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and platforms, mobilization, temporary works, reinstatement of access, transportation and storage of materials as necessary for the successful construction and safe and efficient operation of the sewerage system and wastewater treatment plant.

v. Operator training of local personnel for operation and maintenance, and community training for those indirectly involved in the operations and maintenance of the sewerage system.

vi. Operation and maintenance support.

4. General Design අරමුද්ද සහ සාධක

The projected population shall be estimated for a 30-year period. The population shall be estimated with reference to the relevant national census data and the island population data. Transient and seasonal population will be estimated using the methodology recommended by the American Society for Civil Engineers. For the purpose of estimating Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) the following waste water flow rates shall be used:

අනුමාන කළ ජනගහණය 30 වර්ෂයක් සඳහා වනු ඇත. ජනගහණය අනුමාන කිරීම සඳහා අදාළ ජාතික ජනගහණ දත්ත සහ දූෂණය වන ජනගහණ දත්ත භාවිත කරනු ඇත. සංක්‍රමණික සහ උෂ්ණ ජනගහණය අනුමාන කිරීම සඳහා ඇමරිකානු සිවිල් ඉංජිනේරු සංගමයේ (ASCE) නිර්දේශිත ක්‍රමවේදය භාවිත කරනු ඇත. සාමාන්‍ය වර්ෂාකලීන ජල ප්‍රවාහය (ADWF) අනුමාන කිරීම සඳහා පහත දැක්වෙන වැය ජල ප්‍රවාහ වේග භාවිත කරනු ඇත.

Table 1. Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF) *١٠٠٠*

Development	Average Daily Flow L/unit	Unit
Auditorium/theater	10-15 L/day	Seat
Automobile repair garage	300 L/day	Garage
Carwash – garage	1000 L/day	Garage
Bakery	1000 L/day	Bakery
Cafeteria	100 L/day	Seat
Mosque	20 L/day	Person
Community center	10-15 L/day	Person
Health facility		Bed
Hospital	300 L/day	Bed
Laboratory	200 L/day	Laboratory
Manufacturing - industry	As per assessment	
Office building	500 L/day	1000 square feet
Dormitory – college or residential	150 L/day	Student
Residential – boarding house	150 L/day	Bed
Residential – 1-bedroom apartment	150 L/day	Per person
Residential – 2 -3 bedrooms apartment	150 L/day	Per person
Residential – guest house with kitchen	150 L/day	Per person
Restaurant – fixed seat	800 L/day	1000 square feet
School – day care center	20 L/day	Child
School - kindergarten	20 L/day	Child
School – elementary / junior high	20 L/day	Student
School – high school	25 L/day	Student

Note: 70 to 80 percent of the water consumption rates mentioned in the above table shall be used in calculating the sewage flows.

For the purpose of laying sewer pipes, the maximum depth of the trench should not exceed 2.5m and for

the purpose of the construction of any junction, the depth of excavation should not exceed 3.5m from the ground level. The design horizon for the sewerage collection network shall be for a period of 35 years. The design horizon for all associated hardware including pumps, generators, blowers etc. shall be for a period of 15 years (pump replacement may be for a lesser period). The design concept for the sewage treatment plant shall be based on two modular configurations to serve up to 35 years.

توسیع و تعمیرات 3.5 متر عمق حفری در زیر زمین را. سطح زمین قرار ندارد عمق حفری و در زیر زمین نباید عمق حفری از 3.5 متر از سطح زمین بیشتر باشد. افق طراحی برای شبکه جمع‌آوری فاضلاب باید برای مدت 35 سال باشد. افق طراحی برای تمام تجهیزات مرتبط از جمله پمپ‌ها، ژنراتورها، فن‌ها و غیره باید برای مدت 15 سال باشد (تعویض پمپ می‌تواند برای مدت کمتری باشد). مفهوم طراحی برای تصفیه فاضلاب باید بر اساس دو پیکربندی ماژولار برای خدمت‌رسانی تا 35 سال باشد.

If in case, onsite data is unavailable, a typical raw sewage quality shall be taken from the Table 2.

در صورتی که داده‌های میدانی در دسترس نباشد، کیفیت معمولی فاضلاب خام باید از جدول 2 گرفته شود.

Table 2: Typical Raw Sewage quality

BOD5 200C	250-350 mg/l
COD	200-400 mg/l
SS (suspended solids)	250-300 mg/l
Fecal Coliforms	105-107/100ml

Note: for details on the sewage quality parameters (influent/effluent), refer to General Guidelines for Domestic waste water Disposal by MWSA

plinth so that the indicators and buttons are between 1 and 1.5m above the ground. The cabinets shall be adequately ventilated and shall be provided with weatherproof closures and lockable handles. Doors should be removable to allow easy access for servicing.

رسمیہ طور پر ہر کابینہ کی بلندی 1 سے 1.5 میٹر کے درمیان ہونی چاہئے۔ کابینے کو مناسب طور پر وینٹی لیشن اور ہتھیاروں کے ساتھ مزاحمتی بند کرنے کی سہولتیں فراہم کرنی چاہئیں۔ دروازے ہٹا کر آسانی سے درجہ بندی کی جاسکیں۔

All instruments shall be capable of carrying their full load current without undue heating. They shall not be damaged by the passage of faulty current within the rating of the associated MCB or through the primaries of their corresponding instrument transformers and shall be provided with protection against power supply transients, disturbances, lightning surges and radio frequency interferences.

تمام آلات اپنے پوری کیریئر کی بجائے بغیر زیادہ گرمی کے ساتھ کیریئر کو سنبھالنے کے قابل ہونے چاہئیں۔ انہیں مCB کی درجہ بندی کے اندر یا ان کے متعلقہ آلات کے پرائمیری کے ذریعے گزرنے والی خراب کیریئر سے نقصان پہنچنے سے بچانے کے لیے حفاظتی اقدامات فراہم کرنے چاہئیں۔

All instruments shall be back connected and the metallic cases shall be earthed. A means shall be provided for zero adjustment, span or range and configuring of instruments without dismantling.

تمام آلات پیچھے سے منسلک کیے جائیں گے اور ان کے میٹالک کیسے زمین پر منسلک کیے جائیں گے۔ آلات کی تصحیح اور رینج یا اسپن کی تبدیلی کے لیے سہولتیں فراہم کرنی چاہئیں تاکہ اس کے لیے ڈس مینٹلنگ کی ضرورت نہ پڑے۔

Moving parts and contacts shall be adequately protected from the ingress of dust, and all instruments shall be protected by moisture and dustproof cases including those mounted in panels. All equipment shall be suitable for its environment.

8. Division valves (Gate valves) ٤٠٠

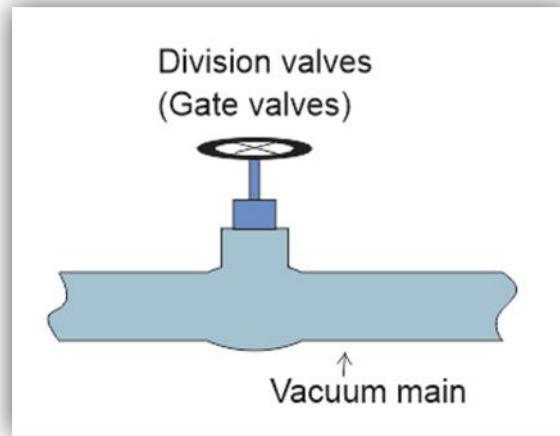


Figure 5: Division valve or a Gate valve ٤٠٠

The vacuum main shall be divided into separate divisions for militancy purposes. A vacuum tight division valve shall be installed every 450m at minimum. A division valve shall be installed in a branch connection longer than 200m. Each valve shall be hosted in a manhole with proper street cover. The size of the manhole shall be adequate to operate the valve and the design engineer may decide the size of manholes.

Unless a building being isolated, the collection chamber or valve pit shall be designed to cater multiple dwellings in its catchment. All the lateral connections from the buildings to the collection chamber shall be gravity flow. No catch pit shall be installed prior to the collection chamber.

فوقاً لذلک، ما عدا ما کان معزلاً، یجب أن تصمم حجرات الجمع أو بئس الصمامات لتخدم عدداً من المساكن في نطاقها. يجب أن تكون جميع الاتصالات الجانبية من المباني إلى حجرات الجمع أو بئس الصمامات جاذبية. لا يجب أن تنصَّب حفرة قبض قبل حجرات الجمع أو بئس الصمامات.

Technical specifications for Valve pits or collection chambers

تحدد المواصفات الفنية لبئس الصمامات أو حجرات الجمع

- Not more than 10 households shall be connected to a single collection chamber or valve pit. In the case of high-rise buildings, buildings with 10 floors or more may be connected to a single chamber
- Buffer tanks should be installed when flow rates exceed 4m³/h (15 GPM) per house connection or more than 10 inhabitants discharge into the same vacuum pit
- House connections should be laid at a slope of 1:60 or steeper and the minimum pipe size of house connection is 100mm

- 10 مساكن أو أقل يجب أن تتصل بحجرة جمع واحدة أو بئس صمام واحد. في حالة المباني الشاهقة، المباني التي بها 10 طوابق أو أكثر يمكن أن تتصل بحجرة جمع واحدة.
- يجب أن تنصَّب خزانات التخميد عندما تتجاوز معدلات التدفق 4 م³/س (15 جالوناً في الدقيقة) لكل اتصال منزلي أو عندما يتجاوز عدد السكان الذين يتصلون بالبئس الصمامات 10 أشخاص.
- يجب أن توضع اتصالات المساكن بزاوية ميل 1:60 أو أكثر وان الحد الأدنى لحجم أنبوب اتصال المساكن هو 100 مم.

In the case of the floating sensor, the floating sensor rises with the wastewater level to a certain point to open the valve mechanically. When the chamber is emptied, the sensor returns to its original position, hence closing the interface valve.

في حالة المستشعر العائم، يرتفع المستشعر مع مستوى مياه الصرف الصحي إلى نقطة معينة لفتح الصمام ميكانيكياً. عندما يتم إفراغ الحجرة، يعود المستشعر إلى موضعه الأصلي، وبالتالي يغلق الصمام الواجهة.

The interface valve, control unit and sensor pipe are designed in a way that the valve is open for the duration of the removal of one batch volume of wastewater. This includes sufficient time to simultaneously or successively draw in wastewater and air in order to achieve an adequate air/liquid ratio. The air/liquid ratio is a very important parameter heavily affecting the efficiency and profitability of the system.

تصمم صمام الواجهة، وحدة التحكم وخط المستشعر بطريقة تضمن أن يكون الصمام مفتوحاً لفترة كافية لإزالة حجم دفعة واحدة من مياه الصرف الصحي. وهذا يشمل وقتاً كافياً لسحب مياه الصرف الصحي والهواء في وقت واحد أو بالتتابع، وذلك لتحقيق نسبة كافية من الهواء للسائل. نسبة الهواء للسائل هي معلمة مهمة جداً تؤثر بشدة على كفاءة وربحية النظام.



