



REFERENCE NUMBER: ZBR075/26

Tender for the Restoration of the Drum, Dome, Lantern and Roof areas, and the Installation of New Lighting System for the Dome and Lantern for the Żabbar Parish Church

Date Published: 23 June 2026

Deadline for Submission: 24 July 2026 at 09:30am CEST

Tender Opening: 24 July 2026 At 10:30am CEST

Bid Bond requirements for this tender: Not Applicable

Clarifications shall be uploaded and will be available to view/download from www.church.mt/tenders

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SECTION 1 - INSTRUCTIONS TO TENDERERS

1. General Instructions

- 1.1 In submitting a tender, the tenderer accepts in full and in its entirety, the content of this tender document, including subsequent Clarifications issued by the Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO), whatever the economic operator's own corresponding conditions may be, which through the submission of the tender is waived. Tenderers are expected to examine carefully and comply with all instructions, forms, contract provisions and specifications contained in this tender document. These Instructions to Tenderers complement the General Rules Governing Tenders for NGOs Version 1.2.

No account can be taken of any reservation in the tender in respect of the procurement documents; any disagreement, contradiction, alteration or deviation shall lead to the tender offer not being considered any further.

Prospective tenderers must submit their offer by depositing it in the tender box, located at Archdiocese of Malta, Archbishop's Curia, St Calcedonius Square, Floriana FRN 1535 MALTA. Any references in the tender document or tender forms to uploading of tender documentation and forms is to be ignored. Tenderers must submit one original tender offer as well as a soft copy on a USB (soft copies of the tender offers submitted on CD are strictly not acceptable). Furthermore, in the soft copy of the tender offer, Tenderers must submit the Bill of Quantities duly filled in, in excel format apart from a scanned copy of the filled in Bill of Quantities. It is important that the full tender bid package is provided in soft copy. Utilisation of the soft copy will be highly required throughout the evaluation process. Tender reference number and tender title must be clearly indicated on the sealed bid. Prospective tenderers take full responsible to submit their offer by the set tender submission deadline.

Note:

Where in this tender document a standard is quoted, it is to be understood that the Contracting Authority will accept equivalent standards. However, it will be the responsibility of the respective bidders to prove that the standards they quoted are equivalent to the standards requested by the Contracting Authority.

- 1.2 The subject of this tender is:

Tender for the Restoration of the Drum, Dome Lantern and Roof areas, and the Installation of the New Lighting System for the Dome and Lantern for the Zabbar Parish.

- 1.3 The place of acceptance of the works shall be the Zabbar Parish Church, the time-limits for the execution of the contract shall be 40 weeks, and the INCOTERM²⁰²⁰ applicable shall be Delivery Duty Paid (DDP).
- 1.4 The Estimated Procurement Value for this Call for Tenders has been based on comprehensive research including appropriate financial analysis. In the context of this procurement, the Estimated Procurement Value, based on market research, is that of: €293,424.40 excluding VAT

The purpose of this value shall be the guidance of prospective bidders when submitting their offer and is not to be considered as a binding capping price.

Therefore, the published Estimated Procurement Value is not restrictive and final on the Contracting Authority. Economic Operators are free to submit financial offers above or below the Estimated Procurement Value. However, the Contracting Authority reserves the right to accept or reject Financial Offers exceeding the Estimated Procurement Value.

This is a bill of quantities contract.

- 1.5

Version 1.2 NGO e-procurement document

- 1.6 This call for tenders is being issued under an open procedure.
- 1.7 The beneficiary of this tender is **Żabbar Parish**.
- 1.8 This tender is not a reserved contract.

2. Timetable

2.1

	DATE	TIME
Clarification Meeting/Site Visit (Refer to Clause 6.1)	2 July 2026	10:30am
Deadline for request for any additional information from the NGO Clarification requests should be addressed to: NGOs e-mail address zabbar.tender@maltadiocese.org	10 July 2026	17.00 CEST
Last date on which additional information can be issued by the NGO	15 July 2026	20.00 CEST
Deadline for submission of tenders (unless otherwise modified in terms of Clause 10.1 of the General Rules Governing Tendering for NGOs)	24 July 2026	09.30 CEST
* All times Central European Time (CET) / Central European Summer Time (CEST) as applicable		

3. Lots

- 3.1 This tender is not divided into lots, and tenders must be for the whole of quantities indicated. Tenders will not be accepted for incomplete quantities.

4. Variant Solutions

- 4.1 Variant solutions are not permissible.

5. Financing

- 5.1 The project is *financed through local funds*.
- 5.2 The Contracting Authority of this tender is **Żabbar Parish**.

6. Clarification Meeting/Site Visit/Workshop

- 6.1 A clarification meeting/site visit will be held on the date and time indicated in Clause 2, at the Żabbar Parish Church to answer any questions on the tender document which have been forwarded in writing, or are raised during the same meeting. Minutes will be taken during the meeting, and these (together with any clarifications in response to written requests which are not addressed during the meeting) shall be posted online on the NGOs website as a clarification note as per the General Rules Governing Tendering for NGOs.

Meetings between economic operators and the NGO, other than that provided in this clause during the tendering period are not permitted.

7. Selection and Award Requirements

In order to be considered eligible for the award of the contract, economic operators must provide evidence that they meet or exceed certain minimum criteria described hereunder.

(A) Eligibility Criteria

Economic Operators are to complete the Eligibility Section through the ESPD and the necessary documents as follows: ^(Note 2)

- (i) No Bid Bond is required. ^(Note 1)
- (ii) Declare agreement, conformity and compliance with the General Rules Governing Tenders for NGOs. ^(Note 2A)
- (iii) Declare agreement, conformity and compliance with the provisions of the Statement on Conditions of Employment by completing and submitting the form with title Statement on Conditions of Employment. ^(Note 2A)
- (iv) Power of Attorney (if applicable) ^(Note 2A)
- (v) Data on Joint Venture/Consortium (where applicable) ^(Note 2A)
- (vi) Submission of the declaration form that stipulates that following signature of contract, the successful bidder, will provide evidence in respect of the requirements stipulated regarding Energy Efficiency through the Energy Efficiency Form (if applicable) ^(Note 2A) - Applicable for this tender
- (vii) Declaration on Gender Equality, Equal Opportunities and Non-Discrimination

(B) Exclusion (including Blacklisting) and Selection Criteria - information to be submitted through the completion of the following declaration forms:

- (i) Declaration concerning exclusion grounds ^(Note 2A)
- (ii) Declaration concerning *Selection Criteria* ^(Note 2A)

(C) Technical Specifications

- (i) Tenderer's Technical Offer** in response to specifications. ^(Note 3)

The technical offer shall constitute of the following:

A. Detail work plan ^(Note 3) consisting of:

Tender Technical Offer Declaration Form signed by the bidder ^(Note 3).

a) A Detailed Method Statement including information on proposed works methodology, products and materials (such as cleaning solutions, preservatives, consolidants, etc.) which is to clearly illustrate

how the tenderer expects to achieve the requirements set in the tender specification and related bill of quantities. ^(Note 3)

b) A construction Management Plan: A site management plan clearly outlining hoarding and protection, site storage, the use of machinery and equipment, and the human resources that the tenderer envisages to deploy on each one of the two sites for the completion of the works in question. The plan may include drawings or sketches illustrating the site dynamics and logistics. ^(Note 3)

c) A Risk Assessment: A preliminary risk assessment and outline of health and safety procedures that the tenderer intends to implement for the duration of the works. These documents shall act as a basis for more detailed reports prior to the commencement of works by the winning bidder. ^(Note 3)

d) A Gantt Chart Programme of Works as outlined in the Works Tenderer Technical Questionnaire. The implementation period for this tender is 40 weeks from order to start works.

B. A filled-in Key Experts Form ^(Note 2) which shall include the documentation required therein.

Key Expert 1: Warranted Perit 'Arkitett' / Perit 'Arkitett u Inġinier Ċivili' as per Chapter 622 Periti Act, holding a valid warrant issued by the Periti Warranting Board enabling him/her to practice locally.

Key Expert 2: Resident Works/Site Manager in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution, at MQF Level 4 or equivalent, in (select as appropriate) Construction or Civil Engineering or in M&E Installations or in a comparable professional qualification.

Key Expert 3: Stone Conservator- Restorer in possession of a valid Warrant issued by the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi as per Chapter 445 Cultural Heritage Act.

Key Expert 4: Restoration Technician in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution, at MQF Level 4 or equivalent, in masonry heritage skills or equivalent in restoration works of a similar nature.

Key Expert 5: Stone Mason having a paid-up Mason's License issued by the Mason's Licencing Committee as per SL 623.12 enabling him/her to practice locally and included in the register of licenced masons.

Key Expert 6: Quantity Surveyor in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution at, MQF Level 3 or equivalent in Construction or Civil Engineering or Quantity Surveying.

Key Expert 7: Occupational Health and Safety Officer (OHSO) who must be registered with the OHSA (Malta) as a 'Competent Person'.

Key Expert 8: A Warranted Electrical Engineer, with an MQF Level 6 and having at least two years' experience in similar projects.

Key Expert 9: Electrician Holding Licence B, with an MQF level 4 in engineering studies and electricians licence B, and having at least two-year experience in similar projects.

The tenders are to substantiate their claims in respect to the staff proposed by submitting:

- (a) CV's of all key experts proposed by the Contactor;
- (b) Copies of requested professional warrants, licence, qualifications, including certification and proof of MQF level (or equivalent) of the respective qualification/s;
- (c) Self-declaration forms (related to conflict of interest) endorsed by the Key Personnel who are also Public Employees (where applicable); and
- (d) Statement of availability and exclusivity (where applicable)

Where this may be feasible, the same person may be nominated to cover the role of Resident Site Manager, Licensed Mason and/or Heritage Skills Person provided that all the qualifications and skills for the said position are met by the same person.

Qualifications required are defined with reference to the Malta Qualifications Framework (MQF) or the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) (or equivalent) level descriptors issued through the Malta Qualifications Council (cf. <http://www.mqc.gov.mt/malta-qualifications-framework>). It shall be the

Tenderers' obligation to ascertain that the qualifications possessed by the Key Experts proposed by them are equivalent to the established MQF/EQF Level prior to tender submission. The Evaluation Committee reserves the right to request the determination of the Malta Qualifications Council (MQC) in checking the equivalency of the qualifications which shall be final. **Key Experts whose qualifications do not meet the minimum requirements in terms of equivalency, or the equivalency of which is dubious or cannot be determined, shall be rejected.**

C. Filled-in Technical Offer Questionnaire as detailed in the Technical Offer Form. (Note 3)

Note: All technical criteria listed in the Technical Offer Questionnaire are of a mandatory nature and thus failure to fill in even a single item will disqualify the submitted offer.

(ii) **Literature** as per Form marked 'Literature List' to be submitted with the Technical offer at tendering stage. The scope of the literature is to corroborate a fully compliant technical offer. (Note 2)

(iii) **Samples:** *No samples are being requested at bidding stage.*

(D) Financial Offer

The Tender Form and Tenderer's Declaration are to be completed and submitted with the offer; (Note 3)

A financial offer is to be submitted by filling in the Bill of Quantities, and is to be calculated on the basis of **Delivered Duty Paid (DDP)²⁰²⁰ (Grand Total)** for the works tendered. (inclusive of after-sales services/maintenance/training as applicable) (Note 3)

Notes to Clause 7:

1. Tenderers will be requested to clarify/rectify, within five (5) working days from notification, the tender guarantee only in the following four circumstances: incorrect validity date, and/or incorrect value, and/or incorrect addressee and incorrect name of the bidder. Rectification in respect of the Tender Guarantee (Bid Bond) is free of charge.

2. Tenderers will be requested to either clarify/rectify any incorrect and/or incomplete documentation, and/or submit any missing documents within five (5) working days from notification. *In terms of Tender Form, the price of the tender will be same amount included in the financial offer, and no rectifications can be done to that amount. In terms of literature, no rectification can be done to the submitted literature, but can be provided if it is missing.*

3. No rectification shall be allowed. Only clarifications on the submitted information may be requested.

Request for Clarification and /or rectifications concerning a previous request dealing with the same shortcoming shall not be entertained.

8. Tender Guarantee (Bid bond)

8.1 No tender guarantee (bid bond) is required.

9. Criteria for Award

9.1 The sole award criterion will be the price. The contract will be awarded to the tenderer submitting the cheapest priced offer satisfying the administrative and technical criteria.

9.2 The Contracting Authority reserves the right not to award the tender.

SECTION 2 - EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS

Part X of the Public Procurement Regulations

270. Any tenderer or candidate concerned, or any person, having or having had an interest or who has been harmed or risks being harmed by an alleged infringement or by any decision taken including a proposed award in obtaining a contract, a rejection of a tender or a cancellation of a call for tender after the lapse of the publication period, may file an appeal by means of an objection before the Review Board, which shall contain in a very clear manner the reasons for their complaints.

271. The objection shall be filed within ten calendar days following the date on which the NGO has by fax or other electronic means sent its proposed award decision or the rejection of a tender or the cancellation of the call for tenders after the lapse of the publication period.

272. The communication to each tenderer or candidate concerned of the proposed award or of the cancellation of the call for tenders shall be accompanied by a summary of the relevant reasons relating to the rejection of the tender as set out in regulation 242 or the reasons why the call for tenders is being cancelled after the lapse of the publication period, and by a precise statement of the exact standstill period.

273. The objection shall only be valid if accompanied by a deposit equivalent to 0.50 per cent of the estimated value set by the NGO of the whole tender or if the tender is divided into lots according to the estimated value of the tender set by the NGO for each lot submitted by the tenderer, provided that in no case shall the deposit be less than four hundred euro (€400) or more than fifty thousand euro (€50,000) which may be refunded as the Public Contracts Review Board may decide in its decision.

274. The Secretary of the Review Board shall immediately notify the Director and/or the NGO as the case may be that an objection had been filed with his authority thereby immediately suspending the award procedure.

275. The NGO involved, as the case may be, shall be precluded from concluding the contract during the period of ten calendar days allowed for the submission of appeals. The award process shall be completely suspended if an appeal is eventually submitted.

