceable materials, debris, excess earth trenches etc. to designated disposal area.

Carrying out pneumatic testing and purging as per specifications and approved procedures, providing all tools & tackles, instruments, manpower and other related accessories for carrying out the testing of pipes.

Supply, fabrication & installation of Stone route marker, Pole marker with foundations, Plate markers, valve chamber etc. as per the directions of the EIC/Owner's representative.

Commissioning of gas in the tested PE line shall be done as per the approved procedure.

Restoration of existing ground features such as grass/turfing, paving, roads, drains, concrete, floral beds, fencing, tiles, marbles, flooring masonry etc. to original condition and to match with adjoining conditions, functionally and aesthetically up to the entire satisfaction of Owner/ Owner's representative /any other third party agency designated by owner and local authorities, failing which, it will be done at the risk and cost of the contractor. Obtaining No Objection Certificates for the restoration work done from the concerned authorities.

Returning surplus material to Owner stores after obtaining clearance from TPIA/Consultant/ Owner, reconciliation of free issue material/consumables.

Handing over the completed works to owner for their operation/use purposes.

Rectification of defects arising due to poor workmanship during defect liability period of pipelines/installations handed over to Owner.

Preparation and submission of all documents like Pit wise As graph, As-built drawings, details of crossings, utility graphs, PE cards for service line and deviation statements on completion/commissioning of work by way of drawing, sketches and tables in soft & hard copy.

Providing adequate manpower, minimum 2 no's each such as data entry operator, customer care executive etc. for data logging like new connection request, NG conversion request & GI tracking, attending complaints, day to day interaction with customers and residents so that work can be executed within defined time period (TAT) Turnaround Time. At present TAT period is 90 days which may vary time to time as per guidelines of PNGRB and CLIENT policy. Data entry operator & customer care executive should be minimum 12th pass (intermediate) with minimum experience of 2 years in relevant field.

Providing adequate manpower for carrying out laying for PNG installation for emergency cases as and when required. Providing adequate manpower for

material for carrying out laying for PNG installation for emergency cases as and when required, as per instruction of EIC.

Following activities are also in contractor's scope:

- Receive Customer's request and complaints logged on CLIENT's CRM/ Offline.
- Carry out joint technical feasibility survey for requests received.
- Attend and resolve customer complaints.
- Maintain and update the request and complaint status in CLIENT's CRM.
- Maintain new connection tracking on CLIENT's CRM.

The warehousing of bulk supply items should be in laying contractor scope. Vendor to mobilize yard/ covers immediately on award, and takeover after checking, on arrival of materials from MDPE supplier.

Any other activities not mentioned/covered explicitly above, but otherwise required for satisfactory completion/operation/ safety/ statutory/ maintenance of the works shall also be covered under the Scope of work and has to be completed by the Contractor within specified schedule at no extra cost to Owner.

3.0 MATERIAL, MANPOWER, EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

Material to be supplied by Owner as Free Issue.

Unless otherwise specified, owner will supply following material such as MDPE - pipes, fittings, valves, transition fittings, HDPE pipe as casing material to contractor (of all sizes) and all materials other than mentioned above shall be supplied by contractor as per technical specification to complete the laying of gas main pipelines and service pipelines.

The free issue material shall not be procured from any other source by contractor. Material reconciliation statement of free issue material duly certified by Owner and PMC shall be submitted to CLIENT on monthly basis.

Material to be supplied by the contractor:

The supply of items as indicated in SOR but not limited to shall be strictly as per relevant technical specifications enclosed with the Tender and as per guidelines of various clauses of SCC and SOR.

All materials shall be handled safely and stored in a permanent, covered, lockable store/ ware house preferably near site in such a manner as to prevent any damage to the materials from scratching, gouging, indentation, excessive heat or by contact with any sharp objects or chemicals. The MDPE pipes and fittings shall be stored in covered storage to protect material from sunshine, rain etc. Pipe should be stacked with clearance from ground level.