Figure 7: A Vacuum Valve

Technical specifications of Interface Valve Unit

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون

- Valve size is usually around 2.5 to 3 inches (~6.5 to 7.6 cm)

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون 2.5 اړسټرېج مېشېن 3 اړسټرېج مېشېن (6.5 سپېشيفيكاټيون 7.6 سپېشيفيكاټيون) ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون.
- Floating sensors must be designed in a way that pollution from the contact with wastewater does not affect the functionality of the sensor

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون سپېشيفيكاټيون اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون.
- Air/liquid ratio varies between 3:1 to 15:1; the ratio is higher for valves located further away from the vacuum station

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون 3:1 اړسټرېج مېشېن 15:1 اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون.
- All components that can come into contact with wastewater, such as the water level gauge (sensor pipe), or even the valve itself, must be resistant against wastewater

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون.
- The opening mechanism should be enabled if local pressure is below minus 0.15 bar; if the sump is more than 1m below the valve the threshold should be set to minus 0.35 bar

اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون 0.15 اړسټرېج مېشېن 1 اړسټرېج مېشېن 0.35 اړسټرېج مېشېن ټيكنيكل سپېشيفيكاټيون.

- If flow-rate exceeds 8.2m³/h (30 GPM), buffer tanks or multiple valves should be considered

11. Vacuum mains and pipe network

Vacuum main is the longest pipe with the largest diameter which carries the wastewater to the centralized collection tank(s) situated in the vacuum station. The diameter of the pipe is governed by its position within the network and the expected flow

are given in Table 3

Table 3: Pipe diameters and the relation to maximum flow

Pipe Diameter	Maximum Flow (L/s)	Maximum number of house connection
90	3.50	70
150	9.62	250
200	19.25	600
250	34.38	1050

The vacuum sewer line shall be designed with saw-tooth profile (see Figure 2). with small positive slope towards the vacuum station

- Connected with O-ring rubber gaskets for improved PVC pipe durability (should be selected over solvent welding)
- When PE pipes are selected, electronic welding is recommended for installing the fittings
- The angle at which the collection chamber outlet joins the service line should be 55° to the direction of flow and at around 60° to the vertical axis of the main to prevent backflow (Figure 8)
- The service line should join the vacuum main at 45° to the direction of flow
- A minimum distance of 2m should be kept between the point of diversion or joining of pipes and a lift
- Division valves should be placed in intervals of maximum 450m along the vacuum main and for the separation of lateral lines which are longer than 200m

- Division valves should be corrosion-proof and suitable for use under vacuum conditions, as well as a negative pressure difference of 0.8 bar
- Gauge taps (inspection pipes) needs to be provided for the insertion of manometers and plugs
- Gauge taps are placed every 100m and before as well as behind division valves
- The location of both, division valves and gauge taps must be indicated by signs in order to be located by operational and construction personnel

- ډیویدن ټیپونه باید د کوروسون په وړاندې پرمختللی وي او د خلا په حالتونو کې هم کارولای شي، چې د فشار توپیر 0.8 بار منفي وي.
- د ګايج ټپونه (بېلابېلې لارې) باید د مانومتر او پلګ لپاره چمتو شي.
- د ګايج ټپونه باید هر 100 متر کې یوځای شي او د ډیویدن ټیپونو پورې هم اړیکه ولري.
- د ګايج ټپونو لپاره باید د ټپونو او پلګونو لپاره لارې چارې وکړي.
- د ګايج ټپونو او ډیویدن ټیپونو د موقعیت باید د نښو په مرګه په کارپوهانو او کونستریکټورونو لخوا په ځانګړي توګه ښودل شي.

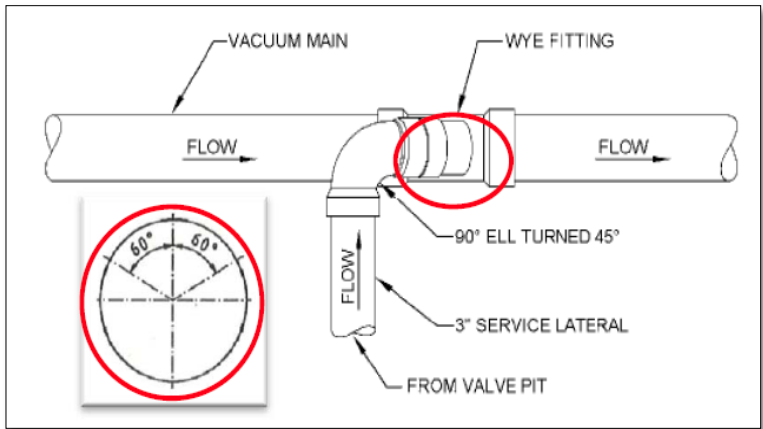


Figure 8: Service lateral connection

20 in. of mercury vacuum and switch off when this level is achieved. As valves throughout the system open and admit atmospheric air, vacuum levels gradually drop. When the vacuum level reaches 16 in. of mercury vacuum, the vacuum pumps switch on again and run to re-establish the 20 in. of mercury vacuum. Sewage from the vacuum mains enters the collection tank and accumulates in the bottom part of the tank. When enough sewage is accumulated, the sewage pumps come on and pump the sewage out of the collection tank through a force main to the ultimate point of disposal.

فولاداد در دقت در مقدار رطوبت در هوا. ولی می تواند به سرعت به ۲۰ اینچ
 رسی و خفگی در لوله، و به سرعت به ۱۶ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله
 گزینش و لوله. فولاداد به ۰.۵ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله
 خفگی در لوله به ۰.۶۸ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله
 خفگی در لوله در دقت در مقدار رطوبت در هوا. ولی می تواند
 به سرعت به ۲۰ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله
 خفگی در لوله در دقت در مقدار رطوبت در هوا. ولی می تواند
 به سرعت به ۲۰ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله
 به سرعت به ۲۰ اینچ رسی و خفگی در لوله

not occur. Process units shall be provided with bypasses and in emergency situations, a bypass shall be made available to pump directly to the ocean outfall.

در تمام واحدهای فرآیند باید بایپاس در نظر گرفته شود و در شرایط اضطراری، باید امکان پمپاژ مستقیم به خروجی اقیانوس فراهم شود.

The WWTP will be designed and sized to the design parameters and all components divided into two equally sized compartments which are hydraulically isolated from one another for the provision of maintenance.

سازه و تجهیزات تصفیه فاضلاب باید متناسب با پارامترهای طراحی باشد و تمام اجزا به دو بخش با ظرفیت یکسان تقسیم شده و به صورت هیدرولیک از یکدیگر جدا شده تا امکان تعمیر و نگهداری فراهم شود.

The WWTP shall consist of the following functional components:

سازه تصفیه فاضلاب شامل اجزای زیر خواهد بود:

Inlet Structure/Preliminary Treatment

سازه ورودی و تصفیه اولیه

The cumulative influent sewage shall enter the WWTP by means of interlinked pumping mains to the Primary Headworks of the WWTP. The inlet structure should be located on top of the Aeration Tank and provide a flow dividing chamber, preliminary screening of floating material, grit, grease and oil and mass solids from the wastewater stream. There shall be a channel with an emergency manually raked screen, walk way, railings and a tap for wash water to clean the screen and the channel.

فاضلاب ورودی کل به تصفیه فاضلاب از طریق خطوط پمپاژ متصل به هم به سازه اولیه تصفیه فاضلاب (PH) منتقل می‌گردد. سازه ورودی باید در بالای تانک اکسیژن‌دهنده قرار داشته باشد و یک محفظه تقسیم‌کننده جریان، غربالگری اولیه مواد شناور، شن، روغن و چربی و جامدات معلق را از جریان فاضلاب حذف کند. همچنین باید یک کانال مجهز به غربالگری دستی اضطراری، راه پله، نرده و شیر آب برای شستشوی غربالگری و کانال در نظر گرفته شود.

compartments. The Aeration Tank shall be provided with High Surface Area Fill Media.

- **Material of Construction:** EPDM

- **Material of Construction:** EPDM
- **Make:** Reputed
- **MOC:** Vacuum formed thermoplastic
- **Frames construction:** Stainless Steel

The Diffused Aeration System shall comprise of 100cm long, non-clog, and fine bubble membrane diffusers, installed at the base of the aeration tank with PVC pipes (or better), fittings, fastener etc. The diffusers shall be designed to ensure uniform permeability and to produce a flow of fine air bubbles. Oxygen shall be supplied to diffused aeration system via Air Blowers. The air blowers shall be Twin Lobe design coupled with motor, pulleys, filter, silencer, base plate etc. Typically, the air blowers should be designed for the provision of O^2 of $3m^3/hour/m^3$ to the wastewater.

- **Material of Construction:** EPDM
- **Make:** Reputed
- **MOC:** Vacuum formed thermoplastic
- **Frames construction:** Stainless Steel

Sedimentation/secondary clarifier

The Secondary Sedimentation Tank should typically allow for 4-hour retention of Average Wet Weather Flow (AWWF). The Secondary Sedimentation Tank

- **Material of Construction:** EPDM
- **Make:** Reputed
- **MOC:** Vacuum formed thermoplastic
- **Frames construction:** Stainless Steel

should be designed consisting of two equal compartments similar to the configuration as the Aeration Tank. The design of each vessel must allow for the accumulation of sludge to concentrate at a collection zone for ease of de-sludging. The clarifier shall be provided with the facility of periphery weir to control the overflow rate.

سواءً في تصميم كل من أحدهما أو كليهما
 أن يكون من نوع (AWWF) في 4 في 4 مترين
 بحيث يمكن جمع الحمأة في منطقة واحدة في كل من
 أحدهما أو كليهما. كما يجب أن يكون
 تصميمهما يسمح بجمع الحمأة في منطقة واحدة
 في كل من أحدهما أو كليهما. كما يجب أن
 يكون تصميمهما يسمح بجمع الحمأة في منطقة
 واحدة في كل من أحدهما أو كليهما. كما
 يجب أن يكون تصميمهما يسمح بجمع الحمأة
 في منطقة واحدة في كل من أحدهما أو كليهما.

Pumps

The following pumps shall be provided:

كما يجب توفير
 المضخات التالية:
 المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)
 المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

Feed Pump No(s): 2 [1 working & 1 standby]

Type: Surface mounted, centrifugal, self-priming, non-clogging

مضخة

Make: Grundfos or Flygt or equivalent

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

Specification: [as per engineering design]

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)
 (1)

Sludge Pump No(s): 2[1 working & 1 standby]

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

Type: Surface mounted, centrifugal, self-priming, non-clogging, semi open impeller

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

Make: Grundfos or Flygt or equivalent

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

Specification: [as per engineering design]

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

المضخة رقم 1 (مضخة العمل) والمضخة رقم 2 (مضخة الاحتياط)

(1)

14.1. Administration Building

An administration building will be located at the site of the WWTP. An office space and laboratory will be included for operators and WWTP administration. The administration building will also serve as a storage facility with a sufficient covered vehicle parking space for a standby generator set and service vehicle. In addition, sufficient space will be available for the purpose of maintenance of electrical equipment and pumps/blowers associated with the sewerage collection network and WWTP. Where appropriate, lifting devices should be provided to enable lifting for overhaul and maintenance activities of pump/heavy plant and equipment. Adequate toilets and a wash facility shall be provided to cater for both administration staff and plant operators.