276. The procedure to be followed in submitting and determining appeals as well as the conditions under which such appeals may be filed shall be the following:

- (a) any decision by the General Contracts Committee or the Special Contracts Committee or by the NGO shall be made public by affixing it to the notice-board of the same NGO as the case may be or by uploading it on Government's e-procurement platform prior to the award of the contract if the call for tenders is administered by the NGO;
- (b) the appeal of the complainant shall also be affixed to the notice-board of the Review Board and shall be communicated by fax or by other electronic means to all participating tenderers;
- (c) the NGO and any interested party may, within ten calendar days from the day on which the appeal is affixed to the notice-board of the NGO and uploaded where applicable on the Government's e-procurement platform, file a written reply to the appeal. These replies shall also be affixed to the notice-board of the Review Board and where applicable it shall also be uploaded on the Government's e-procurement platform;

- (d) within three working days of the publication of the replies, the Secretary of the Review Board shall prepare a report (the Analysis Report) analysing the appeal and any reply to it. This report shall be circulated to the persons who file an appeal and to all parties who submitted a reply to the appeal;
- (e) after the preparatory process is duly completed, the Director or the Head of the NGO shall forward to the Chairman of the Review Board all documentation pertaining to the call for tenders in question including files, tenders submitted, copies of deposit receipts and any motivated letter;
- (f) The secretary of the board shall inform all the participants of the call for tenders, the NGO of the date or dates as the case maybe when the appeal will be heard;
- (g) When the oral hearing is concluded, the Public Contracts Review Board, if it does not deliver the decision on the same day, shall reserve decision for the earliest possible date to be fixed for the purpose, but not later than six weeks from the day of the oral hearing:
Provided that for serious and justified reasons expressed in writing by means of an order notified to all the parties, the Public Contracts Review board may postpone the judgment for a later period.
- (h) The secretary of the board shall keep a record of the grounds of each adjournment and of everything done in each sitting;
- (i) After evaluating all the evidence and after considering all submissions put forward by the parties, the Review Board shall decide whether to accede or reject the appeal.

SECTION 3 - SPECIAL CONDITIONS

These conditions amplify and supplement, if necessary, the General Conditions governing the contract. Unless the Special Conditions provide otherwise, those General Conditions remain fully applicable. The numbering of the Articles of the Special Conditions is not consecutive but follows the numbering of the Articles of the General Conditions. Other Special Conditions should be indicated afterwards.

For the purposes of contracts issued by NGOs, the term 'approval from the Central Government Authority' shall be substituted by the term 'approval by the Head responsible for that NGO'; Furthermore, any references to the Contracting Authority throughout the General Conditions shall be deemed to be referring to the NGO responsible for that procurement.

Article 2: Law and language of the Contract

2.1 The Laws of Malta shall apply in all matters not covered by the provisions of the contract.

2.2 The language used shall be English.

Article 3: Order of Precedence of Contract Documents

The contract is made up of the following documents, in order of precedence:

- (a) the Contract;
- (b) the Special Conditions;
- (c) the General Conditions;
- (d) the Contracting Authority's technical specifications and design documentation;
- (e) the Contractor's technical offer, and the design documentation (drawings);
- (f) the bill of quantities/financial bid (after arithmetical corrections)/breakdown;
- (g) the tender declarations in the Tender Response Format;
- (h) any other documents forming part of the contract.

Addenda have the order of precedence of the document they are modifying.

Article 4: Communications

Further to the contents in the General Conditions, the communication details of the Contracting Authority are:

Żabbar Parish
22, Uffiċċju Parrokkjali, Triq is-Santwarju, Haż-Żabbar
ŻBR 1013
Tel: 21824383
Email Address: zabbar.tender@maltadiocese.org

Communications between the Contracting Authority and/or the Supervisor on one hand, and the Contractor on the other, shall be exclusively in writing and in the English language. Specific and standard procedures of communication (templates of request for information, contract submittal, site instructions, time of communication and for replies, frequency of meetings) shall be agreed among the Contracting Authority and the winning bidder within fifteen (15) days from the Commencement Date of the Contract, unless otherwise specified in these Special Conditions and in Section 4 - Technical Specifications.

Article 5: Supervisor and Supervisor's Representative

- 5.6** The Contractor shall be responsible to provide all access necessary for verifying and inspecting the works carried out and the items being provided.

Article 6: Assignment

Requests from the Contractor for a change in assignment will not be allowed except in the case of force majeure which results in the Contractor being unable to carry out the tasks assigned in the contract.

Article 8: Supply of Documents

- 8.4** Any documents and drawings prepared by the Contractor are to be submitted for approval to the Contracting Authority and the Supervisor, the procedure being agreed to between the parties as indicated in Clause 4 of the Special Conditions.

Article 9: Access to Site

- 9.1** In addition to sub clause 9.1 of the General Conditions, contractors may be required to suspend all or part of the works being carried out in order not to disturb any official function or activity held as indicated by the Contracting Authority. The contractor will be notified of such suspension of works at least 48 hours in advance and will not be eligible for compensation, apart from an extension of time.
- 9.2** The contractor is to note that access to the public/private buildings shall be maintained at all times and shall maintain pedestrian and vehicular access (where applicable) at all times.
- To this effect, the contractor and his employees shall be required to abide by the instructions issued from time to time by personnel responsible for the security of the underlying/adjoining properties and shall ensure that all works are carried out without jeopardizing the security of the place.

Article 10: Assistance with Local Regulations

- 10.3** The contractor is responsible for complying with local regulations at his expense to ensure the project is compliant with all the relevant local regulations.

Article 11: The Contractor's Obligations

- 11.9** As per article 15.4 of the Special Conditions
- 11.11** Further to what is stated in the General Conditions, the requirements for Contractor's submissions are detailed in Section 4 Technical Specifications of this Tender.
- 11.14** Any delay to commence or progress with works caused by the Contractor's failure to provide, develop and update any of these documents to the satisfaction of the Supervisor and approving Authorities shall be at the Contractor's risk.
- 11.17** The Contractor, including all the subcontractors, has to comply with all the legislation and regulations concerning employment in Malta, especially the posting of Workers in Malta Regulations; and must liaise with the Department of Industrial and Employment Relations, Malta - DIER and Jobsplus, to notify about such workers, fill in the appropriate forms and submit the required documentation; and must provide copies of such notification forms to the Contracting Authority.
- 11.20** The Contracting Authority and the Supervisor shall make available, where applicable, the tender drawings (and any subsequent revisions to such drawings) to the Contractor at the latter's request as well as any drawings required to carry out the works as the need arises. Any such drawings will remain the property of the Contracting Authority and the Contractor may not reproduce or communicate them to third parties except with the Contracting Authority's agreement.
- 11.21** Further to Article 11.2 in the General Conditions, the contractor shall deploy the necessary resources so as to maintain a good progress of work on the site and shall also, where necessary, undertake to perform works outside normal working hours, and on public holidays and weekends at no additional cost to the Contracting Authority, so as to ensure the completion of the Works within the required time-frame, in accordance with the

Technical Requirements and with the Period of Execution.

- 11.22** Where applicable, the Contractor shall submit working and shop drawings, installation drawings, technical data, as-built drawings and other required information to the Supervisor when so requested and within the timeframes requested by the Supervisor. The Supervisor may liaise with the Consultant to approve or otherwise. In the case of technical information and date, the contractor shall allow a minimum of seven (7) days for the Supervisor to comment. The Supervisor may request any drawing and any other document submitted by the Contractor to be revised or replaced and the Contractor shall so revise or replace the document within the requested timeframe and at the Contractor's own expense.
- 11.23** The Contractor shall draw-up and submit all other documentation required as stipulated elsewhere in these Special Conditions, as specified in the Technical Specifications and as otherwise instructed by the Supervisor within the stipulated, specified or requested time frames.
- 11.24** The Contractor shall be obliged to follow any and all instructions issued by the Supervisor in relation to the Works in so far as these fall within the overall scope of the Contract.
- 11.25** The Contractor shall be obliged to ensure avoidance of disruption and inconvenience to the day-to-day business on and around the site, including the co-ordination with other contractors that may be engaged on or in the vicinity of the site, the free movement of traffic and pedestrians, except where this is absolutely unavoidable. In particular, the Contractor shall take all such precautions as may become necessary so as to avoid causing any damage to adjacent buildings or property, including public spaces, during the execution of the Works.
- 11.26** The Contractor shall also, in addition to the above, take any necessary action to ensure and maintain the health and safety of his employees, together with those of the employees of any other contractor engaged on or in the vicinity of the site, together with the general public and shall follow any relevant instructions and/or recommendations of the Contractor's Health and Safety Officers and the Contracting Authority Project Supervisor to fulfil the obligations set out in the Legal Notice 52/2025 (S.L. 646.27).
- 11.27** In addition to other obligations arising under the Contract pertinent to the execution of the Works, the Contractor shall, following completion of same, fulfil all obligations during the Defects Liability Period as outlined in Article 58.6 of these Special Conditions.
- 11.28** The Contractor shall not dismantle the scaffolding prior to the approval of the Contracting Authority's project supervisor. The Contractor shall give the Contracting Authority's project supervisor at least one week notice to allow for a final inspection and the measurement of works.
- 11.29** A suitable "housekeeping" programme shall be established before commencement of the project and be continuously implemented on the Site.
- 11.30** The Contractor will be available to attend regular site, management and progress meetings.
- 11.31** The Contractor binds himself to adhere to the conditions imposed in the Planning Permit, that is, the approved drawings, document and conditions imposed in Planning Permit PA Nos PA/07586/24 and PA permits as approved by the Planning Authority. He also binds himself to follow all instructions given to him by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage.

Article 13: Performance Guarantee

- 13.1 The Contractor shall, within 15 calendar days of receipt of the contract, sign and date the contract and return it together with an original copy of the Performance Guarantee to the Contracting Authority. The amount of the guarantee shall be 4% where the amount of the total contract value is between €10,000 and €500,000 exclusive of VAT. If the same Contractor has more than one contract with the Contracting Authority, then the Contractor will be allowed to submit a single bid bond in accordance with the schedule stipulated in the Tender Form.
- 13.3 The performance guarantee shall be in the format given in Section 5 and shall be provided in the form of a bank guarantee. It shall be issued by a bank in accordance with the eligibility criteria applicable for the award of the contract.
- Furthermore, the Contracting Authority will not affect any payment to the Contractor until the performance guarantee has been submitted.
- 13.8 The performance guarantee shall be released within 30 days of the signing of the Provisional Acceptance Certificate including any snag lists.

Article 14: Insurance

- 14.1 Without any prejudice to Article 14.1 a, b, c of the General Conditions, the contractor is required to insure for the whole duration of the contract against risk of damage to the historic fabric of the building being restored through this contract for the amount of €235,000 per accident with the number of occurrences unlimited.
- 14.2 Without any prejudice to 14.1 a, b, c of the General Conditions, the contractor is required to insure for the whole duration of the contract for the amount of €1,500,000 per accident with the number of occurrences unlimited against each party's liability for any loss, damage, death or bodily harm, that may be caused to third parties, or to any person that is authorized to be on site at any given time, or any damages to property belonging to third parties, including loss of profits that may be sustained by third parties.
- This policy must include a Cross Liability clause.
- The said insurance cover will be submitted by the contractor together with the certificate of insurance downloadable from the BCA platform and stamped by the insurance provider to fulfil requirements of Article 3 of LN 38 of 2024. Both documents will be submitted by the Contracting Authority to the BCA.
- 14.3 Amount per personal injury and unlimited occurrences as specified in Article 14.2 of the Special Conditions. The Contractor must submit the insurance policy within 20 calendar days from signing of the contract for the approval of the Contracting Authority. Failure to submit the policy within this timeframe will result in a daily penalty amounting to €250 per calendar day until the insurance policy is submitted. Furthermore, the final insurance policy which is approved following the review by the Contracting Authority must be submitted within 7 calendar days from approval of the Contracting Authority. Failure to submit the approved final insurance documentation will result in a daily penalty of €250 per calendar day until said approved final insurance documentation is submitted.

Article 15: Performance Programme (Timetable)

- 15.1 The Contractor shall provide a detailed Programme of Works.
- 15.4 The Programme of Works shall be updated monthly or whenever required by the Supervisor, to be in line with the progress of the actual Works. The Programme of Works shall be accompanied by sufficient data and information together with all the necessary details of constructional plant, required labour force, etc. The Supervisor shall approve the Programme of Works within ten (10) working days from submission by the Contractor to the Supervisor. Should the Supervisor consider any alteration in or addition to the Programme of Works as submitted, the Contractor shall conform therewith without additional cost. Any changes to the

Programme of Works shall be approved by the Contracting Authority.

Article 17: Contractor's Drawings/Diagrams

- 17.1 The Contractor shall submit to the Supervisor for approval any drawings, documents, programme of works, technical literature, samples and/or models that the Supervisor may reasonably require for the performance of the contract within 5 working days from written request by the Supervisor or from date when meeting where minutes are taken.

Article 18: Tender Prices

- 18.2 The Contractor will ascertain that all the respective rates have included double handling, carting away and dumping fees.
- 18.3 The Contractor shall be deemed to have taken into account in his tender price all works, fees and costs that are necessary to complete the project and to fully hand over in operational condition.

Article 19: Exceptional Risks

- 19.5 Further to the provisions of Article 19.5 of the General Conditions, if the Contractor is granted an extension of time in the implementation of the works, the Contractor cannot make a request for financial compensation for extension of time.

Article 20: Safety on Site

- 20.2 Further to the provisions of the General Conditions, it is the obligation of contractors to carry out a suitable, sufficient and systematic assessment of all the occupational health and safety hazards which may be present at the place of work and the resultant risks involved concerning all aspects of the work activity.
- 20.3 Further to the provisions of the General Conditions, it is also the duty of a contractor to cooperate with other employers, contractors and, or self-employed persons who share a common workplace, on the implementation of Health and Safety provisions. The contractor or his designate shall co-ordinate necessary actions in matters which concern protective and preventive measures, and shall inform all on site as well as the Health and Safety Project Supervisor regarding any potential risks.

Article 21: Safeguarding Adjacent Properties

- 21.1 Further to clause 21.1 of the General Conditions, the Contractor shall liaise and co-operate with the appropriate Authorities and occupiers of adjoining land and buildings likely to be affected by the works, for all matters regarding access, monitoring, third party rights, and similar.

Article 22: Interference With Traffic

- 22.3 The Contractor is responsible to obtain necessary permits that may be required if the works impact on traffic.