3.1 Backfilling Material

The contractor shall be responsible to arrange the supply of approved coarse sand (size 0.6 - 2 mm as per IS-383) free from any impurities like clay, mica, and soft flaky pieces, as per the instructions of EIC/ Owner's representative. For supply of sand in trench for rocky terrain, no separate charges are payable and is included in rates. Also supply of sand in valve chambers, Normal surface & built up surface, if required, as per the instructions of EIC is not separately payable.

In case specified trench depths are not achieved or if directed by Engineer-In-Charge Contractor has to provide concrete casing pipes/ slabs, extra rate of PCC may be payable with prior approval of EIC/ PMC.

Other materials: The contractor shall supply the following items wherever required:

- All materials required for framework, trench support and temporary trench Crossings.
- All sign boards, barricades, tin sheets, lighting arrangement and protective equipment.
- All minor items not mentioned in the specification but necessary for the satisfactory completion and performance of the work.
- Material required for installation of valve chambers.
- GI, Half Round Concrete Sleeves. (Refer enclosed drawing no.- VPC-STD-PP-2016)
- Permanent markers (Refer enclosed drawing no.- VPC-STD-PP-2011, 2012, 2013, 2014)
- Warning Mat

3.2 Manpower

The contractor shall provide the skilled labour, tools, material and equipment necessary for the proper execution of the work.

3.3 Equipment, Machinery & Tools

This will include but is not limited to the list of specialized items included in Annexure# I

All vehicular type machinery shall be in good working order and shall not cause spillage of oil or grease. To avoid damage to paved surfaces, the Contractor will provide pads of timber or thick rubber under the hydraulic feet or outriggers of machinery.

Contractor must also have to arrange his own equipment for restoration work like water tanker and jumping jack compactor for compaction of backfilled trenches and roller and other required equipment/ machinery for asphaltting/ road works.

In case there is non-availability of approved equipment's, tools and tackles during the work at site, suitable penalties, as per special terms and conditions of the contract, will be

levied and deducted from the running bills.

3.4 Acquisition, Receipt & Storage of Materials

The Contractor shall collect all materials from CLIENT during stores working hours following all documentation procedures laid down and as directed by the EIC. The Contractor shall carry pipe in such a manner as to preclude damage during transportation and handling. PE pipes supplied in straight lengths may be carried in straight pipe racks.

The contractor shall at the time of receipt of material physically examine all materials and notify the EIC immediately of any damage or defect noticed by the contractor. Any damage not so recorded will be deemed not to have existed at the time of receipt of material by the contractor and the cost of repair or replacement or rectification shall be borne by the contractor. Any material once issued from CLIENT store, if found in non-working condition at site shall be brought to the notice of EIC with PO reference in written within 15 days and after subsequent approval shall return defective material in CLIENT stores within 30 days.

If delay is more than 30 days and material is under warranty, the material will be accepted with a penalty, else the material will not be reconciled and amount of the same will be deducted from bills. Penalty shall be levied as per SCC. The contractor shall ensure that no defective material shall be returned to store at the time of closure of contract. The format for defective materials returning to stores will be made available by EIC.

The contractor shall maintain locked store preferably near at site so that all the materials are stored in such a manner so as to prevent any damage to the materials from scratching, gouging, indentation, excessive heat or by contact with any sharp objects or chemicals. The PE pipes and fittings shall be stored in covered storage to protect material from sunshine, rain, water logging etc. The contractor shall make adequate security arrangements for the stacked material & any loss to the material on account of theft on improper storage is attributable to the contractor.

The Contractor shall maintain log book at their respective stores stating issue and availability of free issue material at a given day. Further, it is mandatory that the contractor is required to undertake and submit inventory details of free issue and purchased materials on monthly basis to Owner/ Owner's representative as per the approved format of the owner. The inventory details shall be in correlation with the Daily progress chart and material reconciliation sheet.

In case of non-submission of material reconciliation on first week of every month, applicable penalties shall be levied as per SCC from the running bills. In case if shortage in free issue material is observed at the time of quarterly physical verification by CLIENT, equivalent value of material found short shall be withheld from running bills, same shall be released after settlement of free issue material.