14.1. **اداره و دفتر**

ساخته شود و در محل سایت قرار خواهد گرفت. فضای اداری و آزمایشگاهی در این ساختمان درج خواهد شد. این ساختمان همچنین به عنوان یک مرکز نگهداری تجهیزات و وسایل نقلیه نیز خواهد بود. فضای کافی برای نگهداری یک ژنراتور پشتیبان و وسایل نقلیه خدماتی در نظر گرفته خواهد شد. علاوه بر این، فضای کافی برای نگهداری تجهیزات الکتریکی و پمپ/بلوئرهای مرتبط با شبکه جمع‌آوری فاضلاب و تصفیه فاضلاب در نظر گرفته خواهد شد. در صورت لزوم، تجهیزات بلند کردن باید فراهم شود تا امکان تعمیر و نگهداری پمپ/تجهیزات سنگین و تجهیزات را فراهم کند. سرویس بهداشتی مناسب و یک اتاق شستشو باید فراهم شود تا نیازهای کارکنان اداری و اپراتورهای تجهیزات را برطرف کند.

14.2. Fencing and landscaping

The administration building shall be fenced inside a lockable compound. The fencing shall be plastic coated wire mesh and adequate provision shall be made for landscaping, and where possible vegetative buffering.

14.2. **حصار و منظر سازی**

ساختمان اداره و دفتر باید در یک محوطه قفل‌شده احاطه شود. حصار باید از سیم‌بافت پلاستیکی باشد و تدارک مناسبی برای منظر سازی و در صورت امکان، ایجاد حاشیه گیاهی باید در نظر گرفته شود.

discharged to the sea unless if disposed into the groundwater table, its salinity would be detrimental to that groundwater. Where pumped or drained groundwater is suspected of being saline, its electrical conductivity should be tested before determining the manner and location of disposal. Arrangements may be made with the island office for the supply of temporary electricity services during construction. Where connection from local mains is not possible, allowance shall be made for a suitable generating plant.

هناك نفايات سائلة في البحر إلا إذا تم التخلص منها في طبقة المياه الجوفية، فملوحته قد تكون ضارة لتلك المياه الجوفية. حيث يتم ضخها أو تصريفها. حيث يُشتبه في كون المياه الجوفية مالحة، يجب اختبار التوصيل الكهربائي قبل تحديد الطريقة ومكان التخلص. يمكن اتخاذ الترتيبات مع المكتب المحلي للإقامة لتوفير خدمات الكهرباء المؤقتة أثناء البناء. حيث لا يمكن الاتصال بالشبكة المحلية، يجب السماح بمرحلة مناسبة لإنشاء محطة توليد مناسبة.

14.9. Public Utilities and Other Services

All utility and service providers (i.e. electricity, telephones, cable TV, etc.) shall be consulted, have utility lines located and marked in the field, and have all rights-of-way cleared through the island office prior to commencing any excavations. Arrangements for diversion or removal of services may be required because of the proposed method of working.

يجب استشارة جميع مزودي الخدمات وخدمات (على سبيل المثال، الكهرباء، هواتف، كابل التلفزيون، الخ) ويجب استشارة خطوط الخدمات في الموقع وتعيينها، ويجب إزالة جميع الحقوق من الطرق عبر المكتب المحلي للإقامة قبل البدء في أي أعمال حفر. قد تكون الترتيبات اللازمة لتحويل أو إزالة الخدمات مطلوبة بسبب الطريقة المقترحة للعمل.

14.9. الأضرار التي تلحق بالمرافق العامة والخدمات الأخرى

يجب استشارة جميع مزودي الخدمات وخدمات (على سبيل المثال، الكهرباء، هواتف، كابل التلفزيون، الخ) ويجب استشارة خطوط الخدمات في الموقع وتعيينها، ويجب إزالة جميع الحقوق من الطرق عبر المكتب المحلي للإقامة قبل البدء في أي أعمال حفر. قد تكون الترتيبات اللازمة لتحويل أو إزالة الخدمات مطلوبة بسبب الطريقة المقترحة للعمل.

14.10. Pre-commencement photographs

Color photographs at the locations of the works should be taken prior to commencement of works

يجب استشارة جميع مزودي الخدمات وخدمات (على سبيل المثال، الكهرباء، هواتف، كابل التلفزيون، الخ) ويجب استشارة خطوط الخدمات في الموقع وتعيينها، ويجب إزالة جميع الحقوق من الطرق عبر المكتب المحلي للإقامة قبل البدء في أي أعمال حفر. قد تكون الترتيبات اللازمة لتحويل أو إزالة الخدمات مطلوبة بسبب الطريقة المقترحة للعمل.

to demonstrate the conditions of the site before work commences, progresses, during the construction period and after completion of the works.

14.11. Vegetation management

All works should avoid un-necessary disturbance or removal of garden plants and trees. Only the removal of plants and trees totally necessary for the construction of the works shall be permitted. Only the approved working area required for laying of pipelines and construction of pumping stations and treatment facilities shall be cleared of shrubs, plants, bushes, large roots, rubbish and other surface materials. All such materials required to be removed shall be disposed of in an approved manner. All trees and shrubbery that are to remain shall be adequately protected and preserved in an approved manner. Approval may be required from the island office for the rights of way, for which a provisional sum may be allocated for replacement or compensation.

14.10. Կահույկի և անտառի արտաքին արտադրություն

Սահմանված և արտադրված արտադրությունները, Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ:

14.11. Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրություն

Սահմանված և արտադրված արտադրությունները, Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ:

Սահմանված և արտադրված արտադրությունները, Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ:

Սահմանված և արտադրված արտադրությունները, Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ: Կահույկի և անտառի արտադրությունները պետք է ընդգրկվեն արտադրության և անտառի արտադրության մեջ:

14.12. Setting out of Works

Working or construction lines and grades shall be established as required. Stakes and other such materials shall be provided and maintained. All points, stakes, grade marks and bench marks made or established on the work, shall be safeguarded and any work done beyond the lines, levels and limits shown on the drawings shall be rectified.

14.12. دسارناکونی موقعاں دسار

کاروں کے لیے کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے جائیں گے۔ پتھروں اور دیگر ایسے مواد فراہم کیے جائیں گے اور برقرار رکھے جائیں گے۔ تمام پوائنٹس، پتھر، درجہ کی نشانیوں اور بنچ مارکس یا کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں یا کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں، انہیں محفوظ رکھنا ہوگا اور کسی بھی کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے کے باہر کیے گئے کام کو درست کرنا ہوگا۔

14.13. Cooperation at Site

All work shall be carried out in such a way as to allow access and afford all reasonable facilities to persons including others who may be employed in the execution and/or operation at or near the site of any work in connection or otherwise.

14.13. دسارناکونی کاروں کے لیے تعاون

تمام کاموں کو ایسے طریقے سے کیا جائے گا کہ کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں یا کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں، انہیں محفوظ رکھنا ہوگا اور کسی بھی کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے کے باہر کیے گئے کام کو درست کرنا ہوگا۔

14.14. Protection of Work and Public

Precautions shall at all times be exercised for the protection of labors employed and public life and property at and around the sites of work. The safety provisions of applicable laws, building and construction codes shall be observed. Machinery, equipment and all hazards shall be guarded against

14.14. دسارناکونی کاروں کی حفاظت اور عام زندگی

کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں یا کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے قائم کیے گئے ہوں، انہیں محفوظ رکھنا ہوگا اور کسی بھی کامیابی کے خطوط اور درجے کے باہر کیے گئے کام کو درست کرنا ہوگا۔

or eliminated. During the execution of the work, and maintained during the night time, barriers and lights shall be erected so as to effectively prevent accidents. Barricades, red light "Danger" or "Caution" signs and watchmen shall be placed at all places where the work causes obstructions to the normal traffic or constitutes in any way a hazard to the public.

دعم و إزالة. خلال تنفيذ العمل، والحفاظ عليه خلال وقت الليل، يجب إقامة الحواجز والإضاءة بحيث تكون فعالة لمنع الحوادث. يجب إقامة الحواجز، أو إضاءة حمراء "خطير" أو "تحذير" لافتات والحراس يجب أن تكون موجودة في جميع الأماكن التي يسبب العمل فيها عوائق للترافيك العادي أو تشكل في أي شكل من أشكال خطر على الجمهور.

14.15. Environmental Protection

All necessary actions shall be taken to ensure that the local environment is protected and that groundwater, soil and air are kept free from pollution (including noise) due to the works being undertaken. An Environmental Management Plan based on the monitoring requirements of the approved Environmental Impact Assessment report shall be implemented for both construction and operations phases.

البيئة المحيطة. يجب اتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة لضمان حماية البيئة المحلية والحفاظ على المياه الجوفية، والتربة والهواء خالية من التلوث (بما في ذلك الضوضاء) نتيجة الأعمال التي يجري تنفيذها. يجب تنفيذ خطة لإدارة البيئة بناءً على متطلبات المراقبة الواردة في التقرير المعتمد لتقييم الأثر البيئي. يجب تنفيذ الخطة للمرحلتين: البناء والتشغيل.

14.15. Environmental Protection

جميع الإجراءات اللازمة يجب اتخاذها لضمان حماية البيئة المحلية والحفاظ على المياه الجوفية، والتربة والهواء خالية من التلوث (بما في ذلك الضوضاء) نتيجة الأعمال التي يجري تنفيذها. يجب تنفيذ خطة لإدارة البيئة بناءً على متطلبات المراقبة الواردة في التقرير المعتمد لتقييم الأثر البيئي. يجب تنفيذ الخطة للمرحلتين: البناء والتشغيل.

14.16. Final Clearance of Site

On completion of work, all construction plants, surplus materials, rubbish, scaffoldings and temporary works of every kind shall be cleared away

بعد انتهاء العمل، يجب إزالة جميع المعدات والمواد الفائضة، والنفايات، والهيكل العظمي، والأعمال المؤقتة من كل نوع.

and removed from the site leaving whole of the site and works in a clean condition.

14.16. دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ سَوَاجِ سَوَدَدَنَسَرِ

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سَوَاجِ سَوَدَدَنَسَرِ دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ، زَمَرِ زَمَرِنَسَرِ،
دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ سَوَاجِ سَوَدَدَنَسَرِ
دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ دَسَوَارَنَامَ سِرْدَدَنَسَرِ سَوَاجِ سَوَدَدَنَسَرِ
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14.17. Excavation

All excavation of whatever substance encountered shall be performed to the depths and widths indicated or as otherwise specified. During excavation, material suitable for backfilling shall be stockpiled in an orderly manner at a sufficient distance from the banks of the excavation to avoid overloading and to prevent sides from caving in. Topsoil shall be stockpiled separately for subsequent reuse as necessary. All excavated material unsuitable or not required for backfilling shall be removed to an approved location. Excavation in the streets shall be carried in such a manner that street passage is not blocked by excavated material. Grading shall be done as may be necessary to prevent surface water from flowing into trenches or other excavations. Adequate precautions must be in place to prevent ‘boiling’ of the sub-soil that would make the formation for pipelines or structures unsound. Unsound material or soft spots naturally occurring in the bottom of

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any excavation shall be removed and disposed of and the resulting void shall be filled with a suitable material or concrete.

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The term "earth" shall include all materials which does not require blasting, barring or wedging for removal from its original bed. Material that requires blasting, barring or wedging for removal from its original bed will be classed as "rock".

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14.18. Excavation of Trenches for Pipes

Unless otherwise approved, not more than 30 meters of any trench in advance of the end of the pipeline already laid shall be opened at any time. The width and depth of pipeline trenches will be as indicated in the drawings. Depressions for joints shall be dug after the trench bottom has been graded.