Article 23: Cables and Conduits

- 23.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for locating existing drains and services, and underground cables and pipes, for seeking instruction from the appropriate authorities as to how to deal with such services, and for carrying out any necessary work relating to deviations or protection, or any other works deemed necessary by the respective Utility or Authority.

Article 25: Demolished Materials

- 25.1 Demolition material unless indicated otherwise in the bills of quantities and by the supervisor in charge, shall become the property of the Contractor and the carting away and dumping charges are at the expense of the Contractor.

- 25.4** Further to Article 25.4 of the General conditions, the Contractor shall also take care to dispose of the waste material fully at his expenses and in an appropriate and environmentally friendly manner.

Article 26: Discoveries

- 26.2** Further to provisions of Article 26.2 of the General Conditions, the Contractor shall observe the provisions set out in the Cultural Heritage Act 2002 (CAP 445) at all times.
- 26.3** Further to the provisions of Article 26.3 of the General Conditions, any in filled fissures, caverns, reservoirs/cisterns, hollows, Quaternary deposits, or other features of geological, geomorphological, hydrological, palaeontological interest which are discovered must be reported immediately to the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. The Contractor shall halt the works and follow all instructions given by the Supervisor to protect or to investigate further the discovery.
- The Contractor shall co-ordinate and co-operate with the Supervisor appointed by the Contracting Authority and with the Local Authorities at all times.

Article 28: Soil Studies

- 28.1** As per General Conditions of the Contract.

Article 30: Patents and Licences

- 30.1** As per Article 30 of the General Conditions.

Article 31: Commencement Date

- 31.1** The Commencement Date for this contract shall be 1 week from the Order to Start Works. The performance of the contract is to commence on order to start works. The order to start works will not be issued later than two (2) months from the last date of signature shown on contract.
- No works however will be allowed to commence on site unless the Contractor has furnished the Contracting Authority with a certified true copy of the Insurance Policy together with all documentation related to Health and Safety as well as the performance guarantee.

Article 32: Period of Execution of Tasks

- 32.1** The period of performance of this contract shall be:
- 40 weeks from the commencement indicated in the Order to Start Works.
- The Contractor will be expected to commit sufficient resources to carry out works on more than one area at the same time, to guarantee the on time completion of all the Works as specified in this tender.

Article 33: Extension of the Period of Execution of Tasks

- 33.4** Further to the provisions of Article 33 of the General Conditions, should the Contractor be granted an extension of the period of execution of the tasks that are the subject of this contract, the Contractor cannot make a claim for financial compensation for such extension in the period of execution of the tasks of the contract.

Article 34: Delays in Execution

- 34.1** Any delay in performance from the approved programme of works for this contract, will be charged 0.1% of the contract value per calendar day of delay up to a maximum of 20% of the contract value.
- Upon reaching the maximum penalty, the Contracting Authority reserves the right to terminate the contract and seek the services of a third party for the completion of works.

Article 35: Modification to the Contract

- 35.8** The Contracting Authority has a right to increase or reduce works of a similar nature by a maximum of 25% of the contract value which have become necessary for the purpose of achieving the scope of the contract. These inter alia include the detection of unidentified works evident only once the interventions have commenced such as the repetition of cleaning interventions due to stubborn dirt, the repetition of the application of biocides and herbicides, the consolidation, pinning, repair, stone replacement and re-pointing of areas of the stone fabric, the extra conduits/cables needed to pass through alternative routes if positions or lighting intensity needs to be changed due to adjusting on site, or if areas where fittings to be fixed are found to be too friable to fix them to it, or as may be instructed by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage since work is being carried out on a Grade 1 building. Such works would be resulting from close inspection of works accessible only upon erection of scaffolding or exposed during the course of the works. Works might also include further interventions necessary after erecting scaffolding and may find some historic findings or as may be instructed by Superintendence of Cultural Heritage.
- 35.9** The Contracting Authority will have the right to instruct additional works up to a maximum of 25% of the contract value which have become necessary for the purpose of achieving the scope of the contract. Such works would be resulting from close inspection of works accessible only upon erection of scaffolding or exposed during the course of works. These inter alia include works evident only once the interventions have commenced such as the conduits/cables needed due to fixing of fittings on other areas as some ledges/cornices are found to be too friable to take the fittings, the application of alternative treatment and utilization of other materials other than those envisaged in the tender specifications that may be required, or as may be instructed by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage since work is being carried out on a Grade 1 building. Works might also include further interventions necessary after erecting scaffolding and may find some historic findings or as may be instructed by Superintendence of Cultural Heritage.
- 35.11** The provisions provided for in Article 35.11 of the General Conditions shall not be applicable to this contract.
- 35.12** The provisions provided for in Article 35.12 of the General Conditions shall not be applicable to this contract.
- 35.13** The provisions provided for in Article 35.13 of the General Conditions shall not be applicable to this contract.

Article 37: Work Register

- 37.1** The Contractor shall maintain a Work Register (Work Diary) on the site, containing detailed daily reports in the template specified and/or approved by the Contractor's representative (either the Construction/Project Manager or the Site Manager) and approved by the Supervisor, including at least the following information:
- (a) weather conditions, interruptions of work owing to inclement weather, hours of work, number and type of workmen employed on the site, materials supplied, equipment in use, equipment not in working order, tests carried out in situ, samples dispatched, unforeseen circumstances, safety, health and welfare of persons and damage to property, progress of the Works, as well as progress of the Works orders given to the Contractor;
 - (b) detailed statements of all the quantitative and qualitative elements of the work done and the supplies delivered and used, capable of being checked on the site and relevant in calculating payments to be made to the Contractor;
 - (c) photographic records of the interventions including all restoration works and fixing of conduits/ cables etc during the lighting system installation, and photographic records of the interventions as well as the state of the structures to be restored through this

tender prior to the commencement of works. The photographs shall include records of any archaeological, historical, etc evidence discovered during the course of works; detailed mapping of all interventions carried out. The interventions shall be carefully mapped out in conformity to approved standards and conventions as agreed with and approved by the Supervisor in charge. This mapping shall be submitted to the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge/or Supervisor in digital format (Version ACAD 2009 or compliant) and 2 colour printed copies; copies of method statement reports, construction management plans and updated programmes of works as specified in this document and approved by the Supervisor.

This Work Register shall be made on daily basis and take the form of a bound document with an original and two copies for each day. The original shall be filled out by the Contractor, who shall sign it, then reviewed by the Supervisor, who shall add his comments, if necessary, and countersign it. One copy shall be kept by the Supervisor for its own record.

Entries made in the work register as work progresses shall be signed by the Contractor and countersigned by the Supervisor or his representative. When the Supervisor reviews each page, he shall add his comments if necessary, to draw attention to deficiencies in the Works or to give warning of difficulties that may arise from the Contractors method of working. He may also instruct in this Work Register that work shall stop in certain circumstances and the Contractor shall take appropriate action immediately. Such instructions shall be followed up by Administrative Orders. If the Contractor objects, he shall communicate his views to the Supervisor within 15 days following the date on which the entry or the statements objected to are recorded. Should he fail to countersign or to submit his views within the period allowed, the Contractor shall be deemed to agree with the notes shown in the register. The Supervisor may examine the work register at any time and may make or receive a copy of entries which he considers necessary for his own record.

Article 38: Origin

38.1 No derogation to the rules of origin is authorised.

Article 39: Quality of Works and Materials

39.2 All designs, components, materials, and restoration interventions/methodologies shall be submitted to the Supervisor for written preliminary technical approval, prior to their implementation or procurement. All requests and documentation must be submitted with 10 calendar days prior to execution of works on site.

Article 40: Inspection and Testing

40.2 As specified in the General Conditions.

Article 42: Ownership of Plants and Materials

42.2 All equipment, temporary works, plant and materials on site owned by the Contractor or by any company in which the Contractor has a controlling interest shall, for the duration of the execution of the works be

a) Vested in the Contracting Authority

Article 43: Payments: General Principles

43.1 Payments will be made in Euro.

Payments shall be authorized by the Contracting Authority, and paid by the Żabbar Parish.

Payment Schedule		
Interim Payments	As per measured works	95% of contract value

Retention Monies	As per payment schedule in Clause 45.2 of the Special Conditions	5% of contract value
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43.3 As per General Conditions.

Article 44: Pre-financing

Not applicable.

Article 45: Retention Monies

45.2 The sum of money retained from the interim payments shall be of 5%. This sum shall be paid upon submission of an equivalent retention bank guarantee (issued in the form provided in this tender document) by the Contractor to the Contracting Authority when issuing the Provisional Acceptance Certificate as specified in Article 57. The bank guarantee will be released upon issuing of the final acceptance of the works as per Article 58. The said retention guarantee shall be released only after the conditions requested under Art 58 are satisfied. The retention guarantee will be released within 45 days from when the Final Acceptance Certificate is issued.

Article 46: Price Revision

46.1 Tender prices are fixed and not subject to revision with the exception of that resulting from causes listed under Article 46.3 of the General Conditions.

46.2 Where prices may be revised under the contract, such revision shall take into account modifications in the prices of significant local or external elements which served as a basis for the calculation of the tender price, such as manpower, services, materials and supplies, as well as charges laid down by law or regulation.

46.3 As per General Conditions

Article 47: Measurement

47.2 The works shall be measured as detailed in the Bill of Quantities, and as specified in the appropriate clauses in the Technical Specifications - Section 4. The appointed contractor shall satisfy the Supervisor that the materials are such as specified or equivalent.

Article 48: Interim Payments

48.1 Interim Payments of sums due for the executed and provisionally accepted works shall be authorized by the Contracting Authority and payment will be issued against a valid invoice after works in accordance to quality and progress of works. The retention shall be released in accordance to Clause 45.2 of these Special Conditions. The Contractor shall submit his claim for progress payments to the Contracting Authority in writing. Such claims are to be supported by evaluation of the works executed and materials installed on site and show the value of the permanent works executed by him up to the end of the month. All claims shall be evaluated by the Contracting Authority in relation to the Bills of Quantities and Contract Rates and documentation produced by the Contractor and on the basis that such works have been executed in accordance with the Contract Documents and to the satisfaction of the Contracting Authority. Provided the Contracting Authority agrees with the statement, the relevant Payment Certificate will be issued.

Article 50: Delayed Payments

50.1 The Contracting Authority shall pay the contractor sums due within 60 days of the date on which an admissible payment is registered, in accordance with Article 43 of these Special Conditions. This period shall begin to run from the approval of these documents by the competent department referred to in Article 43.1 of these Special Conditions. These

documents shall be approved either expressly or tacitly, in the absence of any written reaction in the 30 days following their receipt accompanied by the requisite documents.

50.2 Once the deadline laid down in Article 50.1 has expired, the Contractor may, within two months of late payment, claim late-payment interest:

- at the rediscount rate applied by the issuing institution of the country of the Contracting Authority;
- on the first day of the month in which the deadline expired, plus two percentage points (2%).

The late-payment interest shall apply to the time which elapses between the date of the payment deadline (exclusive) and the date on which the Contracting Authority's account is debited (inclusive).

Article 56: Partial Acceptance

Not applicable.

Article 57: Provisional Acceptance

57.6 Further to the provisions of Article 57 of the General Conditions, the Provisional Acceptance Certificate can only be issued once all pending snags included in the relevant snag list are appropriately addressed by the Contractor and to the satisfaction of the Supervisor.

Article 58: Maintenance Obligations

58.6 Further to the provisions of Article 58 of the General Conditions, the contractor shall guarantee that works carried out through works specified in this tender document are adequately maintained for a period of 5 years from issuing of the Provisional Acceptance Certificate. The Contractor shall be responsible for **remedying, at his expense, defects and damages** during this period as specified in the General Conditions.

Any remedial works performed during the guarantee period (5 years after completion of ALL works described in this contract) shall be carried out as specified in this document and approved by the Supervisor. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing all suitable means, for obtaining all permissions, and lifting/access platforms etc, and making all the necessary arrangements with all authorities concerned to carry out all the remedial works at any height levels at no extra cost to the Contracting Authority.

Article 66: Dispute Settlement by Litigation

66.1 If no settlement is reached within 120 days of the start of the amicable dispute-settlement procedure, each Party may seek:

- a) either a ruling from a national court, or
- b) an arbitration ruling, in the case where the parties, i.e. the Contracting Authority and the Contractor, by agreement decide to refer the matter to arbitration.

Article 70: Further Additional Clauses

70.1 The Supervisor will organise project management meetings (which may be held in person or on-line) and site meetings. The Contractor's representative must also attend these meetings in order to review the arrangements of future work. The Supervisor shall record the business of these meetings and supply copies of the record to those attending the meeting and Contracting Authority. In the record, responsibilities for actions to be taken shall be in accordance with the contract.

The Contractor's Key Experts must also attend these meetings when requested by the Supervisor and/or the Contracting Authority. The Supervisor shall notify the Contractor of the requirement of a particular Key Expert's attendance at least three (3) days prior to the meeting. The Contractor shall become liable to a penalty of €100 (one hundred euro) for each

occurrence in which a Key Expert fails to attend meetings. Such penalties will be deducted from the next interim payment due.

- 70.2** Following the issue of an administrative order by the Supervisor, the Contractor shall execute the administrative order within the specified deadline. Without prejudice to other penalties which may be due in terms of the Contract, if the Contractor fails to respect the specified deadline for the respective administrative order, the Contractor shall be liable to a penalty for mere delay in execution of the administrative order in the amount of €100 (one hundred euro) for each calendar day following the deadline until the Supervisor certifies the completion of the administrative order, which penalty shall be deducted from the next interim payment.
- 70.3** The Contractor shall be liable to a penalty of €2,000 (two thousand euro) if he fails to abide with any of the conditions of permits for works issued by ERA [Environment and Resources Authority], the PA [Planning Authority] and the BCA [Building and Construction Authority] or any other Malta Government Authority and related to or in connection with this contract. This penalty shall be applied for each occurrence where the result of the non-compliance is irreversible. In case the effects and results of the non-compliance are reversible the Contractor shall be liable to a penalty of €1,000 per calendar day commencing from the deadline set by the Supervisor to complete the remedial works. The reversibility of the breach of permit conditions shall be determined by the Supervisor. The penalties in this Article shall apply without prejudice to the other penalties that may be issued by the Planning Authority and/or other Governmental Entities. Penalties will be deducted with the next interim payment due.
- 70.4** The Contractor shall be liable to a penalty of €300 (three hundred euro) for each occurrence when the Contractor fails to abide by good housekeeping. The project supervisor will issue an administrative order and failure to abide to such instructions will result in the application of the above-mentioned penalty.