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The pipe, except for joints shall rest on the prepared bottom for its full length. Large stones shall be removed to avoid point bearing. Whenever wet or otherwise unsuitable material that is incapable of properly supporting the pipe as determined by the engineer is encountered in the bottom of the trench, such material shall be removed to the depth required and the trench

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backfilled to the proper grade with coarse sand, or other suitable approved granular material.

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14.19. Excavation for Structures

14.19. بۆ ئاڕێژینی بنیاد

When foundation level is reached, exposed ground shall be inspected. Further excavation may be required. Where excavation is to be covered by a permanent structure, construction on that foundation shall commence. If the foundation excavation deteriorates due to exposure, it shall be made good prior to construction on that foundation.

کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. هه‌روێه‌ی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی.

14.19. بۆ ئاڕێژینی بنیاد

کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. هه‌روێه‌ی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی.

14.20. Shoring of Buildings

14.20. ئاڕێژینی بناوەکان

As part of the work under the excavation, all buildings, walls and other structures, the stability of which is liable to be endangered by the execution of the work shall be shored up. Should any such property, structures, installations or services be endangered or damaged as a result of the works, any such danger or damage shall be reported and approved remedial measures shall be undertaken.

بۆ ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی، هه‌روێه‌ی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی.

14.20. ئاڕێژینی بناوەکان

کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. هه‌روێه‌ی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی. کاتێک کە ئێڵێڤەتی بنیادەکە گەیشتە ئەوەی کە دەکرێت، ئه‌وه‌ی کە ڕووی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی ئه‌وێتی.

14.21. Shoring of Excavations

If ordinary open cut excavation is not possible or advisable, sheeting and bracing shall be furnished and installed in excavations to prevent damage and delay to the work and to provide working conditions which are necessary for the safety of the work, the general public and adjacent properties. Sheeting and bracing shall be removed as the work progresses and in such a manner as to prevent damage to finished work and adjacent structures and properties. As soon as it is withdrawn, all voids left by the sheeting and bracing shall be carefully filled with selected material and compacted.

14.22. Maintenance of Excavations

All excavations shall be properly maintained, while they are open and exposed, both during day and night. Sufficient suitable barricades, warning lights, signs, and similar items shall be provided.

14.23. Dewatering of Excavations

As part of the work under the excavation, drains and ditching, pumping, bailing and other necessary

گودال کاهشی در شب و روز به نحوی نگه داشته شود تا در صورت وقوع حادثه خسارتی نداشته باشد.

14.21. گودال کاهشی

اگر در حفره های عمیق، برای کارهای مختلف، روش های معمولی امکان ندارد، باید سازه های گودال کاهشی و مهارتی در حفره ها نصب شود تا از آسیب دیدن کارهای انجام شده و املاک مجاور جلوگیری شود. این سازه ها باید به نحوی نصب شود که به تدریج و با احتیاط حذف شود تا از آسیب دیدن کارهای انجام شده و املاک مجاور جلوگیری شود. به محض حذف سازه ها، تمام حفره های باقی مانده باید با مصالح مناسب پر و فشرده شود.

تمام حفره های باقی مانده باید با مصالح مناسب پر و فشرده شود. به محض حذف سازه ها، تمام حفره های باقی مانده باید با مصالح مناسب پر و فشرده شود.

14.22. نگهداری گودال

همه حفره های باز باید در طول روز و شب به نحوی نگهداری شود تا از بروز حادثه جلوگیری شود. باید وسایل مناسبی مانند چراغ های هشدار، نوارهای رنگی و سایر تجهیزات ایمنی در اختیار داشته باشد.

water mains, electric cables, telephone cables and the foundations of adjacent structures.

ھەر نەرسە سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. ھەر نەرسە سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. ھەر نەرسە سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك.

14.25. ۋاسىتىنىڭ ئاساسلىق قاتلامىنىڭ تەييارلىنىشى

14.26. Backfilling of Material

Backfill material for structures and trenches shall consist of excavated soil which is free from stones and clay lumps larger than 75mm in any dimension and also free from timber, rubbish and other debris. It shall exclude clay of liquid limit greater than 80 and/or plastic limit greater than 55 or materials of excessively high moisture content. Backfill material shall have enough moisture for proper compaction, and shall be compacted in an approved manner.

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14.26. ۋاسىتىنىڭ ئاساسلىق قاتلامىنىڭ تەييارلىنىشى

سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. 75mm سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك. سەپسەپ قىلىنىشى كېرەك.

14.27. Backfilling for Trenches

Trenches for sewers, drain pipes, water lines, etc., shall be backfilled to the ground surface with selected excavated material or other material that is suitable for proper compaction. Trenches improperly backfilled shall be reopened to the depth required for proper compaction, then refilled and compacted to the specified density. Normal

Required compaction for normal trench backfilling, as specified above, shall be 85 per cent of maximum density. After the completion of the backfilling and satisfactory compaction, finished grading of the site to such grades and elevations may be shown on the drawings or required for proper drainage of the site shall be undertaken.

نسبته الحثوث المطلوبه للتخريف الاعادي للتخريف العادي، كما هو مبين اعلاه، يجب ان تكون 85 في المئة من الكثافة القصوى. بعد اكتمال التخريف والتخريف الرضاوي، قد تكون درجات الارتفاعات النهائية للموقع او التي تتطلبها تصريف الموقع بشكل ملائم، موضحه في الرسومات او التي يجب ان تكون ضرورية لدرainage الموقع، يجب ان تكون مكتملة.

14.28. Disposal of Surplus Excavated Material

All surplus material excavated shall be disposed of at approved locations. When it is necessary to haul earth material over streets or pavements, such material shall be prevented from falling on the streets or pavements. Contaminated demolition waste from the removal of old septic tanks shall be sterilized with lime powder, or other approved method, and disposed of at an approved location.

يجب التخلص من كل المواد المتبقية التي تم حفرها في مواقع معتمدة. عندما يتعين نقل التراب او المواد فوق الشوارع او البويات، يجب منعها من السقوط على الشوارع او البويات. النفايات الملوثة الناتجة عن هدم خزانات مياه الصرف الصحي القديمة يجب تعقيمها بالجير او طريقة اخرى معتمدة، والتخلص منها في موقع معتمد.

14.28. **تخلص من المواد المتبقية الحفر**

يجب التخلص من كل المواد المتبقية الحفر في مواقع معتمدة.

14.29. Topsoil

Topsoil which has been stockpiled during excavation may be required for the top 150mm of backfill. In such circumstances the topsoil shall be saturated with fresh groundwater and after it has dried, shall be spread to the required final grade.

التربة السطحية التي تم تخزينها خلال الحفر قد تكون مطلوبة للتخريف الاعادي. في هذه الحالات، يجب اشباع التربة السطحية بمياه الجوف الطازجة وبعدها جفافها، ثم يتم نشرها الى الدرجة النهائية المطلوبه.

14.30. Earth Borrow (brought from outside)

Where satisfactory materials for trench backfill and filling of depressions to the required level are not available in sufficient quantities from the on-site excavations, satisfactory materials shall be obtained from other approved sources.

14.29. ھۆججەت دەپ تونۇلغان قۇم تۆپە

تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم دەپ تونۇلغان قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم 150mm ئىچىگە ئالغان قۇم تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم دەپ تونۇلغان قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم دەپ تونۇلغان قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم دەپ تونۇلغان قۇم تۆپە.

14.30. قۇم تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە

ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە.

14.31. Trench Bedding and Pipe Protection

The applicable bedding material as per schedule given on the drawings should be placed as soon as the trench conditions allow. Three types of bedding may be used:

14.31. تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە

1. Granular Bedding Class A
2. Concrete Haunching Class B
3. Concrete Encasement Class C

تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە، ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە.

Granular Bedding: This is designated as Class A bedding. It shall be composed of clean fine/coarse sand free of stone. If any trench bottom is excavated below the grade shown on the drawings, it shall be refilled to the required level with bedding material and thoroughly compacted into place.

1. تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە.
2. تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە.
3. تاش تۆپە ئۆز ئىچىگە ئالغان ئېرىتمە قۇم تۆپە.

Concrete Haunching: This is designated as Class B bedding. The trench shall be filled and compacted up to half of the pipe's diameter with granular material as specified for Class A bedding and the upper part will be encased in concrete. Concrete shall be un-reinforced of the class shown on the drawings.

وحدود نصف قطر الأنبوب مع مادة حشو محددة طبقاً لجدول المواد مع طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات.

تصنيف B: طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات مع مادة حشو محددة طبقاً لجدول المواد مع طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات. الخرسانة غير المسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات.

Concrete Encasement: This is designated as Class C bedding. The concrete shall be of the Class shown on the drawings. Each pipe to be encased shall be supported on at least two points with pre-cast concrete wedge blocks. The wedge blocks should be located at a distance $L/4$ from the joint. To avoid movement of the pipe during concreting, the concrete shall be carefully placed and tamped beneath the pipe, followed by pouring of concrete on both side of the pipe

وحدود نصف قطر الأنبوب مع مادة حشو محددة طبقاً لجدول المواد مع طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات. الخرسانة غير المسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات.

تصنيف C: طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات مع مادة حشو محددة طبقاً لجدول المواد مع طبقات من الخرسانة غير مسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات. الخرسانة غير المسلحة من الدرجة المحددة على الرسومات.

يجب دعم كل أنبوب على نقطتين على الأقل باستخدام كتل إسمنتية مخرطة مسبقاً. يجب أن تكون الكتل مسددة مسبقاً مسافة $L/4$ من المفاصل. لتجنب تحريك الأنبوب أثناء صب الخرسانة، يجب وضع الخرسانة بعناية وتدعيمها أسفل الأنبوب، متبوعاً بصب الخرسانة على كلا جانبي الأنبوب.

14.32. Pipe Jointing

All pipe joints shall be made strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Joint rings and gaskets shall be stored until needed in a

cool place free from direct sunlight. Before making any joint, the interior of each pipe or fitting shall be cleaned. Special care shall be taken to see that the axis of the pipe to be laid forms one straight line with the axis of the previously laid pipe. Spigot and socket ends shall be central with regard to each other.

14.32. *Connecting of Existing pipes*

When a connection of any kind is to be made into an existing pipe, such as connecting to household wastewater pipes, the connection shall be inspected and verified at the start of the work.

14.33. *Connecting of Existing pipes*

Where a connection of any kind is to be made into an existing pipe, such as connecting to household wastewater pipes, the connection shall be inspected and verified at the start of the work.

14.33. *Connecting of Existing pipes*

The period of interruptions of the existing service pipeline shall be kept to the minimum and in coordination with the island office and property occupier/owner.

14.34. *Cleaning Pipelines*

During installation the interior of pipes must be kept clean and free from water, dirt, stones, rubbish and other foreign matter. Upon completion of laying and jointing the interior of the pipes shall be thoroughly flushed to remove remaining traces of foreign matter and thereafter maintained in such condition.

During installation the interior of pipes must be kept clean and free from water, dirt, stones, rubbish and other foreign matter. Upon completion of laying and jointing the interior of the pipes shall be thoroughly flushed to remove remaining traces of foreign matter and thereafter maintained in such condition.

16. Concrete Works 16.1

16.1. Certificates

A minimum of 2 weeks prior to starting concrete work, material test data and certification shall be provided by a qualified independent inspection and testing laboratory to certify that mix proportions selected will produce concrete of quality, yield and strength and will comply with BSEN 206-1 or equivalent for:

1. Portland cement, sulphate resistant cement
2. Supplementary cementing materials.
3. Admixtures.
4. Aggregates.
5. Water.

16.2. Type of Cement

Unless otherwise approved cement shall be:

- Ordinary Portland cement complying with BS 12 or equivalent;
- Sulfate resisting cement complying with BS 4027 or equivalent.

16.1.1

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 2 weeks before starting concrete work, material test data and certification shall be provided by a qualified independent inspection and testing laboratory to certify that mix proportions selected will produce concrete of quality, yield and strength and will comply with BSEN 206-1 or equivalent for:

1. Portland cement, sulphate resistant cement
2. Supplementary cementing materials.
3. Admixtures.
4. Aggregates.
5. Water.

16.2.1

16.2.1
 Unless otherwise approved cement shall be:

- Ordinary Portland cement complying with BS 12 or equivalent;
- Sulfate resisting cement complying with BS 4027 or equivalent.

All cement shall be delivered to the site in properly and permanently marked, sound and sealed paper bags or other approved containers. Cement from abroad shall be packed in sealed plastic bags and placed inside paper bags. Cement shall be delivered in quantities sufficient to ensure the proper progress of the works.

සෑම සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක්ම නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින් පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට
 සහතික කළ යුතුය. විදේශයේ සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින්
 පැකට්ටුවකට පුළුල් කළ ප්ලාස්ටික් පැකට්ටුවකට
 ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය. සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක්
 ඇතුළත පැකට්ටුවකට පුළුල් කළ ප්ලාස්ටික්
 පැකට්ටුවකට ඇතුළත් කළ යුතුය. සිමෙන්ට්
 පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින් පිහිටුවා
 ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.

Cement when being conveyed to the island on a landing craft or a ship, and to the worksite in lorries or other vehicles, shall be adequately protected from the weather and from contamination by dust, sand or any organic materials. Any cement which is proved to have been exposed to damage by water will be rejected upon delivery. All cement shall be stored in a weatherproof, waterproof and reasonably airtight condition provided solely for that purpose. The base of cement storage facility shall be raised at least 300mm above the ground level to prevent the absorption of moisture.

සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් භාවිතයට පත්වන විට
 වැසි හෝ වෙනත් කාලගුණික තත්ත්වයන්
 සහිතව පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.
 සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.
 සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.
 සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.
 සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.

16.5. Rejection of Cement

Notwithstanding the receipt of a test certificate, cement may be rejected as a result of further

16.5. සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.
 සිමෙන්ට් පැකට්ටුවක් නිසි ලෙසින් මැනවින්
 පිහිටුවා ඇති බවට සහතික කළ යුතුය.

tests. Cement which has deteriorated owing to inadequate protection or other causes may be rejected. Rejected cement shall be removed from the site without delay.

සමස්ත පරීක්ෂණවලදී පැහැදිලිව දැකගත හැකි වන පමණක් නොවන අයුරින් වෙනස් වීම් හේතු කාරී වන අතර ඒවා නිවැරදිව පරීක්ෂා කළ යුතුය. පැහැදිලිව දැකගත හැකි වන පමණක් නොවන අයුරින් වෙනස් වීම් හේතු කාරී වන අතර ඒවා නිවැරදිව පරීක්ෂා කළ යුතුය.

16.6. Mixes

16.6. උසුම්

Proportion of normal density concrete shall be in accordance with BSEN 206-1 or equivalent, Alternative 1, to give the following properties for all concrete:

සාමාන්‍ය උසුම් සඳහා වන සුදුසු උසුම් අනුපාතය BSEN 206-1 හි විකල්ප 1 වලට අනුකූල විය යුතුය. සුදුසු උසුම් අනුපාතය BSEN 206-1 හි විකල්ප 1 වලට අනුකූල විය යුතුය.

1. Portland Cement, sulphate resistant
2. Minimum compressive strength at 28 days for concrete structures not in contact with water: 25MPa, unless indicated otherwise
3. Minimum compressive strength at 28 days for concrete structures in contact with water unless indicated otherwise
4. Minimum compressive strength at 28 days for lean concrete unless indicated otherwise
5. Class of exposure: severe salt water

1. පොර්ලන්ත සල්ෆේට් ප්‍රතිරෝධී පොර්ලන්ත සිමෙන්ට්
2. 28 දින තුළ ප්‍රතිරෝධී උසුම් ශක්තිය: 25MPa, එය වෙනස් නොවන බවට සඳහන් නොවන සෑම සිමෙන්ට් සඳහාම
3. 28 දින තුළ ප්‍රතිරෝධී උසුම් ශක්තිය: 25MPa, එය වෙනස් නොවන බවට සඳහන් නොවන සෑම සිමෙන්ට් සඳහාම
4. 28 දින තුළ ප්‍රතිරෝධී උසුම් ශක්තිය: 25MPa, එය වෙනස් නොවන බවට සඳහන් නොවන සෑම සිමෙන්ට් සඳහාම
5. ප්‍රතිරෝධී උසුම් ශක්තිය: වැඩිපුරු පිටුපිටු උසුම්
6. 20mm උසුම් ශක්තිය: වැඩිපුරු පිටුපිටු උසුම්

- 6. Nominal size of coarse aggregate: 20mm 7. $80\text{mm} \pm 30\text{mm}$
- 7. Slump at point of discharge: 80mm $\pm 30\text{mm}$ 8. ASTM C494 $\pm 30\text{mm}$
- 8. Chemical admixtures: in accordance with ASTM C494 or equivalent

17. Earthworks for Roads

17.1. General

Where the dry density of the natural ground within 500mm depth of the formation level is below 95% of the maximum dry density as determined in accordance with BS 1377 or equivalent, the subgrade material shall be reworked and compacted. During wet weather conditions, particular attention shall be paid to the requirement that fill shall be compacted with a slight outward slope to ensure good run-off of surface water. Material excavated out of the road bed which is suitable for use in fill, shall be used for filling as far as this is practicable.

17.1. رئس

BS 1377 رئس 500mm رئس 95% رئس

17.2. Filling of Excavations beneath Site Roads

Excavations for pipelines laid under site roads shall be back filled with sand to BS 882: Grade C sand or equivalent.

17.2. سَوِيح دِي وَدِي وَدِي لَاسَاقِي وَ سَوِيح وَاوِي سَوِيح وَاوِي

Filling shall be built up evenly over the full width and compacted in layers not exceeding 300mm in depth at the optimum moisture content. The moisture content of the sand may require adjustments to attain maximum density. Sand which contains insufficient moisture to obtain the desired compaction will require the incorporation of additional water by the use of approved sprinklers and mixing.

سَوِيح وَاوِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي

Layers more than 300mm below road formation shall be compacted to 90% of the maximum dry density determined according to BS 1377 Test 12 or 14 or equivalent. Layers less than 300mm below road formation level shall be compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density determined according to the aforementioned standard method.

سَوِيح وَاوِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي لَاسَاقِي
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Sand laid immediately adjacent to a structure, concrete wall or thrust, block shall be well compacted. Hand operated vibrating plate compactors, vibro-tampers or power rammers

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shall be used. In other cases, compaction shall be carried out by vibrating compactors, smooth wheel or pneumatic tyre rollers of types approved by the engineer.

١٧.٣.١. با استفاده از کامپکتورهای ارتعاشی، کامپکتورهای چرخ صاف یا کامپکتورهای تایر پنوماتیک از انواعی که مهندس تایید کرده باشد.

17.3. Finish and Protection of Subgrade

When the sub-grade has been compacted to the required degree, the surface shall have a formation parallel to the finished surface of the carriageway and to the correct levels and cross-section. The finished surface of the sub-grade shall be approved before any sub-base material is placed. The sub-grade, once it has been finally compacted, shaped and approved, shall be protected and kept well drained. Plant and materials shall not be stored or stockpiled on the formation. Traffic shall not be permitted to pass over the completed sub-grade unless otherwise approved.

17.3. سطح نهایی و حفاظت از زیربنا. پس از آنکه زیربنا به درجه لازم فشرده شده باشد، سطح آن باید موازی با سطح نهایی سطح آسفالت و در ارتفاع و مقطع صحیح باشد. سطح نهایی زیربنا باید مورد تأیید مهندس باشد پیش از آنکه مصالح زیربنا قرار داده شود. زیربنا پس از فشرده شدن نهایی، فرم دهی و تأیید شدن، باید محافظت شود و به خوبی زودر شود. ماشینها و مصالح نباید در سطح زیربنا انباشته یا ذخیره شوند. تردد وسایل نقلیه نباید بر سطح زیربنا ممنوع باشد مگر در صورتی که به غیر از آنچه ذکر شده باشد، مهندس تأیید کرده باشد.

17.4. Material and Construction of Sub-Grade

All material shall be placed, spread evenly and compacted, spreading shall be undertaken concurrently with placing. The material shall be spread in one or more layers so that after

17.4. مصالح و ساختن زیربنا. تمام مصالح باید در یک لایه یا چند لایه پخش و فشرده شوند. پخش مصالح باید همزمان با قرار دادن آن انجام شود. مصالح باید در یک یا چند لایه پخش شود تا پس از آنکه فشرده شوند

compaction, the total thickness is as required. Compaction of the sub-base shall be to 98% of the maximum dry density as determined in accordance with BS 1377 or equivalent and shall be completed as soon as possible after material has been spread. Where compacting plant is of insufficient capacity, the sub-base shall be laid in two or more layers. During the construction period the sub-base shall be maintained in such a condition that it will be drained at all times. The outflow shall be diverted away from the construction at all times in order to prevent erosion.

زیربنا را با ضخامت مورد نیاز، تراکم و فشرده سازی لازم انجام دهد. تراکم و فشرده سازی زیربنا باید به 98٪ از حداکثر چگالی خشک تعیین شده در BS 1377 یا معادل آن باشد و باید به زودترین زمان پس از پخش مواد انجام شود. در صورتی که ظرفیت ماشین فشرده سازی کم باشد، زیربنا باید در دو یا چند لایه اجرا شود. در طول دوره ساخت، زیربنا باید در شرایطی نگهداری شود که در تمام اوقات بتواند تخلیه شود. خروجی را باید از محل ساخت منحرف کرد تا از فرسایش جلوگیری شود.

17.5. Requirements for Compaction

Vibratory compacting plant may be used. The number of passes to be made will be determined having regard to the characteristics of the plant to be employed and the material to be used. If necessary, test specimens shall be taken to determine the optimum method of compaction. The surface of any layer of material shall, on completion of compaction, be well closed, free from movement under compaction plant and free

17.5. تراکم و فشرده سازی با استفاده از ماشین فشرده سازی ارتعاشی می‌تواند انجام شود. تعداد دفعات تراکم و فشرده سازی باید با توجه به مشخصات ماشین فشرده سازی مورد استفاده و مواد به کار رفته تعیین شود. در صورت لزوم، نمونه‌های آزمایشی برای تعیین بهترین روش تراکم و فشرده سازی برداشته شود. سطح هر لایه مواد پس از اتمام تراکم و فشرده سازی باید کاملاً بسته و بدون حرکت در زیر ماشین فشرده سازی و بدون

from compaction planes. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be made good to the full thickness of the layer and re-compacted.