SECTION 4 - SPECIFICATIONS/TERMS OF REFERENCE (Note 3)

Note:

Where in this tender document a standard is quoted, it is to be understood that the Contracting Authority will accept equivalent standards. However, it will be the responsibility of the respective bidders to prove that the standards they quoted are equivalent to the standards requested by the Contracting Authority.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

A General Site Management Practice

Main Scope of works

The main scope of the Tender is the restoration works of the drum, dome and lantern of the parish church of Ħaż-Żabbar dedicated to Our Lady of Graces. Tender includes also the restoration of the deffun layer on the roof areas of the church. Tender includes also the installation of a new lighting system for the dome and lantern.

Liaison

- A.1 The Contractor shall liaise and co-operate with the project Supervisor and architect and civil engineer in charge for all the matters regarding access, logistics, monitoring, and assistance during the execution of the works.

The Contactor shall be responsible for all traffic management and road closures that are required for the hoisting of materials, scaffolding and equipment on the roof of the church. Permits and Wardens for these operations are the responsibility of the Contractor. No storage of materials should be left on the parvis at any time.

No works will be carried out from the mid-August to mid-September due to the village feast.

Moreover, no hoisting works from the parvis shall be done during funerals and marriages and other critical dates including Holy Week, and other important dates as directed by the Archpriest of Zabbar.

Co-ordination of Services

- A.2 The Contractor shall co-ordinate with telecommunication companies the shifting of mobile telephone antennae and other equipment from the drum of the dome.

Access

- A.3 The Contractor shall take all the necessary steps to ensure that the roof of the parish church, external areas and access roads are left clean and tidy during all stages of the work, to the satisfaction of the Project Supervisor in charge.

Moreover, it is of utmost importance that access to the church needs to be permitted at all times and therefore, the works have to be phased in such a way to allow access through any one of the access doors of the church. Works within the central area of the parvis should be

kept to a minimum and temporary provisions should be done in order to still allow access through the main doorway for funerals and marriages, and other critical weeks such as the Holy Week, the First Holy communion and other important dates as directed by the Archpriest of Zabbar.

Method Statement and Programme of Works

- A.4 Apart from the **Preliminary Method Statement** and the **Programme of Works** to be submitted by the bidder with the tender document, the successful bidder shall be required to submit **detailed Method Statement together with a Programme of Works, and Construction Management Plan** prior to commencement of works and monthly or as requested by the Contracting Authority's Supervisor. The **preliminary Method Statement** shall include a **Risk Assessment**, as referred to in this document. It shall also detail site logistics and plant locations. The Contractor shall consider the problems of access into the site, and in particular the needs to maintain access to the site for both visitors as well as other contractors and service utility personnel.
- A.5 The **detailed Programme of Works, (Gantt chart)** shall identify each activity, indicating the dates when works in their various phases would be undertaken, for approval of the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor in charge.
- A.6 The Programme of Works shall be updated monthly or whenever required by the Contracting Authority's project supervisor, to be in line with the progress of the actual Works. The Programme of Works shall be accompanied by enough data and information together with all the necessary details of constructional plant, required labour force, etc. Should the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor consider any alteration in or addition to the Programme as submitted, the Contractor shall conform therewith without additional cost to the Contracting Authority.
- A.7 The submission to and approval by the Project Supervisor of such Programme of Works or the furnishing of such particulars shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his/her duties or responsibilities under the Contract.

Housekeeping

- A.8 Storage areas for materials, plant and construction waste shall be enclosed with secure hoarding; the different areas for materials, waste and staff facilities will also be fenced in for security, for the protection of the public, as well as to reduce, visual impact. Construction waste shall not be allowed to accumulate on the roof of the church and should be removed periodically. The Contractor shall endeavour to locate the storage and stockpile areas on load bearing walls in order to avoid overloading onto the barrel-vaulted roof.
- A.9 Rainwater run-off shall be channelled to setting ponds that will allow the separation of the silt from the clear water. Sludge will be collected regularly using mobile suction pumps and will be deposited at an approval dumping site.
- A.10 The disposal of hazardous waste shall be carried out in accordance with procedures approved by the Environmental and Resources Authority (ERA). Any hazardous material shall be notified to the ERA and shall be transported in accordance with the relevant Maltese Legislation. Relevant hazardous wastes include, but are not limited to, petroleum tank bottom sludge, waste acidic or alkaline solutions, wastes containing metals, waste hydraulic, engine, or bilge oils, degreasing agents or solvents, discarded equipment containing PCBs or asbestos, waste explosives, batteries and accumulators, soil, stone or construction and demolition waste containing dangerous substances, and insulation material containing asbestos.
- A.11 Sanitary waste during the construction phase shall be disposed of chemically.
- A.12 Burning of waste plastics, wood or any other material on site shall not be allowed.

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- A.13 All activities producing dust shall be controlled, and measures such as spraying with water shall be used to ensure that the emitted dust is minimised. Dust-laden materials shall be removed from the site and transported through public thoroughfares, only after thorough watering before leaving the site. Dust covers, of appropriate material, properly secured along all sides, shall be used on all open-topped vehicles used for the transportation of rubbish or debris from the site.
- A.14 Wash-down facilities may need to be installed at the designated exit of the site of the works, to minimize any dust carried by construction vehicles on the public roads, unless it can be shown that the Contractor can otherwise control the dust carried by his vehicles. Wash-down facilities shall normally consist of a power washer, surface gutters and a system of interconnected reservoirs underlying the washing area, so as to allow construction vehicles, leaving the site, to be washed-down. The water from the wash-down should flow through the gutters into the underground reservoirs, and clear water will overflow from one compartment into the next, depositing the silt load. A submersible pump will recycle the water from the last compartment and feed it to the power washer. Sludge will be collected regularly using mobile suction pump, mixed with the excavated debris to remove excess water, and disposed of with the same excavated material.
- A.15 All plant shall be operated with any relevant doors closed and shall be fitted with silencers and noise suppressors. All plant and site operations will be required to conform to local legislation, in particular, EN ISO 11690, EN 12096, EN 28662, EN ISO 10819, EN ISO 8662. The Contractor shall select and utilise methods of working, and items of plant, so that the maximum measured ground vibrations do not exceed a peak particle velocity of 3mm per second at any occupied property, and 5mm per second at other properties, or any other values indicated by the relevant Authorities. Noise levels at the perimeter of the site shall not exceed 70dB, or the value indicated by the relevant Authorities.
- A.16 Any chemical drums that may need to be on site shall be stored on impervious surfaces in designated bunded areas. Oil tanks shall be similarly stored. The bunds shall have a capacity equal to 110% of the volume of the largest drum. Since the bunds are meant to cater for operational leakages and spills, this is considered as sufficient. The bunds shall have no drains, and provision shall be made for pumping out rainwater. Filling and vent pipe-work shall be located inside the bund. The bunds shall be available for inspection. Empty drums shall be stored in a similar fashion, in separate areas, and shall be safely disposed of in accordance with the arrangements made with the Environment Protection Department.
- A.17 Oil drip trays shall be used under small static plant, such as pumps and compressors. These trays shall be open to inspection and spent oil shall be disposed of in accordance with the arrangements made with the Environment and Resources Authority. Maintenance areas for the construction plant shall be indicated in the Contractor's Construction Management Plan. Disposal procedures shall be as instructed by the Environment Protection Department. The Contractor shall be required to install settling ponds to stop oil-contaminated, or silt-laden, wastewater, (including rainwater), from finding its way into the surrounding roads.
- A.18 The Contractor shall take all necessary procedures to control energy use on site. Site lighting shall be, as much as possible, low energy, or energy-efficient, light fixtures, and shall be downward pointing and shielded to avoid unnecessary light loss and light pollution.
- A.19 The Contractor shall comply with and fulfil all obligations imposed by Article 19 of the Police Laws and shall give all notices, obtain all permits, pay all fees that may be lawfully demanded by Public Officers in respect of works and comply with all requirements of the Law and any Lawful Authority.
- Notice to authorities**
- A.20 The Contractor shall give all necessary notices to authorities concerned and shall allow them facilities for removing any fixtures, fittings, or services, which may belong to them.

Heavy vehicles

- A.21 The use of heavy construction vehicles entering the centre of Żabbar in connection with this project shall be limited to the minimum. Moreover, it is important that closing of the piazza or traffic within this heavy trafficked area should be kept to the absolute minimum.

Materials

- A.22 All materials and methods of construction shall be in the form and nature specified herein and/or as indicated in the drawings, to the satisfaction of the Contracting Authority's Architect in-Charge. All materials and methods (except where otherwise stated) shall conform to the relevant British Standard Specification or its European equivalent.

Samples and tests

- A.23 During the course of works, the Project Supervisor in charge reserves the right to take samples or carry out specialised tests on site. In specific cases, analysis/tests on samples elevated may take significant time to be completed, in which case, the Project Supervisor in charge may request suspension of all or part of the activities being carried out by the Contractor. Unless such tests/analysis are being carried out due to any negligence, bad workmanship, etc. from the Contractor's side, the Contracting Authority or his/her representative may opt to prolong the completion period as detailed in tender document. Should, however, the need for such tests arise due to any negligence, bad workmanship, etc. by the Contractor, expenses incurred in the carrying of such tests will be deducted from payments due to the Contractor. In the Period of Execution of the work the Contractor will have to factor in such tests.

Works to be carried out by other entities/or contractors

- A.24 During the course of works, Project Supervisor may:
- a) Assign other contractors/personnel to contemporarily carry out works on other areas of the building not included in this tender document.
 - b) Appoint personnel to carry out tests, etc. on any material within this tender as deemed necessary by the Project Supervisor in charge, on sections of the building covered by this tender document.
 - c) In all cases, the Contractor will be expected to be co-operative and allow the use of his scaffolding and/or other facilities available on site for the efficient execution of the above-mentioned works. The same Contractor will not be entitled to any compensation (financial or otherwise) for these services, etc.

Clearance of site

- A.25 Each trade is to make good after itself and provision for such work shall be made in respective rates.
- A.26 During the execution of the works, the Contractor shall keep the site reasonably free from all unnecessary obstruction and shall store or dispose of any Contractor's equipment and surplus materials and clear away and remove from the site any wreckage, rubbish or temporary works no longer required.
- A.27 On completion of the Works, the Contractor shall clear away and remove from site all Contractor's equipment, surplus material, rubbish and temporary works of every kind, and leave such part of the site and works clean and in a workmanlike condition to the satisfaction of the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor in charge.

Construction Management Plan

- A.28 The Construction Management Plan shall be compiled to show how access to the site will be managed, how security and safety of the buildings will be guaranteed, and how building material and building waste will be handled to ensure minimum impact. It will also detail

site logistics and plant locations, and equipment etc. to be used in the execution of works indicating the Contractor's endeavours to carry out the works requested by the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor in charge.

A.29 The Contractor shall consider the problems of access into the site, and the existing physical site constraints, the need to maintain safe vehicular and pedestrian access in and around the church.

It shall show in particular:

- The Access Plan - All site access points for workers, plant and machinery
- Storage areas for materials and plant and how this will be enclosed to avoid disturbance to the church users and pedestrians.
- A detailed Programme of Works, (Gantt chart), indicating the dates when works in their various phases would be undertaken and broken down into more detail for each activity of each phase, for approval of the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor in Charge.
- Adequate and suitable provision to reduce dust nuisance during all phases of the works.
- Protection measures for the underlying building and adjoining buildings.
- Measures for the safety and continued operation of underlying existing activities.
- The location of disposal sites for material from demolition and excavation, and the means and routing of transport to disposal sites.
- The measures to be undertaken in adverse weather conditions.

The submission to and approval by the Contracting Authority's Project Supervisor in charge of such Programme or the furnishing of such particulars shall not relieve the Contractor of any of his/her duties or responsibilities under the Contract.

Health and Safety Provisions

Safety Officer

A.30 The Contractor shall appoint his Health and Safety (H&S) Officer to ensure compliance with Legal Notice 52/2025 (S.L.646.27). The H&S shall amongst other things implement all regulations and directions given in order to achieve the objectives of the Health and Safety Plan, as well as ensure the certification of scaffolding, hoists and any other equipment/machinery to be used on the site of works as fit for the intended works and immediately submit them to the Contracting Authority. The Contractor shall be obliged to immediately carry out any actions recommended by the Contracting Authority's H&S Project Supervisor. Continuous liaison and communication should be kept between the Contractor's H&S Officer and the H&S Project Supervisor appointed by the Contracting Authority in order to have the best smooth project progress.

The Contracting Authority reserves the right to request the Contractor to substitute the appointed H&S Officer if in the opinion of the Contracting Authority he/she is not fulfilling his/her role properly.

General Hazards

A.31 The following hazards have been identified:

- a) Electrocution from electricity services fixed to the various areas within the church or by the services and equipment being used and fixed on site of works;
- b) Workers falling from scaffolding, or from heights on existing buildings;
- c) Noise and dust production as a result of the works outlined in this document;
- d) Workers crushed by collapse of structures and/or scaffolding;
- e) Full or partial collapse of scaffolding due to adverse weather conditions.
- f) Church goers/passersby injured by material falling from scaffolding or due to areas not adequately hoarded.

Risk Mitigation Measures

A.32 The following measures are recommended to minimise risks on site:

- a) Clear delineation of plant movement areas;
- b) Double checks on possible existence of electrical cables - clear delineation of known services;
- c) Provision of sturdy work platforms/scaffolding, and guide rails at unprotected edges of existing buildings;
- d) Creation of ramps and temporary access to any areas to avoid any tripping of the pedestrians;
- e) Use of plant with limited noise emission;
- f) Establishing clear procedural rules during overhead material handling;
- g) Enforcement of hard hats.