دو قوای سوراخ و فاصله رسوب‌ها و خاکریزها در صورت
 بررسی‌ها و بازرسی‌ها باید اصلاح و تراشیده شود.

17.6. Drainage

17.6. در سیستم‌های

Surface water drainage to site roads, hard-standings and access roads consists of a cross-fall on the surface of the roads or paved areas draining to the adjoining ground. Where surface water drainage is provided for roads it shall consist of piped drainage. Where practicable drainage work shall be completed before road works are commenced.

سورجی و دبی‌ها، زمین‌ها و سطح‌های سوراخ‌ها در صورت
 رخنه‌ها و آب‌های سطحی در کنار جاده‌ها و مناطق آسفالت‌شده
 سوراخ‌ها و فاصله‌ها در کنار زمین‌ها و مناطق آسفالت‌شده
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 فاصله‌ها و سوراخ‌ها در کنار زمین‌ها و مناطق آسفالت‌شده
 در صورت‌های دیگر.

Trenches for piped drainage shall be excavated to the minimum dimensions necessary for the proper construction of the Works, and after pipes have been laid, tested and, where specified, surrounded with gravel or concrete, the trenches shall be back-filled with excavated material and compacted to a dry density equal to that of the adjacent ground. Surplus excavated material shall

خاکریزها و سوراخ‌ها در کنار زمین‌ها و مناطق آسفالت‌شده
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 خاکریزها و سوراخ‌ها در کنار زمین‌ها و مناطق آسفالت‌شده

be disposed from the Site. Pipes shall be laid to the required lines and levels.

Pipes shall be haunched or surrounded with concrete as necessary. Porous pipes shall be laid dry jointed and shall be surrounded with gravel.

Brickwork manholes and gullies shall be constructed complete with cast iron covers or gully gratings.

بجانب خطوط و سطوح لوله های سوراخدار در صورت لزوم باید با بتن حاشیه کشی یا احاطه شود. لوله های سوراخدار باید به صورت خشک در کنار هم قرار داده شوند و با شن احاطه شوند. کف دستپاچه ها و چاه های آبریز باید با آجر یا کاشی ساخته شود و با کفچه های چدن یا کفچه های آهنی کامل شود.

17.7. Footpaths

17.7. فوطه ها

The formation and sub-grade for footpaths shall be prepared as specified for roads, except that proof rolling will not be required. Edging to footpaths shall be of pre-cast concrete. It shall be bedded in concrete foundation shaped up as necessary.

ساخته و سطح زیرین فوطه ها باید به همان روشی که برای جاده ها تعیین شده است، مگر آنکه رولینگ اثباتی لازم نیست. لبه های فوطه ها باید از بتن پیش ساخته باشد. آن ها باید در یک بنیاد بتنی که به شکل مورد نیاز است، قرار داده شود.

No sub-base will be required for footpaths. The base shall be as specified for road base, laid and compacted to a minimum thickness of 75mm using a roller of not less than 2.5-ton mass or other approved equipment giving equivalent compaction.

فوطه ها نیازی به زیربنای فرعی ندارند. سطح پایه فوطه ها باید همانند سطح پایه جاده ها باشد و با استفاده از یک رولر با وزن حداقل 2.5 تن یا تجهیزات دیگر که معادل فوطه کشی را فراهم می کند، تا حداقل ضخامت 75mm فشرده شود.

Where a flexible final surface is specified the base course shall be sealed with a coat of cut-back

در صورتی که سطح نهایی انعطاف پذیر مشخص شده باشد، لایه پایه باید با یک لایه روغن کات بک (cut-back) با ظرفیت 1.4 litres/m² یا معادل آن (مثلاً 100 گالون مترمربع) مهر و موم شود.

bitumen, 100 seconds grade sprayed at the rate of 1.4 liters/m² and shall be covered by a surfacing of 6mm nominal size medium textured wearing course macadam not less than 25mm thick made and laid in accordance with BS 4987. Where concrete flags are specified as the final surface, they shall be bedded on a layer of sand approximately 50mm thick, laid on to the base course. Joints shall be made 3:1 sand-cement mortar. Paths surfaced with concrete flags will not normally have pre-cast concrete edgings.

سوپر پاتھ سرفیسنگ کے لیے 100 سیکنڈ گریڈ بیتومن کو 1.4 لیٹرز/م² کی شرح پر 6mm نینومل سائز میڈیم ٹیکسچرڈ ویئرنگ کورس ماکادم کی پھیلائی جائے گی جس کی موٹائی کم از کم 25mm ہوگی اور اسے BS 4987 کے مطابق رکھ دیا جائے گا۔ جہاں پر کنکریٹ فلگس کو حتمی سطح کے طور پر مقرر کیا گیا ہو، ان کو ایک 50mm موٹائی کی ریت کی پٹی پر رکھ دیا جائے گا، جو بنیادی کورس پر رکھی جائے گی۔ جوائنٹس 3:1 ریت-سمنٹ مرٹلر میں بنائے جائیں گے۔ کنکریٹ فلگس سے پٹھے کی سطح رکھنے والے مسافری راستوں میں پری-کاسٹ کنکریٹ ایڈجنگس کو عموماً نہیں رکھا جاتا ہے۔

18. Steel Protective Coating System

Steelwork associated with this specification will be exposed to an atmosphere that can be corrosive as a result of Hydrogen Sulphide generation and release of other compounds from the tank effluent. Generally, all materials used shall be resistant to corrosion or they shall be protected from being

اس مواضع میں استعمال کی جانے والی اسٹیل ورک اس مواضع میں ایک ایسی فضا میں رکھی جائے گی جس میں خوردگی کا باعث بننے والی گیسوں کی پیداوار اور ان کی نکلنے سے پیدا ہونے والی خوردگی کے نتیجے میں اسٹیل کی ساخت متاثر ہو سکتی ہے۔ عموماً، تمام موادوں کا استعمال اسٹیل ورک کے لیے کیا جائے گا جو خوردگی سے مزاحمت رکھتا ہو یا اسے خوردگی سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لیے مناسب طور پر محفوظ کیا جائے ہو۔

exposed to such corrosion. This applies to materials used in electrical equipment and cabling as well as for other purposes.

All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent electrolytic corrosion, particularly with stainless steel and aluminum.

انواع مختلفه فولادها و مواد رسانا در معرض خوردگی قرار می‌گیرد. این امر شامل تجهیزات الکتریکی و کابل‌ها و همچنین سایر موارد می‌گردد.

برای جلوگیری از خوردگی الکترولیتی، به‌ویژه در فولاد ضد زنگ و آلومینیوم، باید احتیاطات لازم را اتخاذ کرد.

Ferrous *Steel* Work

All steelwork including bolts, pipes, supports and fittings shall be hot dip galvanized, and the electrical control cabinet shall be subsequently painted with an approved protective coating system as specified below. Details of the specific protective coating system to be used together with details of how structural steelwork that cannot be galvanized is to be protected shall be provided at the time of tender. No paint shall be applied until the system and topcoat colors have been approved.

فولاد سیاه رنگ

همه فولادهای شامل پیچ، لوله، تکیه‌گاه و اتصالات باید به روش گالوانیزه شدن در حمام گالوانیزه داغ انجام شود. کابینت کنترل الکتریکی باید پس از آن با یک سیستم پوشش محافظت‌شده تایید شده رنگ‌آمیزی شود. جزئیات سیستم پوشش محافظت‌شده خاص و همچنین جزئیات نحوه محافظت فولادهای ساختمانی که نمی‌توان آن‌ها را گالوانیزه کرد باید در زمان مناقصه ارائه شود. هیچ رنگی نباید اعمال شود تا زمانی که سیستم و رنگ نهایی تایید شده باشد.

Surface Preparation

All ferrous steel surfaces shall be grounded to remove all weld dags and splatters; all sheared and other excessively sharp edges shall be slightly rounded by grinding. All ferrous steelwork shall be

آماده‌سازی سطح

تمام سطوح فولاد سیاه رنگ باید به زمین متصل شود تا تمام جرقه‌ها و پاشش‌ها را حذف کند؛ تمام لب‌های بریده و سایر لب‌های بسیار تیز باید با کمی گرد کردن لب‌ها گرد شود. تمام فولادهای سیاه رنگ باید

pickled in accordance with CP3012: 1972, Code of Practice for Cleaning and Preparation of Metal Surfaces. After cleaning, the surface shall be kept free of oil, grease, dirt and moisture.

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Galvanizing

All ferrous steelwork shall be galvanized in accordance with BS 729, Specification for Hot Dipped Galvanized Coatings on iron and steel articles.

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Painting

An approved three coat painting system(s) shall be applied to the electrical control cabinet.

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Application shall be in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, as they may pertain to the site environment.

The three-coat system shall comprise:

- prime coat as an adhesion coating on galvanized metal and compatible with first coat
- first coat of epoxy paint or equivalent
- final coat of epoxy paint or equivalent

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Stainless Steel

All stainless sections and anchors shall remain unpainted.

• اِسْتِثْنَاءً مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَالْمَتَالَةُ الْفِطْرِيَّةُ وَالْمَتَالَةُ الْفِطْرِيَّةُ وَالْمَتَالَةُ الْفِطْرِيَّةُ
سَوْفَ تَبْقَى بِحَالِهَا بِغَيْرِ طَلْعٍ وَلَا طَيِّبٍ.

سَوْفَ تَبْقَى بِحَالِهَا بِغَيْرِ طَلْعٍ وَلَا طَيِّبٍ

بِغَيْرِ طَلْعٍ وَلَا طَيِّبٍ سَوْفَ تَبْقَى بِحَالِهَا بِغَيْرِ طَلْعٍ وَلَا طَيِّبٍ

سَوْفَ تَبْقَى بِحَالِهَا بِغَيْرِ طَلْعٍ وَلَا طَيِّبٍ

19. Testing before commencing

Leakage testing is carried out to identify installation faults and sources of infiltration and exfiltration in pipelines which are required to be water tight such as sewerage systems. It is advisable to begin testing early in the pipeline installation to confirm adequacy of laying procedures and, where appropriate, to increase the length tested progressively as experience is gained. The following test shall be done accordance to AS/NZS 2566.2 standard

سازماندهای سنجش نشتی در سیستم‌های فاضلاب باید به‌طور منظم انجام شود تا از درستی و آب‌بندی آنها اطمینان حاصل شود. این امر باید در مراحل اولیه نصب انجام شود تا از صحت روش‌های نصب اطمینان حاصل شود و در صورت لزوم، طول تست را به تدریج افزایش دهد تا با تجربه بیشتر شود. آزمون‌های نشتی در سیستم‌های فاضلاب باید مطابق با استاندارد AS/NZS 2566.2 انجام شود.

19.1. Air Test

Introduce air slowly by suitable means until a pressure of 25kPa is obtained. Maintain for a period of at least 3 minutes. If no leaks are observed after 3 minutes, shut off the air supply. If the pressure of air contained in the pipes under test does not fall below 18kPa within the time period specified in the Table below, the pipeline shall be considered satisfactory.