Provisions for safe practice

A.33 The following provisions shall be made, without limiting, in any way, other provisions that the Contractor may deem necessary in order to render the Site and the Work safe:

- a) Where there is an imminent danger to the safety of workers, the Contractor shall take immediate steps to stop the operation and evacuate workers as appropriate;
- b) **Secure fencing, to prevent unauthorised access to the active work areas;**
- c) A Notice, giving information on the specific hazards, and on the availability of emergency assistance, shall be clearly displayed in a position such that those working on site can read it as well as those affected by the Site;
- d) Routes for the movement of vehicular traffic around the place of work shall be clearly delineated. These routes shall be separated from the areas subject to overhead movements;
- e) Escape routes and means of escape shall always be kept clear;
- f) Existing services, both overhead and underground, within the work site and immediately surrounding the work site, shall be identified, the respective utility companies contacted for information and disconnected/made safe;
- g) Special attention shall be given to lifting, slewing and overhead handling operations to avoid public access areas;
- h) The Contractor shall take appropriate measures, or shall use the appropriate means and mechanical equipment, in order to avoid the need for the manual handling of loads by workers;
- i) All openings through which workers are liable to fall shall be kept effectively covered or fenced and marked in the most appropriate manner;
- j) Where natural lighting is not adequate to ensure safe working conditions, the Contractor shall provide adequate and suitable lighting, including portable lighting when appropriate, at the Site of work;
- k) Guard-rails and toe-boards shall be provided to protect workers from falling from elevated workplaces; alternatively, adequate safety nets or safety sheets shall be erected, made fast and maintained, or adequate safety harnesses shall be provided and used;
- l) Hoist shafts shall be enclosed with rigid panels or adequate fencing at ground level on all sides;
- m) The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all persons on the Site, whether the Contractor's employees or otherwise, wear the necessary personal protective clothing at all stages;

- n) The Contracting Authority's Engineer shall have the right to send away any of the Contractor's employees, or of his Sub-Contractors, or otherwise doing work on the site, if they do not comply with these requirements.

Fire Outbreak

A.34 The Contractor shall take all appropriate measures to:

- a) Avoid the risk of fire;
- b) Control quickly and efficiently any outbreak of fire;
- c) Bring about a quick and safe evacuation of persons.

Protective Clothing and Equipment

A.35 The Contractor shall provide the following:

- a) Safety helmets or hard hats to protect the head from injury resulting from falling or flying objects, or from striking against objects or structures.
- b) Goggles, a screen, a face shield or other suitable device when likely to be exposed to eye or face injury from airborne dusts or flying particles, dangerous substances, harmful heat, light or other radiation, and in particular during welding, flame cutting, or other hazardous work;
- c) Protective gloves and suitable protective clothing to protect hands or the whole body when exposed to heat radiation or while handling hot, hazardous or other substances such as poultice packs which might cause injury to the skin;
- d) Footwear of an appropriate type when employed at places where there is the likelihood of exposure to adverse conditions, or of injury from falling or crushing objects, hot or hazardous substances, sharp-edged tools or nails;
- e) Respiratory protective equipment, suitable for the working environment when workers cannot be protected against airborne dust, vapours or gases by ventilation or other means;
- f) Safety harnesses with independently secured lifelines where protection against falls cannot be provided by other appropriate means.
- g) Waterproof clothing and head coverings when working in adverse weather conditions.

Storage of Materials

A.36 The Contractor shall ensure:

- a) A safe, sufficient and suitable storage for flammable liquids, solids and gases such as ethyl silicates and/or fuels.
- b) Storage areas for flammable liquids, solids and gases shall be rendered secure against trespassers.
- c) Smoking shall be prohibited and "No Smoking" notices of appropriate design and shape shall be prominently displayed in all spaces containing readily combustible or flammable materials.
- d) Combustible material such as scrap wood or plastics, oily/greasy waste, sawdust or packing material shall not be allowed to accumulate in places of work but should be kept in closed metal containers in a safe place.

Lifting Equipment

A.37 The Contractor shall ensure:

- a) Any lifting gear or equipment intended for lifting shall not be loaded beyond its safe working load or loads as specified by the manufacturer.
- b) No person shall be raised, lowered or carried by a lifting appliance unless it is constructed, installed and used for that purpose, except in an emergency situation.

- c) Every platform or receptacle used for hoisting any loose material shall be so enclosed as to prevent the fall of any of the material.
- d) Any equipment with wheels, placed directly on a platform for raising or lowering, shall be so secured so that they cannot move, and the platform shall be enclosed as necessary to prevent the fall of the contents.

‘Housekeeping’ Programme

A.38 The Contractor shall ensure:

- a) A suitable “housekeeping” programme shall be established and be continuously implemented on the Site.
- b) Areas within the Site, which are liable to become slippery, because of oil or other causes, shall be regularly cleaned up, or strewn with sand or sawdust.
- c) Provisions for the proper storage of materials and equipment, and for the removal of scrap, waste and debris at appropriate intervals, shall be carried out.
- d) Loose materials that are not required for use shall not be placed or allowed to accumulate on the site, to obstruct means of access to, and egress from, places of work and passageways.

Machinery and Equipment

A.39

The Contractor shall ensure:

- a) All manual tools, pneumatic tools, electrical tools, etc. shall be suitable for the work to be carried out, shall conform to approved standards and regulations, shall be safe and such that they can be operated without risk to health.
- b) They shall be provided with protective guards, shields or other devices as appropriate, which shall be maintained regularly, which shall be equipped, where applicable, with an extraction system which shall be as close as possible to any source of the dust, and which sucks away from the breathing zone, not through it, shall be fitted with shock absorbing materials, and be fitted with noise control protection devices at source to reduce as much as possible noise exposure.
- c) Only insulated or non-conducting tools shall be used on or near live electrical installations if there is any risk of electrical shock. Only non-sparking tools shall be used near or in the presence of flammable or explosive dust or vapour.
- d) Operating triggers on portable pneumatic tools shall be so placed as to minimize the risk of accidental starting of the machine, and so arranged as to close the air inlet valve automatically when the pressure of the operator’s hand is removed. Hose and hose connections for compressed-air supply to portable pneumatic tools shall be designed for the pressure and service for which they are intended, fastened securely to the pipe outlet, and equipped with a safety chain, as appropriate. Pneumatic shock tools shall be equipped with safety clips or retainers to prevent dies and tools from being accidentally expelled from the barrel. Pneumatic tools shall be disconnected from power and the pressure in hose lines released before any adjustments or repairs are made.
- e) Portable electric tools shall generally be used on reduced voltage to avoid as far as possible the risk of lethal shock. All electrical tools shall be earthed, unless they are “all insulated” or “double insulated” tools which do not require an earth. Earthing shall be incorporated in metallic cases, and as a safeguard against damaged cables, where wires enter the tool. Electric tools shall be fitted with protection guards that are regularly maintained for their effectiveness. Power cables to electrical tools shall be armoured and/or covered in thick flexible rubber, and socket outlets shall be of special design for outdoor use, and protected by a residual current circuit breaker.
- f) All electrical tools shall receive inspection and maintenance on a regular basis by a competent electrician, and complete records kept.

- g) The cables of portable electrical lighting equipment shall be of adequate size and characteristics for the power requirements and of adequate mechanical strength to withstand severe conditions in construction operations.
- h) All vehicles shall be of good design and construction, taking into account established ergonomic principles, particularly with reference to the seat; they shall be maintained in good working order, shall be used with due regard to health and safety, by workers who have received appropriate training.
- i) Where appropriate, earth-moving or materials-handling equipment shall be fitted with structures designed to protect the operator from being crushed should the machine overturn, and from falling material.
- j) All vehicles and earth-moving or materials-handling equipment shall be fitted with a plate indicating the gross laden weight; the maximum axle weight or, in the case of caterpillar equipment, ground pressure.
- k) Plant, machinery and equipment shall be switched off when not in use and isolated before any major adjustment, cleaning or maintenance is performed. Where trailing cables or hose pipes are used, they shall be kept as short as practicable, be mechanically protected and not be allowed to create a safety hazard.
- l) Mobile high-pressure compressor plants and equipment shall be examined, tested and certified annually by a mechanical Engineer having a warrant to practice his profession.
- m) Portable compressors shall be fitted with a double adjustable tow-bar and jockey wheel. When the plant/equipment is in operation, wheel chocks shall be installed. The wheels must be fitted with brakes that are operated automatically via a handbrake for parking purposes.
- n) Only competent persons shall operate and maintain such plant and equipment.

A. 40 Personnel

The Contractor shall employ the Key Experts identified hereunder for the whole duration of the Contract. The said Key Experts shall be bound to fulfil the requirements and roles being listed hereunder:

Where this may be feasible, the same person may be nominated to cover more than one of the mentioned roles, provided that all the qualifications and skills for the said positions are met by this same person. Should this be the case, it is to be clearly stated in the key experts Form.

Public employees may be recruited as key experts as long as it is ascertained through the attached self-declaration that they do not fall in any of the provisions laid down in the Public Administration Act - Chapter 497 of the Laws of Malta (First Schedule Code of Ethics Article 5). This self-declaration is to be endorsed by all Key Experts (who are also Public Employees).

Key Expert 1: Warranted Perit 'Arkitett' / Perit 'Arkitett u Inġinier Ċivili' as per Chapter 622 Periti Act, holding a valid warrant issued by the Periti Warranting Board enabling him/her to practice locally.

In case the proposed key expert is a Warranted Architect in another country which is not Malta and is not yet in possession of a formal approval to practice the relevant profession in Malta, one must complete and submit the Professional Declaration Form included with the Technical Offer Form.

In case of award, the Contractor shall provide the Contracting Authority (CA) with the necessary valid documentation which attests that the proposed Key Expert has been duly authorised by the relevant official body to operate the requested and indicated profession in Malta and that the aforementioned documentation shall be made available to the CA within one (1) month from notification of contract award (letter to successful bidder) date but before the start of any works.

Note: Warrant number to be declared and copy of warrant provided.

The role of the Perit is to also assist in the technical supervision and co-ordination as well as to ensure that the quality of the work is as requested by the Contracting Authority and the Supervisor, that is:

- (i) to prepare and carryout design drawings, calculations as may be required for the execution of the contract works;
- (ii) to instruct and guide the Contractor personnel in general and in specific restoration interventions on masonry, timber and any other items to be restored on-site.
- (iii) to attend progress meetings;
- (iv) to liaise with the Contracting Authority Supervisor;
- (v) to certify all materials and to carry out the necessary quality assurance on the materials and workmanship on site;
- (vi) to certify works carried out on-site.

Key Expert 2: Resident Works/Site Manager in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution, at MQF Level 4 or equivalent, in (select as appropriate) Construction or Civil Engineering or in M&E Installations or in a comparable professional qualification.

Note: A copy of the qualification is to be provided.

The Resident Works/Site Manager shall be responsible for the works - to oversee and co-ordinate the works with the architect in charge of the project. He or she shall act as a single point contact for the duration of works and shall be responsible for on-site works.

The role/responsibilities of the resident site manager/foreman shall be as follows:

- (i) Carry out day-to-day management of the site;
- (ii) Ensure that all workers are carrying out the works as instructed;
- (iii) Ensure the sourcing, delivery and availability of all materials and tools in a timely manner;
- (iv) Carry out coordination between all key personnel, Contracting Authority, Health and Safety, utility stakeholders, etc.;
- (v) Fill up daily record sheets of ongoing works on site;
- (vi) Assist in the measurement of works.

It is to be understood that the Works/Site Manager shall be on the site of works at all times. The Resident Works/Site Manager will take on the responsibility of Site Manager for these works as per Legal Notice 295 of 2007 and shall be declared as such with the Planning Authority, the Building and Construction Agency and any other regulatory body.

Key Expert 3: Stone Conservator - Restorer in possession of a valid Warrant issued by the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi as per Chapter 445 Cultural Heritage Act.

Conservator-Restorer must also hold a valid practicing certificate enabling him/her to practise locally in the area of specialisation: STONE.

Note: Warrant number to be declared and copy of the warrant and the practicing certificate provided.

If by the closing date of the tender the nominated Conservator/Restorer is still not in possession of a Warrant to practice the profession of Conservator/Restorer in the mentioned area of specialisation, the Contractor can submit either:

- (i) proof that an application for the award of a Warrant to practice the profession of a Conservator/Restorer in terms of Article 29 and Article 30 of the Cultural Heritage Act Chapter 445 was submitted and is under consideration by the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi.

- (ii) proof that an application for a Temporary Warrant to practice the profession of a Conservator/Restorer in terms of Article 33 of the Cultural Heritage Act Chapter 445 was submitted and is under consideration by the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi.

In case of award, the Contractor shall provide the Contracting Authority (CA) with the necessary valid documentation which attests that the proposed Key Expert has been duly authorised by the relevant official body to operate the requested and indicated profession in Malta and that the aforementioned documentation shall be made available to the CA within one (1) month from notification of contract award (letter to successful bidder) date but before the start of any works.

The role/responsibilities of the stone conservator/restorer shall be as follows:

- (i) Operate in abidance with the Code of Ethics and Guidelines of Practice of the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi as published on the website of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage.
- (ii) Assume full responsibility for the execution of ALL restoration interventions.
- (iii) Provide technical assistance to the Supervisor or his representative, and the Restoration Technician in all restoration interventions and not just limited to sensitive or specialized assessments and interventions.
- (iv) Be on the site of works regularly and attend on site weekly meetings with the Supervisor or his/her representative with the intent of planning/managing/supervising the execution of restoration interventions for the week ahead.
- (v) Must personally execute delicate/specialised restoration interventions as identified by the Supervisor or his representative including but not limited to the execution of tests; pointing/cleaning trials and interventions, lime/epoxy injections including stone fabric pinning and consolidation interventions, reconstruction/replacement of missing stone elements in stone/mortar and any other conservation interventions that may be required.

Key Expert 4: Restoration Technician in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution, at MQF Level 4 or equivalent, in masonry heritage skills or equivalent in restoration works of a similar nature.

Technician must also be in possession of the Heritage Skills Certificate as per Article 32 - Chapter 445 Cultural Heritage Act that has been formally issued by the Bord tal-Warrants tar-Restawraturi.

Through his/her CV, the Key Expert must demonstrate knowledge of relevant evidence-based research in their area of expertise.

Note: Certificate number to be declared and copy of the certificate provided. A copy of the qualification is also required.

If by the closing date of the tender the nominated Restoration Technician is still not in possession of a Heritage Skills Certificate in the mentioned area of specialisation, the following can be submitted:

- (i) proof that an application for the award of a Heritage Skills certificate in terms of Article 32 of the Cultural Heritage Act Chapter 445 was submitted and is under consideration by the Bord tal-Warrant tar-Restawraturi.

In this case, in case of award the Contractor shall provide the Contracting Authority (CA) with the necessary said Heritage Skill Certificate within one (1) month from notification of contract award (letter to successful bidder) date but before the start of any works.