19.1. آزمون هوایی
25 بار هوایی را به آرامی در سیستم فاضلاب ایجاد کنید تا به فشار 25kPa برسید. برای مدت حداقل 3 دقیقه در این فشار نگه دارید. اگر پس از 3 دقیقه نشتی مشاهده نشود، جریان هوای ورودی را قطع کنید. اگر فشار هوای موجود در لوله‌های تحت آزمایش در طول دوره مشخص شده در جدول زیر به کمتر از 18kPa نرسد، خط لوله را قابل قبول می‌دانند.

repaired section in accordance with this specification.

Table 5: Minimum Time Intervals for 7kPa Pressure Change in Air and Vacuum Test
 جداول 5: فترات زمنية دنيا لاختبار تغيير ضغط 7 كيلو باسكال في الهواء والاختبار بالفرغ

DN	Test Length (m) -50	Test Length (m) -100	Test Length (m) -150	Test Length (m) -200	Test Length (m) -250
	Minimum Test Duration (min)	Minimum Test Duration (min)	Minimum Test Duration (min)	Minimum Test Duration (min)	Minimum Test Duration (min)
100	2	2	2	3	3
150	3	3	3	5	6
225	4	5	8	10	13
300	6	9	14	18	23
375	7	14	22	29	36
450	10	21	31	41	52
525	14	28	42	56	70
600	18	37	55	73	92
750	29	57	86	115	143
900	41	83	124	165	207

19.3. Vacuum testing of complete sewer system

19.3. اختبار الفراغ لنظام الصرف الصحي الكامل

This test method may be used for pipelines ≤DN600 to test the complete sewer system,

قد يمكن استخدام هذا الأسلوب لاختبار خطوط الصرف الصحي ذات القطر حتى 600 ملم. لاختبار النظام الكامل للصرف الصحي،

including MHs, for lengths of pipeline ≤ 300 lineal meters. Plug all sewer inlets and outlets and cap and seal all MS/MC/IS or IO risers in the test length of the sewer system. Apply an initial test vacuum pressure (negative pressure) of approximately 35kPa. Close the valve on the vacuum line and shut off the vacuum pump. Allow the air pressure to stabilize for at least 3 minutes to identify any initial leakage. When the pressure has stabilized and is at or above the starting test vacuum of 28kPa, commence the test by allowing the gauge pressure to drop to 28kPa, at which point initiate time recording. Record the drop-in vacuum over the test period. Accept the length of sewer under test if the test vacuum loss is ≤ 5 kPa (rubber ring jointed pipes) or ≤ 2 kPa (solvent cement jointed PVC or fusion jointed PE) for the relevant time interval specified in Table 6. If the length of sewer system fails the test, retest separately all sewers within the original combined test length.

شروع ۲۸ کپا دے کر ۳۵ کپا تک منفی دباؤ لگائے جائے گا۔ تمام کوریوٹس اور آؤٹلٹس کو بند کر دیا جائے گا اور تمام ایس/ایم/ایس/آئی او ریزر کو بند کر دیا جائے گا۔ ٹیسٹ لینتھ کے لیے سوریئر سسٹم پر ابتدائی ٹیسٹ ویکوئم دباؤ (منفی دباؤ) تقریباً ۳۵ کپا لگایا جائے گا۔ ویکوئم لائن پر وولف کو بند کر دیا جائے گا اور ویکوئم پمپ کو بند کر دیا جائے گا۔ ہوا کے دباؤ کو ۳ منٹوں تک مستحکم کرنے کے لیے دیا جائے گا تاکہ ابتدائی نشتی کو پہچان سکیں۔ جب دباؤ مستحکم ہو جائے اور اس کا دباؤ ۲۸ کپا یا اس سے زیادہ ہو، تو ٹیسٹ شروع کرنے کے لیے دباؤ کو ۲۸ کپا تک گرا دیا جائے گا، جس پر ٹیسٹ کا وقت شروع کیا جائے گا۔ ٹیسٹ کے دوران ویکوئم گائیڈ کے ذریعے دباؤ کی تبدیلی کو ریکارڈ کیا جائے گا۔ ٹیسٹ کے اختتام پر، اگر ٹیسٹ ویکوئم گائیڈ میں ۵ کپا یا اس سے کم کا فرق ہے (ریبڈ رینگ جوائنٹڈ پیپس) یا ۲ کپا یا اس سے کم (سولونٹ سیمنٹ جوائنٹڈ پیپس یا فیوژن جوائنٹڈ پیپس) تو ٹیسٹ لینتھ کو قبول کیا جائے گا۔ ویکوئم گائیڈ میں ۲۸ کپا یا اس سے کم کا فرق ہو تو ٹیسٹ لینتھ کو دوبارہ ٹیسٹ کرنا پڑے گا۔

Table 6: Vacuum Testing of Complete Sewer System Acceptance Times

Pipe Size DN	Test length (m)					
	50	100	150	200	250	300
	<i>Minimum test duration (minutes)</i>					
100	3	3	3	3	3	3
150	3	3	3	5	6	6
225	4	5	8	10	13	15
300	6	9	14	18	23	29
375	7	14	22	29	36	43
450	10	21	31	41	52	66
525	14	28	42	56	70	86
600	18	37	55	73	92	106

NOTES:

1. Timing of the test duration shall commence after the 3 minutes initial pressurization and only after pressure has stabilized.
2. Test duration times for other combinations of pipe size and test length shall be interpolated.

ملاحظات:

1. اختبار المدة يبدأ بعد 3 دقائق من الضغط الأولي وبتثبيت الضغط فقط.
2. اختبار المدة لوقت اختبار مختلف من حجم أنابيب الاختبار وطول اختبار يجب أن يتم استيفاءه.

19.4. Infiltration Test

19.4. اختبار تسرب المياه

Where there is a free-standing water table at a height of at least 1.5m above the test section, an infiltration test can be carried out. Observe the pipe for 24 hours. Where infiltration is detected, the leak should be identified and repaired.

فوق سطح المياه الجوفية الحرة يجب أن يكون ارتفاعها على الأقل 1.5 متر فوق مقطع الاختبار، يمكن إجراء اختبار تسرب المياه. لاحظ الأنبوب لمدة 24 ساعة. في حالة اكتشاف تسرب المياه، يجب تحديد موقع التسرب وإصلاحه.

For non-pressure pipelines the total infiltration shall not exceed 6 liters per day per millimeter of nominal bore per kilometer of pipeline and no pipe or joint shall show visible infiltration flow during an internal inspection. The infiltration shall be measured after backfilling has been completed and the ground water has returned to its pre-construction level (a minimum of 7 days shall be left after back filling) and after all pressure testing has been completed.

يجب ألا يتجاوز إجمالي تسرب المياه في خطوط الضغط المنخفض 6 لتر في اليوم لكل ملمتر من القطر الاسمي لكل كيلومتر من خط الأنابيب، ولا يجب أن يظهر تدفق تسرب المياه المرئي أثناء التفتيش الداخلي. يجب قياس التسرب بعد اكتمال حشو الخنادق وعودة مستوى المياه الجوفية إلى مستواها قبل البناء (يجب ترك الخنادق لمدة 7 أيام على الأقل بعد الحشو) وبعيداً من جميع اختبارات الضغط.

20. Documentations پروژه تاسیسات

Contractor shall prepare reports daily and monthly and submit to the Project Manager. The daily reports are to be submitted within 1st working hour of the next day. The monthly reports shall be submitted on the first day of the next month and within first two working hours.

پیمانکار باید گزارش‌های روزانه و ماهانه تهیه و به مدیر پروژه ارائه دهد. گزارش‌های روزانه باید حداکثر در اولین ساعت کاری روز بعد ارائه شود. گزارش‌های ماهانه باید در اولین روز کاری ماه بعد و در اولین دو ساعت کاری ارائه شود.

The reports shall generally contain information as enclosed formats along with brief write-up on specific matters needing attention of concerned agencies. Overall reporting formats will be approved by Project Manager and may have to be modified from time to time as required and approved by Project Manager. Contractor may have to prepare and submit additional reports on particular matter and incidents as and when required by the Project Manager.

گزارش‌ها باید حاوی اطلاعاتی باشد که در فرمت‌های پیوسته درج شده است و شامل توضیحات مختصری در مورد مسائل خاص است که نیاز به توجه نهادهای ذیربط دارد. فرمت‌های کلی گزارش‌ها توسط مدیر پروژه تایید خواهد شد و ممکن است در طول زمان تغییراتی در آنها ایجاد شود که نیاز به تایید مدیر پروژه دارد. پیمانکار ممکن است مجبور باشد گزارش‌های اضافی را در مورد مسائل خاص و حوادث تهیه و ارائه دهد، هرگاه این امر توسط مدیر پروژه مورد نیاز باشد.

20.1. Detail Design

The proponent of the project shall submit three hard copies and a soft copy of the detail design report, including the necessary drawings,

20.1. شرح جزئیات

پیمانکار باید سه کپی سخت و یک کپی نرم از گزارش طراحی جزئیات را، شامل نقشه‌های لازم،

calculations, specifications and certificates of materials and work methodology as a form of a report, including all the required permits that need to be obtained from the relevant authorities. The detail design needs to be approved before commencing the work.

All the necessary drawings must be scaled and readable. The soft copies of all the drawings must be in DWG format. Any deviation from this specification must be included with proper justifications in terms of calculations or site-specific data.

During the implementation of the project, if the need arises to deviate from the pre-approved detail design, the proponent shall proceed with the deviation provided that the alteration being approved by the agency prior to the commence of the work. Any alteration(s) shall be submitted to the agency, with justification as an annex to the original report.

3.1.3. *3.1.3.1. Details of the Design Report*
The design report shall include all the details of the design, including all the required permits that need to be obtained from the relevant authorities. The detail design needs to be approved before commencing the work.

3.1.3.2. Drawings
All the necessary drawings must be scaled and readable. The soft copies of all the drawings must be in DWG format. Any deviation from this specification must be included with proper justifications in terms of calculations or site-specific data.

3.1.3.3. Deviations
During the implementation of the project, if the need arises to deviate from the pre-approved detail design, the proponent shall proceed with the deviation provided that the alteration being approved by the agency prior to the commence of the work. Any alteration(s) shall be submitted to the agency, with justification as an annex to the original report.

20.2. Test reports

The contractor shall submit all the test reports to the agency as short reports including the methods

20.2. Test reports

The contractor shall submit all the test reports to the agency as short reports including the methods

- All the permits accompanied by permit documentation for the project, •
- A daily log of construction, •
- Protocols of completion and acceptance of partial and final works and, •
- Where necessary, the descriptions and drawings necessary for the implementation of the project being completed, •
- All the applied changes that were made during the course of the work along with geodesic documentation and recorded as-built geodetic measurements and data, •
- Dimensions, geometry, and location of all elements. •

Drawings shall be of standard size for below.

- I. Site plan showing all features existing and as constructed under this contract with all external dimensions, dimensions of clear spaces among those, diameter and materials of pipeline etc. complete. •
- II. Architectural, civil and structural details of all components of the plant including plans at different levels, elevations from all sides as •

well as sectional etc. complete with all dimensions including structural thickness, concrete grade, reinforcement details, finishing details, schedules of doors and windows, details of associated fittings and features complete.