The role/responsibilities of the restoration technician shall be as follows:

- (i) Being familiar with the materials and restoration methodologies explained in the specifications so as to be able to take a leading role in the carrying out of these restoration interventions on site as directed by the conservator.
- (ii) Personal presence on the site of works at ALL times during the supervised execution of all restoration interventions.

- (iii) Carrying out stone cleaning interventions including dry and wet brushing, poulticing, de-salination, micro blasting works;
- (iv) Executing pointing and plastic repair works or any other works involving mortars;
- (v) Consolidation works of masonry using consolidants specified by the Supervisor;
- (vi) Pinning of cracked and missing stonework;
- (vii) Application of velatura;
- (viii) Able to understand and carry out mapping of restoration interventions carried out on drawings.

Key Expert 5: Stone Mason having a paid-up Mason's License issued by the Mason's Licencing Committee as per SL 623.12 enabling him/her to practice locally and included in the register of licenced masons.

Note: License number is to be declared.

The role/ responsibilities of the stone mason shall be as follows:

- (i) Ordering all required stone ensuring it is best quality local stone;
- (ii) Executing and supervising personally all dismantling/construction works/stone replacement in line with best practice in the trade of stone masonry;
- (iii) Propping dangerous structures and conducting repairs, including partial dismantling and re-erection and replacement of missing/ defective stone arches/ blocks/ slabs, whilst taking all the safety measures required;
- (iv) Being responsible for the erection and dismantling of required wooden frameworks and shuttering/ props;
- (v) Handling of special sized stonework (xriek tal-qasba/ važi/ ġebel tal-ordni);
- (vi) Cutting, shaping, smoothening and laying stones including cutting back of existing stone blocks and piecing in interventions;
- (vii) Carrying out any other works applicable to the trade of stone mason as may be deemed necessary during the course of work under this tender.

Key Expert 6: Quantity Surveyor in possession of a Qualification from an educational institution at, MQF Level 3 or equivalent in Construction or Civil Engineering or Quantity Surveying.

Note: A copy of the qualification is to be provided.

The role/responsibilities of the Quantity Surveyor shall be as follows:

- (i) Take regular ongoing measurement of the works in liaison with the Contracting Authority's Quantity Surveyor;
- (ii) Act as a single point contact for measurements for the duration of works;
- (iii) Liaise with the Contracting Authority's Supervisor and Quantity Surveyor;
- (iv) Prepare bill of quantities for the measured works, interim and final requests for payments;
- (v) Requests for modifications and submission of the total amount of contract works.

Key Expert 7: Occupational Health and Safety Officer (OHSO) who must be registered with the OHSa (Malta) as a 'Competent Person'.

Person taking up the role must be featuring in the list of registered competent persons on <https://www.ohsa.mt/competent>.

The role/responsibilities of the Occupational Health and Safety Officer (OHSO) shall be as follows:

- (i) Drafting Risk-Assessments for the site before any work is to be undertaken;

- (ii) Liaise with contractor and OHSA department regarding any issue arising from a health and safety nature;
- (iii) Regularly inspecting the site (1 inspection/week) and enforcing health and safety regulations for ALL personnel present on site and to send the weekly report to the H&S Project Supervisor for review and approval;
- (iv) Ensuring certification for all scaffolding, equipment/machinery present on-site is successfully carried out;
- (v) Ensuring compliance with Legal Notice 52/2025 Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act (CAP.646) Work Place (Minimum Health and Safety Requirements for Works at Construction Sites) Regulations 2025 and any subsequent updates.

Key Expert 8 - A Warranted Electrical Engineer, with an MQF Level 6 and having at least two years experience in similar projects.

Note: Warrant number to be declared and copy of warrant provided.

The role of the engineer is to also assist in the technical supervision on the electrical works and co-ordination as well as to ensure that the quality of the work is as requested by the Contracting Authority and the Supervisor, that is:

- (i) to prepare and carryout design drawings, calculations as may be required for the execution of the contract works;
- (ii) to instruct and guide the Contractor personnel in general and in specific electrical needs for the execution of the project;
- (iii) to attend progress meetings;
- (iv) to liaise with the Contracting Authority Supervisor;
- (v) to certify all materials and to carry out the necessary quality assurance on the materials and workmanship on site;
- (vi) to certify works carried out on-site.

Key Expert 9 - Electrician Holding Licence B, with an MQF level 4 in engineering studies and electricians licence B, and having at least two-year experience in similar projects.

Note: Licence number to be declared and copy of the licence to be provided.

The role/responsibilities of the electrician shall be as follows, but not limited to:

- (i) Being familiar with the materials and fittings being specified so as to be able to take a leading role in the carrying out of electrical works on site as directed by the engineer;
- (ii) Personal presence on the site of works at ALL times during the supervised execution of all electrical works;
- (iii) Responsible for all laying out of the lighting system and during any trials etc.

Contractor shall also ensure:

- a) The Contractor shall assign workers only to employment for which they are suited by level of training, age, state of health and skill, and having ensured that the workers are fully aware of any risks to health or hazards connected with the work, and that they are trained in the precautions necessary to avoid accidents or injury to health. Such training shall be given in a language that is understandable to the workers. The training shall be sustained periodically and shall take into account any new or changed risks to the health and safety of the employees concerned.
- b) When the use of equipment is likely to involve a specific risk to the health or safety of workers, the Contractor shall take the measures necessary to ensure that:
 - (i) the use of equipment is restricted to those persons given the task of using it, and who have been adequately trained for the specific task;
 - (ii) in the case of repairs, modifications, maintenance or servicing, only competent workers are specifically designated to carry out such work;
 - (iii) all operators of construction equipment shall receive basic training as per Code of Practice provisions;
 - (iv) drivers of heavy machinery shall have followed an approved course in relation to the equipment to be used or driven and be in possession of a valid license.

Maintenance

- A.41 All equipment/plant shall be certified to be in a proper working order and shall be operated by trained personnel.

Noise Emissions

- A.42 The Contractor shall ensure:
- a) Noise emission levels from the plant/equipment must conform to approved local standards, EN ISO 11690, Recommended practice for the design of low noise workplaces containing machinery - Part 1: Noise control strategies.
 - b) The exhaust system from any engine used on site must be fitted with a residual silencer.

Cranes

- A.43 The Contractor shall ensure that:
- a) All lifting equipment used on site shall be certified by a warranted Mechanical Engineer every six (6) months, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Occupational Health and Safety Authority.
 - b) Copies of the certificates shall be sent to the H&S Project Supervisor in charge/Project Manager before commencement of work and as necessary.
 - c) Failure to comply or to update these certificates will lead to an automatic penalty.
 - d) Further measures shall be taken to protect cranes against the effects of bad weather and lighting.

Temporary Electrical Installation

- A.44 Any temporary electrical installation on the Site shall meet the requirements of Enemalta and/or local legislation and in particular legal notices/regulations issued by the Ministry for Water and Energy.
- A.45 Any temporary electrical installation shall be certified by an independent warranted electrical Engineer, every three (3) months, and the certificate shall be affixed in a prominent position next to the Main Temporary Switchboard.

B. General Outline of Works

Main scope of works

The main scope of the Tender is the restoration works of the drum, dome and lantern of the parish church of Ħaż-Żabbar dedicated to Our Lady of Graces. Tender includes also the restoration of the deffun layer on the roof areas of the church. Tender includes also the installation of a new lighting system for the dome and lantern.

General responsibilities

The Contractor shall provide all the required materials, tools, instruments and equipment necessary to carry out the works on site. This shall include also all necessary forms of machinery and lifting equipment to carry out all the works on site.

The Contractor shall be responsible for his employees and his equipment and will be held responsible for damages, structural or otherwise, caused, as a consequence of the works in progress, to the surroundings (both public and private property).

During the progress of the works, the Contractor shall, at his own expense, properly dispose of any debris and surplus materials to an authorised waste disposal site, possibly at the end of each working day and shall cause the least possible inconvenience to the surrounding environment. The work shall not be considered to be complete until cleaning of the site is carried out.

The Contractor shall comply with the latest regulations as issued by Transport Malta with regards to the provision and fixing of warning signs at the approach to the works if such warning signs are required for the completion of the works. Should an accident occur as a result of non-compliance with the above, the Contractor shall be held responsible for all consequences and damages. The Contractor shall apply and pay for the necessary permits with the Local Council if such permits are required. Rates for permits, road closure, traffic wardens, etc. shall be factored and included in the BOQ items.

Safety

The Contractor shall take all possible measures to ensure maximum safety for his workers and for all persons who may be within the site during the contract period. Danger areas are to be cordoned off. The Contractor shall comply with the latest health and safety regulations as issued by the OHSa with regards to safety wear for the employees and shall install temporary warning signs of ongoing works. All precautions are to be taken by the Contractor to eliminate danger to the public and to the workmen. All damages to any public or private property on or around the project site and/or persons sustained during the execution of works shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

Protection against fire

The building contains works of art of irreplaceable value. It also contains fixed furniture and other material that may be flammable in nature. The Contractor shall ensure that he takes all necessary precaution to eliminate the risk of fire during the execution of his work.

The Contractor shall ensure that there shall be appropriate fire extinguishers in type and quantity at each exit where the Contractor is working as instructed by the OHSa.

Protection of Works

The Contractor shall protect all works until taken over by the Contracting Authority. The protection of all works shall remain his sole responsibility until official handing over. The warranty period for all works shall commence on issue of the final request for payment certificate.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF WORKS

- B.1 Erect scaffolding against the areas to be restored and neatly cover with a tarpaulin. Given the nature of works, scaffolding may be erected in such a manner as to cover a minimum width of 20 (twenty) metres of the full length of the façades of the dome and drum, however always permitting the scaffolding to overlap at least 5 (five) metres over the already restored sections of the façades of the dome and drum. Allowance to work at the corners should also be made.
- B.2 Using methods approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, remove all redundant cables, water pipes etc and all other ferrous and non-ferrous objects nailed/fixed to structure. Given the friable nature of the deteriorated stone in particular areas, it is important that works be carried out sensitively such as not to dislodge any of the delaminated stone.
- B.3 Break any cement renders and plasters using hand tools taking care not to damage the underlying stonework.
- B.4 Carefully and using only hand tools (no power tools shall be used, unless specifically requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge), remove loose, pointing, cement-based pointing, cement based renders, superficial layers of whitewash identified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge to be removed, and any cement mortar from all joints.

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- B.5 Using a stiff bristle/nylon brush (no wire brushes or power tools shall be used unless specifically requested by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge), carefully dry brush, one section at a time, dirt from stonework and lime renders to be retained, including mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to friable, delaminated stonework. If so deemed necessary, such areas shall be pre-consolidated adopting procedures outlined hereunder.
- B.6 Using a stiff bristle/nylon brush (no wire brushes or power tools shall be used unless specifically specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge), and clean soft water free from salts having a conductivity inferior to 60µS wet brush, one section at a time, dirt from stonework and lime renders to be retained, mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to friable, delaminated stonework. If so deemed necessary, such areas shall be pre-consolidated adopting procedures outlined hereunder.
- B.7 Apply herbicide to remove any vegetation and biocide for the cleaning of biological growth on masonry walls.
- B.8 Rake out all joints and point using hydraulic lime mortar.
- B.9 Break up damaged/missing stone blocks and replace with new stone; Re-instate new with new stone having similar dimensions and configuration. Form joints at back of stone-work to be re-instated, where and as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, ready to receive chemical anchors/ ties. An average of two ties/anchors per metre run shall be introduced on every course, or as otherwise directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- B.10 Grout, using a hydraulic lime-based grout, any interstices resulting between newly re-instated leaf, and original fabric of wall. Grouting shall be carried out at course height intervals.
- B.11 Carefully, and using only delicate manual methods and appropriate hand tools, primarily scalpels, remove as much as is technically possible, layers of black crust (gypsum) from stone surfaces on façade, particularly mouldings, sculptural elements, aperture surrounds etc. where applicable. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to friable, delaminated stonework. If so deemed necessary, such areas shall be pre-consolidated adopting procedures outlined hereunder.
- B.12 Using methods as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge carry out poulticing to areas of walls, including lime renders to be retained, mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. still affected by black crust (gypsum) formation. Poulticing shall be applied in accordance to specifications listed in this document. The procedure shall be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary until the black crust formation has been removed, and a satisfactory level of cleaning is obtained. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship, and/or material.
- B.13 Carefully and where applicable, using only delicate manual methods and appropriate hand tools, primarily micro scalpels, remove, where and as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, layers of lime wash renders and water-based paints. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to friable, delaminated stonework. If so deemed necessary, such areas shall be pre-consolidated adopting procedures outlined hereunder.
- B.14 Carefully and where applicable, using only delicate manual methods and appropriate hand tools, primarily micro scalpels, and where approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge a neutral paint remover as specified in this document, clean the masonry, including

any mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. Care should be taken to ensure that no damage is caused to friable, delaminated stonework. If so deemed necessary, such areas shall be pre-consolidated adopting procedures outlined hereunder.

- B.15 From close, detailed analysis carried out during the progress of work, areas to be consolidated shall be identified, and tests carried out to identify and quantify the salts present in the building fabric. Where levels of salt are considered to exceed acceptable levels, poulticing of the stone shall be carried out to reduce the salt content of the fabric to acceptable levels ready to receive consolidant as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The poulticing procedure shall be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary until the level of salts within the structure is considered acceptable. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship, and/or material.
- B.16 Using appropriate consolidants as specified in this tender document consolidate sections of deteriorated masonry work certified to contain acceptable salts level, and situated away from any rising damp or source of continuous water absorption, to include mouldings, sculptural elements etc. Consolidants used shall be as specified in this document, and shall be applied in such a way as to guarantee an acceptable penetration, exceeding 30mm. The consolidant shall be applied generously and uniformly to the stone surface, until the stone surface is saturated. If so considered necessary, the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge may request that this exercise be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the consolidation exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship, and/or material.
- B.17 Using a fluid lime-based mortar, suitably prepared to the specifications listed in this document, inject in interstices previously consolidated. When injecting, care shall be taken to ensure pressure exerted on delaminated stone sections does not cause the shearing of the same material. In cases where the extent of delamination is such that the layers of stone have become detached, the space resulting between the layers shall be suitably cleaned prior to the application of the injection mortar. Cleaning shall be carried out by low pressure air, conveyed through pipes adequately sized to reach within the interstices, followed by the liberal application of an approved volatile solvent, such as acetone. Using suitable methods designed to ensure a deep penetration, apply the injection mortar within the interstices and cure for a minimum of thirty (30) days, ready to receive lime injection. In cases where the detached material is of considerate dimension, carbon fibre rods, bridging the weaker layers with the stronger fabric, and grouted with the same fluid lime-based mortar shall be introduced. Glass reinforced polyester resin and/or carbon fibre rods shall be inserted such as to be least obtrusive.
- B.18 Using epoxy resins as specified hereunder, having suitable characteristics and viscosity, inject, under pressure, cracked masonry sections previously consolidated. Epoxy injection will be resorted to only for areas where injected fluid lime-based mortar would be inadequate.
- B.19 Using a lime-rich mortar as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, and as detailed in this document, point all open joints on structure, particularly mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. Deep crevices and joints shall be filled up in layers, permitting at least twenty-four hours between the applications of each layer. All pointing shall be left shy from the surface; however, all pointing shall be such as to inhibit any water used during the cleaning process from lodging into the structure.

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- B.20 Using clean, potable soft water free from salts having a conductivity inferior to 60µS, and an approved controlled nebulous pulsating water spray or micro-blasting system as specified in this tender document, and as approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, clean dirt from stone surfaces on structure, particularly mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. or as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The aim of this exercise should be to remove the dirt (soot, etc) from the limestone etc. rather than alter the original patina of the stonework. Any remaining dirt should be removed using approved micro-blasting techniques.
- B.21 Using methods and materials as specified in this document carry out plastic repair to sections of deteriorated/damaged masonry work on any part of the structure, including mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. The material used for the plastic repair shall be as specified in this document.
- B.22 Using methods and materials as specified in this document carry out plastic repair to fill any alveoli formed on any part of the masonry structure, including mouldings, marble plaques, sculptural elements etc. The material used for the plastic repair shall be as specified in this document, and care shall be taken to ensure that each alveolus is filled in individually, taking care to keep the surface of the masonry clean and free from any mortar. All plastic repair shall be formed such as to match adjoining stonework and previous plastic repair, in colour, texture and final profile. The extent of filling of the alveoli shall be determined on site by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge and shall vary to reflect the physiognomy of the deteriorated masonry fabric.
- B.23 Using hand tools, carefully remove all pointing loosened during the cleaning process, and re-point, together with all joints left shy. All pointing shall be carried out as neat as possible. The width of the pointing, should, as far as possible, be kept to the minimum possible. All pointing shall be carried out flush with the surface of the masonry, directing water away from facade.
- B.24 Carefully take up defective/cracked lead sheets present within the dome, the ribs and the lantern dome.
- B.25 Carefully reinstate lead sheets within the dome, the ribs and the lantern dome. Lead sheets have to be applied carefully and bent in order to be able to seam carefully and fixed to the best trade practice.
- B.26 Carefully fix any loose lead sheets using copper fixing nails.
- B.27 Carefully brush and clean the existing dome and ribs from all flaking paint from over the lead sheets using hand tools only.
- B.28 Carefully repaint the areas with the lead sheets using elastomeric compound with two layers paint. Colour to be given by architect and civil engineer in charge.
- B.29 Carefully restore the existing sacrificial lightweight steel panels in front of the stain glass windows including increasing any fixing points and fixing using stainless steel dowels.
- B.30 If requested, adopt a system specified hereunder, to fix/install anti-roosting bird spikes to all projecting cornices and ledges.
- B.31 Apply a transparent finishing coat (velatura) to restored masonry where indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The main aim of the velatura shall primarily be that of

giving a unified appearance to the restored fabric. The mix of the velatura shall be prepared to the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

B.32 Using methods and materials as specified in this document, restore timber and metal apertures as indicated in the drawings and as specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

B.33 Carefully take up existing tiling/screed present on the elevated front platform of the building.

Repairs to DEFFUN coverings

B.34 It is of utmost importance that the original deffun screed if present, is kept and restored as is technically possible. The existing deffun should be firstly cleaned in order to be able to understand how badly cracked it is.

B.35 Carefully and using only hand tools (no power tools shall be unless specifically requested by architect and civil engineer in charge) remove loose lime or cement renders applied to the deffun surface as directed by architect and civil engineer.

B.36 Wherever possible, the deffun will just be injected with a lime and brick dust grout. The external cracks will be closed with a lime grout as well and with brick dust on the surface.

B.37 Should any missing or badly cracked deffun roof screed need to be recreated, carefully:

- a. remove existing screed and using methods as approved by architect and civil engineer in charge, compact existing material to falls as directed. The area to be replaced will be cut in sharp and regular edge.
- b. Supply, lay and compact in layers not exceeding 100mm hardcore graded fill ready to receive hydraulic lime screed.
- c. Using methods as approved by architect and civil engineer in charge, lay to falls 75mm thick screed. Screed shall be made from a mixture of an approved hydraulic lime/lime, sand aggregate and crushed brick dust, and, if necessary, adding also fibre reinforcement additive in order to avoid shrinkage. No cement will be allowed. The screed has to be adequately vibrated and further brick dust will be applied directly on the surface once the surface is slightly cured.
- d. Cure screed as directed by architect and civil engineer in charge and allow setting and gaining of adequate strength.

C.10 Shoring/Scaffolding

C.10.1 Scaffolding

- C.10.1.1 All work shall be carried out in accordance with local Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and the statutory MSA EN regulations (in particular MSA EN 39, MSA EN 74, MSA EN 1139, MSA EN 12810 and MSA EN 12811) and BS 2482 or an equivalent/better EN standard.
- C.10.1.1 Adequate precautions shall be taken to protect persons from injury by the fall of materials, tools or equipment being raised or lowered. Such precautions will include fencing, barriers and the like. Safety nets or sheets should be tied at every intersection of the scaffolding tubing and able to withstand rupture from the above-mentioned loads; otherwise barriers (in the form of inclined overhangs) will be introduced at a distance of 4 to 6m above ground level followed by ones at 12m intervals. Fencing, barriers, or the appropriate utilization of lookout men.
- C.10.1.3 The Contractor shall provide competent supervision to ensure that all scaffolds are used appropriately, and only for the purpose for which they are designed or erected. It shall be erected and maintained in accordance with the local Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and certified by a competent and recognised person. No personnel are to be allowed on the scaffolding until such certification has been deemed compliant by the architect and civil engineer in charge.
- C.10.1.4 Where work at the face of a building or other structure is done from a working platform, the space between such face and the working platform shall be as small as practicable, provided that, where workmen sit at the edge of the platform to work, such space may be up to a maximum of 300mm.
- C.10.1.5 In transferring heavy loads on to a scaffold, a sudden shock should not be transmitted to the scaffold. When hoisting loads on to scaffolds, the loads shall be controlled by a hand rope (tag line), so that they cannot strike against the scaffold. The load on the scaffold shall be evenly distributed, as far as practicable, and in any case shall be so distributed as to avoid disturbance of the stability of the scaffold. Scaffolds shall not be used for the storage of material except that required for immediate use.
- C.10.1.6 Workers shall not be employed on external scaffolds in weather conditions that threaten their safety.
- C.10.1.7 Guys, stays or supports shall be used where required to prevent danger; alternatively other effective precautions shall be taken to prevent the collapse of structures or parts of structures that are being erected, maintained, repaired, dismantled or demolished.
- C.10.1.8 No scaffold shall be partly dismantled and left so that it is capable of being used, unless it continues to be safe for use.
- C.10.1.9 Working platforms, gangways and stairways of the scaffolds shall be provided with overhead screens of adequate strength and dimensions to prevent danger from falling objects.

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Materials shall not be thrown from scaffolds; exceptions shall be made only where the landing area has been designated, protected, appropriate notices displayed and are under supervision of a person at landing level.

- C.10.1.10 Scaffolding materials shall not be thrown from scaffolds or from heights. Authorisation shall be sought before any other materials shall be thrown from scaffolds or heights and only where the landing area has been designated, protected, appropriate notices displayed and is under the supervision of a person on a landing level. In all circumstances, chutes shall be installed for the removal of materials from on the scaffolding.
- C.10.1.11 Openings between the scaffolding and the structure, which exceed 20cm, should be adequately protected by the installation of handrails. Wherever the above hinders operations to be carried out, workers shall be provided with safety harnesses with independently secured lifelines.
- C.10.1.12 Any timber used in the construction of scaffolds shall be straight-grained, sound and free from large knots, dry rot, worm holes and other defects likely to affect its strength. Where necessary, boards and planks used for scaffolds shall be protected against splitting. Ladders, boards and planks used in scaffolds shall not be painted, so that any defects remain visible. All tubes, couplers and fittings used in metal scaffolding shall be free from damage and distortion, and shall be maintained in a lubricated condition. Couplers shall not cause deformation in tubes. Couplers shall be made of drop forged steel or equivalent material. Tubes shall be cut cleanly square with the tube axis. Alloy and steel tubing shall not be intermixed on the same scaffold.
- C.10.1.13 Tower scaffolds shall be designed and built in such a manner that the ratio of height to the base width is not more than 3.5:1, in the case of static towers used outdoors, and in a ratio of 4:1, in the case of static towers used indoors; in any case, the height of free-standing static towers should not exceed 12m. Mobile towers shall not be moved while persons or materials are on the top platform. The ratio of height to base width in the case of mobile towers used outdoors shall be of 3:1, but should not in any case exceed 9.6m in the case of free-standing mobile towers.
- C.10.1.14 In the case of prefabricated scaffold systems, the manufacturers' instructions shall be strictly adhered to. Prefabricated scaffolds shall have adequate arrangements for fixing bracing. Frames of different types shall not be intermingled in a single scaffold.
- C.10.1.15 In addition to the requirements for scaffolds in general as regards soundness, stability and protection against the risk of falls, suspended scaffolds shall have a safe cabin, with full protection from weather and adverse climatic conditions, and designed and constructed in accordance with ergonomic principles, a clear and unrestricted view of the area of operation; safe access to, and egress, from the cabin, including for situations where the operator is taken ill.
- C.10.1.16 The scaffolding shall be tied to the building at suitable vertical and horizontal distances without causing irreversible damage/alterations to the fabric of the building being restored. Preferably, scaffolding shall be secured by utilising existing openings/holes. If not possible, a predetermined minimum number of perforations for tying the scaffolding to the historic

structures will be allowed. The latter will make use of a bolting system inserted in the joints between the blocks for minimum damage possible to the masonry.

C.10.1.17 Any scaffolding, when the work is divided in phases, shall overlap by at least 5m with the previously concluded phase of the works. In all cases the scaffolding shall extend by at least 1m beyond the extent of area being intervened upon or beyond the corner/s.

C.10.1.18 Prior to the dismantling of any scaffolding, the Contractor shall give the architect and civil engineer in charge sufficient time (at least 48 hours) to inspect the works.

C.10.2 Methodology: Lifting equipment

C.10.2.1 Any lifting gear or equipment intended for lifting shall not be loaded beyond its safe working load or loads as specified by the manufacturer. It shall be erected in accordance with the local Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and certified by a competent and recognised person. Regular inspections are to be carried out in accordance with the local regulations.

C.10.2.2 No person shall be raised, lowered or carried by a lifting appliance unless it is constructed, installed and used for that purpose.

C.10.2.3 Any lifting gear shall be erected and maintained in accordance with the local Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and certified by a competent and recognised person. No personnel are to be allowed on such gear until such certification has been deemed compliant by the architect and civil engineer in charge.

C.10.2.4 Every platform or receptacle used for hoisting any loose material shall be so enclosed as to prevent the fall of any of the material.

C.10.2.5 Any equipment with wheels, placed directly on a platform for raising or lowering, shall be so secured so that they cannot move, and the platform shall be enclosed as necessary to prevent the fall of the contents.

C.10.3 Hygiene

C.10.3.1 If required, sections where workers were or shall be working, or all of the scaffolding have to be disinfected on a weekly basis by competent personnel and subject to the Supervisor's approval to ensure that a basic level of hygiene is maintained according to best Public Health practices.

C.10.3.2 All precautions shall be taken to ensure that the workers and third parties, as well as the historic fabric, are safeguarded from any harmful effects that could be caused by disinfection chemicals and procedures.

C.40 Cleaning Masonry

C.40.1 Extent of Works

- C.40.1.1 Prior to the commencement of works, the building shall be inspected by the Contractor together with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge to confirm the extent of work and the restoration methodology to be employed.

C.40.2 Materials: Water

- C.40.2.1 The water to be used shall have conductivity inferior to 150µS/cm. The use of chlorinated water shall not be permitted. It shall comply with MSA EN 1008. It shall be pH neutral.

C.40.3 Materials: Paper pulp

- C.40.3.1 The paper pulp used in the work shall be chemically stable, having a cellulose content of 99 +/- 1% and a calcium content of 0.025 +/- 0.005%. Average fibre diameter should be 20 microns, while the average fibre length shall be of 300 microns.

C.40.4 Materials: Sepiolite clay

- C.40.4.1 The sepiolite clay to be used shall be of natural origin having a water absorption superior to 148% and an apparent density of circa 555g/l. The sepiolite clay used shall be asbestos-free. The pH value shall be between 7 and 10.

C.40.5 Materials: Biocide

- C.40.5.1 The application of mild biocides that have a long-term inhibiting effect on re-colonisation shall follow the initial removal of organic growth by dry/wet brushing methods.
- C.40.5.2 Products to be used shall be neutral products belonging to the chemical class of compounds methoxy triazine or quaternary-ammonium compounds, acting by being absorbed both through the roots and the leaves and have a wide spectrum of action, as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. Any other product proposed by the Contractor shall be first reviewed and shall be only approved by the Architect in charge.

C.40.6 Materials: Herbicide

- C.40.6.1 The product to be used should result in the desiccation of the plant after it has been absorbed. The dead parts will then be easily removed by hand, without risking re-growth.
- C.40.6.2 The following factors shall determine which chemicals will be used:
- a) chemicals which do not cause damage to the stone;
 - b) chemicals which do not create any risk to man or other life forms, apart from the ones treated, taking into account their toxicity with respect to humans, earth fauna and sea fauna;
 - c) their activity period and residual effects;
 - d) do not contain harmful salts or other substance which can instigate or accelerate the deterioration of the stone.