سواء مقطعي او جزئي او كلي. مع ابعاد جميع ابعاده بما في ذلك سمك البنية، درجة الخرسانة، تفاصيل التسليح، تفاصيل التشطيب، جداول الابواب والنوافذ، تفاصيل الملحقات والسمات والخصائص الكاملة.

III. All piping, plumbing and electrical details with dimensions, diameters etc. complete and in specific cases, isometric views of piping may be necessary.

III. جميع تفاصيل التمديدات الكهربائية والنجارة والمواسير مع الأبعاد، الأقطار، الخ. كاملة، وفي حالات محددة، قد تكون الرسوم المتساوية للمواسير ضرورية.

IV. Dimensioned details of all electrical, mechanical and instrumentation equipment including accessories along with arrangement inside the buildings or enclosures, connected piping and cabling layout etc. all complete.

IV. تفاصيل الأبعاد لجميع المعدات الكهربائية والميكانيكية وأجهزة القياس بما في ذلك الملحقات مع الترتيب داخل المباني أو المغلقات، مواسير التمديدات وتخطيط الكابلات الخ. كلها كاملة.

V. Dimensioned details of all control and measuring devices lined weirs, V-notches, probes, valves, gates, consoles, panels, switch boards, cable layouts etc. for the complete proposed plant. Fine diagrams/Circuit diagrams shall be used wherever applicable.

V. تفاصيل الأبعاد لجميع أجهزة التحكم وأجهزة القياس، حواجز المياه المبطنة، الفتحات على شكل حرف V، مجسات، صمامات، أبواب، لوحات تحكم، لوحات مفاتيح، تخطيط الكابلات الخ. للمصنع المقترح بالكامل. يجب استخدام المخططات الدقيقة/مخططات الدوائر كلما كان ذلك قابلاً للتطبيق.

- List of the photographs of the plant and machinery as fabricated by the manufacturer.

• لیست از تصاویر تجهیزات و ماشین‌آلات ساخته شده توسط سازنده

- Safety procedures/guidelines

• دستورالعمل‌های ایمنی/راهنمای ایمنی

The maintenance manual shall also include the following:

دستورالعمل تعمیر و نگهداری نیز باید شامل موارد زیر باشد:

- Procedures for maintenance.
- Preventive maintenance procedures for all the equipment.
- Emergency maintenance management of the plant and equipment

- دستورالعمل‌های تعمیر و نگهداری
- دستورالعمل‌های تعمیر و نگهداری پیشگیرانه برای تمام تجهیزات
- مدیریت تعمیر و نگهداری اضطراری از پلان و تجهیزات

20.5. Environmental Management Plan

20.5. مدیریت محیط زیست

All the Cavil works must be performed according to an environmental management plan prescribed by the approved Environmental Impact Assessment for the project. The resultant environmental management plan shall be adhered to at all times during construction. Following are the possible impacts that may raise during the implementation of the project. The appropriate mitigation measures shall be taken to reduce the impacts.

همه کارهای کویل باید مطابق با برنامه مدیریت محیط زیست تعیین شده در ارزیابی تأثیرات محیط زیست تصویب شده برای پروژه انجام شود. برنامه مدیریت محیط زیست حاصل از این فرآیند باید در تمام طول ساخت به آن عمل شود. موارد زیر از تأثیرات احتمالی که ممکن است در حین اجرای پروژه ایجاد شود، ذکر شده است. اقدامات مناسب برای کاهش این تأثیرات باید اتخاذ شود.

تدابیر کاهش اثرات

Disturbance to garden plots and vegetation

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- Disturbance or loss of top soil inside the household garden plots.
- Damage to island vegetation due to excavation and construction works.

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- وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو

Accumulation of waste material

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- Waste generated during construction activity stockpiled on site for long periods.
- Lack of mechanisms to dispose of wastes on islands.

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- وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو

Damage to underground services

وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو

- Disruption of underground services during trenching.
- Damage to services at shallow depth within the pressure zone of moving loads such as wheels of vehicles used by contractor.

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- وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو

Dewatering

وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو

- Dewatering should be done in accordance with the dewatering guidelines of URA.
- Possibility of contamination by saline intrusion into the soil.
- Loss of freshwater if freshwater is discharged to sea.

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- وادي يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو يكي سكرزيرتو
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- Loss of fines in the soil that contribute to differential settlement of existing structures, and the effects on the growth of plants.

Impact on Groundwater

- Spillage of oil and other construction chemicals.
- Backflow of salt water through pipes at high tides.
- Dewatering impacts on groundwater level causing saline infiltration.

Impacts on Marine environment

- Turbidity during anchoring pipe to reef edge.
- Damaging the reef or lagoon environment during pipe installation.
- If a barge or a boat is required during work, improper waste fuel and garbage disposal.
- Anchor damage/collision damage to reef.
- Blasting of reef during trenching work.

1. on the simple chemistry and process principles involved in the operation of the Works;

3. ځيښته او کيميايي پروسو په ساده توګه

4. د کار په وخت کې د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

2. health and safety;

21.2.2. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

3. plant safety procedures;

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

4. on the use of the local and central MMI's

1. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

21.2.2. Program for Operators

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

Following training shall be provided:

1. on the operation of individual items of plant and sections of the Works including

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

- automatic operation and manual operation in the event of an automatic control failure;

2. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

3. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

2. on the day to day operation of the Works and procedures;

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

3. on a comprehensive list of 'what if' scenarios dealing with the actions to be

4. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

- taken in the event of potential process problems, alarms, plant failures overflows, power failures etc.;

5. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

6. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

4. on first line mechanical maintenance;

21.2.3. د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

5. safe methods of general work;

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

د کارکوونکو د ژوند او د بدن د ساتنې اصولونه.

- 6. on safety procedures to be followed in operating, maintaining and cleaning the plant;

1. *1. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

2. *2. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

21.2.3. Program for Electrical Maintenance Staff

3. *3. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

Following training shall be provided:

- 1. on the configuration, construction and operation of the electrical plant;
- 2. on the electrical maintenance requirements of the Works;

4. *4. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

5. *5. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

6. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

21.2.4. Program for Switching and Safety Procedures to be followed;

- 3. on the switching and safety procedures to be followed;

3. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

4. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

- 4. safe methods of working;
- 5. on fault finding and repair procedures;

1. *1. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

2. *2. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

3. *3. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

21.2.4. Program for Control and Instrumentation Maintenance Staff

4. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

4. *4. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

Following training shall be provided:

- 1. on the configuration, construction and operation of the plant;
- 2. on the control and instrumentation maintenance requirements of the Works;
- 3. on fault finding and repair procedures;

21.2.5. Program for Control and Instrumentation Maintenance Staff

1. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

2. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

1. *1. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

2. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت

2. *2. ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت، ئۆزگىچە مەنەجىمەنت*

4. safe methods of working;

3. دَرَسَتُو قَرَارِيهَتَا، دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو اَنَبَر اَنَوَمَرُو

21.2.5. Program for Mechanical Maintenance Staff

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

4. دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

Following training shall be provided:

1. on the routine mechanical maintenance requirements of the Works;

21.2.6. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

اَنَسَبِيهَتُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو:

2. on lubrication requirements of the Works;

1. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

3. on fault finding, repair and overhaul procedures;

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

2. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

4. safe methods of working;

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

3. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

21.2.6. Program for Water Treatment Management Staff

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

Following training shall be provided:

4. دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

1. wastewater treatment process management techniques;

5. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

2. wastewater treatment plant cost management;

21.3. قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

3. wastewater treatment plant laboratory management;

قَوَاعِدُ عَمَلِ عَمَلِ دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

اَنَسَبِيهَتُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

4. safe methods of work general;

اَنَسَبِيهَتُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

5. on safety procedures to be followed in operating, maintaining and cleaning the plant;

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو دَمَرَدَوَنَمُو

ከግብርና ባለሙያዎች ጋር በግንኙነት ለሰራተኛው የስራ ስልጠና ማድረግ ይገባል።

21.3. On the Job Training

The contractor shall utilize the Operations and

Maintenance Manuals as the primary training aid

in carrying out the on the job training. Short

comings, omissions and errors identified in the O

& M Manuals during the training shall be rectified

prior to final acceptance of the O & M Manuals.

21.3.1. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሁሉም ሰራተኞች

የሰራተኞች ስራ ስልጠና ለሁሉም ሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

1. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሁሉም ሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

2. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሁሉም ሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

3. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሁሉም ሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

የስራ ስልጠና

21.3.1. Program for all Trainees

Following training shall be provided:

1. plant familiarization tour;
2. health and safety;
3. identify areas where special safety precautions are necessary;

21.3.2. Program for Operators

Following training shall be provided:

1. under operational conditions on the operation of individual items of plant and sections of the Works including automatic operation and manual operation in the event of an automatic control failure;

21.3.2. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች

የሰራተኞች ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

1. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

2. ግብርና ስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

የስራ ስልጠና ለሰራተኞች ማድረግ ይገባል።

2. illustrate by example the day to day operation of the Works and procedures;
3. illustrate by example the actions to be taken in the event of potential process problems, alarms, plant failures, overflows, power failures etc. (as identified in the 'what if' scenario in off the job training);
4. illustrate by example the first line mechanical maintenance;
5. illustrate by example safety procedures to be followed in operation, maintenance and cleaning of the Works;

21.3.3. Program for Electrical Maintenance Staff

21.3.3. **برنامج تدريب الكوادر الفنية للصيانة الكهربائية**

Following training shall be provided:

تدريب الكوادر الفنية للصيانة الكهربائية:

1. carry out a detailed tour of the electrical plant;
2. illustrate by example the operation of the electrical plant;
3. illustrate by example the electrical isolation and maintenance procedures;
4. illustrate by example fault finding and repair procedures;

1. **إجراء جولة تفصيلية في المحطة الكهربائية**
2. **إيضاح طريقة تشغيل المحطة الكهربائية**
3. **إيضاح طريقة عزل وصيانة المعدات الكهربائية**
4. **إيضاح طريقة اكتشاف الأعطال وإصلاحها**

approval of the Engineer at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the Tests on Completion.

ආවේශිතව පවතින 60 දින පෙර දැනුම් දීමට පටන් ගැනීමට සූදානම් වීමට සූදානම් වීමට.

21.5. Training Personnel

21.5. කුලීන්ගේ පුහුණුව

The Contractor shall provide suitably qualified trainers to carry out the off the job and on the job training.

කුලීන්ගේ පුහුණුව සඳහා සුදුසු තුළු කුලීන් පිරිසක් සපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය. ඔවුන්ගේ කාර්යයන් සඳහා පුහුණුව සැපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

The trainers are to be experienced in treatment plant and pumping station management, operation and maintenance in their relevant discipline and in the training of skilled and unskilled staff.

කුලීන්ගේ පුහුණුව සඳහා පුහුණුවට ලක්වී ඇති පුහුණුවකරුවන්ගේ පුහුණුව සඳහා පුහුණුව සැපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය. ඔවුන්ගේ කාර්යයන් සඳහා පුහුණුව සැපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

The training expert shall be fluent in English or the Contractor shall provide the services of an interpreter in Dhivehi during the training periods.

කුලීන්ගේ පුහුණුව සඳහා පුහුණුවකරුවන්ගේ පුහුණුව සඳහා පුහුණුව සැපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය. ඔවුන්ගේ කාර්යයන් සඳහා පුහුණුව සැපයීමට කොන්ත්රාතුවකුට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

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