C.40.7 Methodology: General

- C.40.7.1 The Contractor is to ensure that all the necessary measures are taken to ensure that masonry elements are not damaged, chipped, soiled, stained or contaminated by salts and/or other deleterious substances during the works.
- C.40.7.2 The Contractor shall ensure that the stability of all of the structure is maintained throughout work. Any defects, including signs of movement that develop or become apparent during the course of works shall be immediately reported to the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.7.3 The Contractor shall protect works against damage by rain.
- C.40.7.4 Necessary precautions shall be taken by the Contractor to prevent the masonry bedding from drying out too rapidly in hot conditions and in drying winds.
- C.40.7.5 All rejected work shall be removed and replaced using new materials at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall also be bound to replace any defective materials in all or parts of the existing works by proper materials and/or workmanship as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

C.40.8 Methodology: Removal of vegetation

- C.40.8.1 Every effort shall be made to remove all parts of plant including roots and stubs. Where growth cannot be removed completely without disturbing the masonry, the contractor shall seek instructions from the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.8.2 Plants/weeds in full growth shall be sprayed with the approved herbicide to kill the plant unless explicitly told not to do so by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. This will serve to determine if the herbicide is actively working on the plant or not.
- C.40.8.3 The product to be used should result in the desiccation of the plant after it has been absorbed. The dead parts will then be easily removed by hand, without risking re-growth. Following this, any remaining branches can be cut proud of the masonry and a herbicide laden cloth can be wrapped around the stem, covered in plastic and left to act for a determined time.

C.40.9 Methodology: Removal of higher forms of vegetation

- C.40.9.1 The Contractor shall cut out a metre section of the main stem, around 300mm to 1m above ground level; care must be taken not to damage the adjacent masonry.
- C.40.9.2 After the removal of almost all aerial parts of bushes and trees, chemical spot spraying shall be carried out on cut ends of stems and branches for perennial woody plants and on new buds and leaves in deciduous trees.
- C.40.9.3 Systemic herbicides will be used with absorption through leaves or barks as per methodology outlined in C.40.8.3.
- C.40.9.4 A procedure combining mechanical and cleaning means will follow to remove the plants completely.

C.40.10 Methodology: Removal of metal inserts etc.

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- C.40.10.1 The Contractor shall ensure the careful removal of redundant cables and wires, light fixtures, and other accretions from the facades of the building. The methodology employed for this removal shall be approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge prior to commencement of works.
- C.40.10.2 Care shall be taken to remove all metallic inserts, (especially iron and steel fixings) from the stonework.
- C.40.10.3 Corroding metal fixings shall be carefully cut by coring around them using small diameter bits so as to cause the least possible disturbance to the surrounding masonry. The associated rust debris shall also be carefully removed.
- C.40.10.4 Resulting holes shall be filled-in using a suitable lime-based mortar when the break is small or by piecing-in stone, if the gap is large, as per specifications.
- C.40.11 Methodology: Preservation of original masonry**
- C.40.11.1 The Contractor shall ensure that original masonry work that shall be retained will be protected and left undisturbed during the course of works.
- C.40.11.2 The Contractor shall seek the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge whenever existing masonry to be preserved will need to be cut or modified to accommodate new or re-used units.
- C.40.11.3 The Contractor shall ensure that the structure to be retained is adequately propped to prevent damage caused by movement or any other means as a result of the works.
- C.40.11.4 The Contractor shall ensure that retained masonry in the vicinity of repair works is disturbed as little as possible.
- C.40.12 Methodology for Cleaning: General Considerations**
- C.40.12.1 The cleaning methods adopted should, as far as possible:
- Be effective in removing the deleterious substances from the stone surface;
 - Not produce any substances which will encourage any future deterioration of the stone;
 - Be slow enough such as to allow good control by the operator;
 - Must not cause any micro-fractures or any other discontinuities of the stone surface, as these may initiate or encourage new deterioration processes.
- C.40.12.2 Abrasives, chemicals or high-pressure water jetting will not be permitted. A controlled nebulous pulsating water spray system should preferably be used. The process must ensure that no over saturation and softening of the stone occurs. In those areas where this system is not sufficient to reach the required level of cleanliness, controlled micro-blasting on plain, non-decorative areas may be considered. Systems adopting sand, gravel, or water blasting techniques will not be considered.
- C.40.12.3 Micro-blasting systems used shall be such as to function effectively at low pressure and use low quantities of water. The abrasive material used shall be calcium carbonate having size and configuration which will not damage the surface texture of the stone fabric.

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- C.40.12.4 It is important that any water used throughout the cleaning operation be free from salts. No chemical agents will be permitted. The use of tap water will NOT be permitted. The water to be used shall have conductivity inferior to 150µS.
- C.40.12.5 The Contractor shall test the pH value of clean water used for rinsing, the wetted surface and all chemical agents to be used in the cleaning processes before application.
- C.40.12.6 All solutions shall be thoroughly mixed before taking a sample for pH measurement.
- C.40.12.7 All readings shall be carried out at the same temperature, or compensated for if taken at different temperatures. All data shall be submitted in writing to the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.12.8 The aim of the cleaning exercise should primarily be that of cleaning the face of the stone and removing all accumulation of carbon, sulphurous compounds, and other contaminants, but should retain the patina of time. On completion of works, the stone is to be brought to its natural patina, texture and profile. All discoloration is to be removed from the face of the stone. No original carved relief arises or surface textures are to be damaged or altered.
- C.40.12.9 The Contractor shall ensure that all electrical supplies serving external equipment have been disconnected and that, unless specified otherwise, fittings and associated cable have been removed.
- C.40.12.10 The Contractor shall take all measures to prevent:
- a) Ingress of water, cleaning agents, debris and dust into the building via windows, doors, vents and other openings.
 - b) Protection of ventilation grilles, airbricks, or other ventilation openings without sealing them.
 - c) Damage to all components and finishes that can reasonably be protected during cleaning procedures, including lightning conductors, roof coverings, flashings, rainwater goods, glass, metal works, services equipment, signage and paving.
 - d) Staining of surfaces from ferrous or other reactive metals.
 - e) The Contractor shall use approved protective boards, sheeting, films, sealants and sealing tapes that do not stain the protected materials and that can be readily removed after cleaning without damaging or staining the protected material.
 - f) The Contractor shall seek approval from the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge should it be necessary to take additional measures for cleaning.
- C.40.13 **Methodology for Cleaning: Tests to be conducted during the cleaning procedure**
- C.40.13.1 The Contractor shall be responsible to carry out tests as outlined with this document to determine the extent of salts within the masonry fabric. These tests shall be carried out prior and repeated during and after the cleaning process has been completed. The Contractor shall furnish the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge with the results of the tests.
- C.40.13.2 Putty moulds of stone surfaces indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge shall be prepared prior to the commencement of the cleaning works and repeated after final cleaning.
- C.40.14 **Methodology for Cleaning: Trial cleaning**
- C.40.14.1 The Contractor is to prepare trial samples for all cleaning methods in locations agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

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C.40.14.2 The Contractor shall inform the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge before carrying out each trial cleaning method to enable the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge to approve the selected testing area and be present during the preparation and execution of trial samples. The period of notice shall be agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

C.40.14.3 The time, date, location, details of all the products and procedures for each sample area shall be submitted in writing to the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

C.40.14.4 The Contractor shall provide the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge with a copy of all the trial sample records.

C.40.15 Methodology for Cleaning: Monitoring

C.40.15.1 The Contractor shall regularly monitor effects of each cleaning procedure against the degree of cleaning established by approved trial sample/s.

C.40.15.2 The Contractor shall seek instructions immediately wherever:

- a) Disruption to the surface occurs;
- b) Discoloration or stains are revealed by cleaning;
- c) Anticipated level of surface cleaning is not being achieved.

C.40.16 Methodology: Dry Brushing of surface

C.40.16.1 Prior to commencing any cleaning method, the Contractor shall remove loosely adhered deposits and growths using non-metallic stiff bristle brushes that do not damage the stone surface.

C.40.16.2 The use of brushes with metal bristles shall not be permitted. Nylon brushes will be preferred.

C.40.17 Methodology: Wet brushing of surface

C.40.17.1 General cleaning shall be carried out by means of wetting the surface using garden type manual pump sprayers or water hoses using water with a conductivity inferior to 150µS/cm and scrubbing with handheld mineral/nylon fibre brushes as directed and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. Any damage to the surface caused by this methodology shall be reported immediately to the Architect in charge in order to make the necessary adjustments to the methodology.

C.40.17.2 The spray shall be atomised from fine nozzles situated at least 300mm away from the masonry.

C.40.17.3 Stubborn deposits shall be removed first. Softened deposits shall be removed with suitable nylon brushes that do not damage the surface. Any debris shall be thoroughly rinsed.

C.40.17.4 The flows shall be directed from the top downwards so that the trickling of water softens the lower areas of dirt build-up.

C.40.17.5 In the process, care shall be taken to ensure no damage is caused to mortar joints and original plasters that shall be retained

C.40.17.6 The water spray technique shall not be allowed in severely deteriorated areas.

C.40.18 Methodology: Water nebulisation spray cleaning

- C.40.18.1 Water spray cleaning with mounted nozzles shall be used in areas which require a prolonged period of wetting, as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The wetting shall last for a period sufficient to produce the swelling of the layer of dirt, shall be used in combination with small brushes to cut down the saturation period and shall be attached to a length of pipe connected to the approved water supply. Chlorinated mains water and water having a conductivity of more than 150µS/cm will not be allowed.
- C.40.18.2 The spray shall be atomised from fine nozzles situated at least 300mm away from the masonry. Enough water pressure and small enough orifices shall be required to atomise the water.
- C.40.18.3 The equipment shall be of a type which allows the position and direction of nozzles to be readily adjusted relative to existent surfaces and profiles.
- C.40.18.4 For each surface, the nozzle positions and spraying cycles that enable deposits to be removed/softened whilst keeping the water running off the surface to a minimum shall be established.
- C.40.18.5 The flows will be directed from the top downwards so that the trickling of water softens the lower areas of the dirt build up.
- C.40.18.6 Regular monitoring and adjustment of the washing cycle and nozzle positions shall be ensured by the Contractor as work proceeds. In addition, the water spray/mist shall be controlled by adequate sheeting which shall reduce the effect of draughts of air blowing away the water from the building, since the effectiveness depends on how successfully the mist can be contained.
- C.40.18.7 The heaviest deposits shall be removed first. Softened deposits shall be removed with suitable nylon brushes that do not abrade the surfaces. Any debris shall be thoroughly rinsed.
- C.40.18.8 The water spray technique shall not be allowed in severely damaged areas.
- C.40.19 Methodology: Removal of black crust and stubborn deposits by poulticing**
- C.40.19.1 The principle behind poultice treatment is that once soiling is dissolved, dirt is held in contact with the pack, rather than dissolved and permitted to fill the pores. The intimate and extended contact of the cleaning materials means that smaller quantities and lower concentrations of chemicals need be used.
- C.40.19.2 Unless otherwise instructed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, ammonium carbonate solutions shall be used in the poultice to soften the crust.
- C.40.19.3 The poultice described above with paper pulp/cellulose and/or sepiolite clay is to be used only where specifically requested.
- C.40.19.4 The ingredients in the poultice may be revised/adapted by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge as so deemed necessary or following proposals from the Contractor's conservation team following approval. In such eventuality, the Contractor may not demand any adjustment to the rates submitted for this tender document.
- C.40.19.5 The mix is then suitably applied to a thickness of 4 to 5mm on the pre-wetted soiled surface, and covered with a polyethylene film to prevent the poultice from drying up. The poultice is left in place for a contact period as considered necessary by the Architect and Civil Engineer

in-charge, after which it is gently removed and the treated area rinsed with de-ionised water and brushed with a suitable nylon brush.

- C.40.19.6 Given the nature of the black crust, this process shall be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary, until the black crust formation has been removed and a satisfactory level of cleaning is obtained. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship and/ or material.

C.40.20 Methodology: Chemical cleaning for the removal of iron stains

- C.40.20.1 Special interventions to try remove any iron stains from the stone surface shall be specially proposed by the conservator in charge from the Contractor's team and following approval of the methodology, a trial patch shall be carried out to test the effectiveness of such intervention and only upon approval, shall the methodology be adopted for the area in question.

C.40.21 Methodology: Chemical cleaning for the removal of cuprous stains

- C.40.21.1 Special interventions to try remove any cuprous stains from the stone surface shall be specially proposed by the conservator in charge from the Contractor's team and following approval of the methodology, a trial patch shall be carried out to test the effectiveness of such intervention and only upon approval, shall the methodology be adopted for the area in question.

C.40.22 Methodology: Chemical cleaning for the removal of graffiti/aerosol paint stains

- C.40.22.1 A pasteous, solvent-free remover for mineral surfaces shall be applied in a thick layer left in contact with the paint for long enough to cause softening and to enable scraping and brushing to take place successfully. The layer shall be covered by a thin layer of plastic (as per manufacturer's recommended procedure).
- C.40.22.2 Following this application, the surface shall then be washed thoroughly with warm water and neutral pH soap.
- C.40.22.3 Given the nature of the stains, this process shall be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary, until the stain has been removed, and a satisfactory level of cleaning is obtained. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims.
- C.40.22.4 Should this methodology not prove fruitful, solvent based treatment can be considered following submission of a method statement from the Contractor's conservator and evaluated following a trial patch to assess its effectiveness. The approved treatment shall only be carried out upon approval of the Architect in charge.

C.40.23 Methodology: Chemical cleaning using soap/detergents

- C.40.23.1 The Contractor shall apply an anionic, non-foaming pH neutral soap blend for water rinsing and completion of the cleaning.
- C.40.23.2 The lowest possible concentration of agent and the shortest dwell times shall be established for all areas and surfaces.

- C.40.23.3 The Contractor shall keep written records of concentrations, dwell times, thickness and number of applications.
- C.40.23.4 Powdered or ionic detergents shall not be used.
- C.40.23.5 Given the nature of the stain, this process shall be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary, until the stain has been removed, and a satisfactory level of cleaning is obtained. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims.
- C.40.24 Methodology: Chemical Cleaning by liquid gels**
- C.40.24.1 For each area/surface, the lowest possible concentration of agent/s and the shortest dwell times are established. The Contractor is to keep written records of concentrations, dwell times, number of applications, ambient temperatures and rinsing water temperatures.
- C.40.24.2 The Contractor shall ensure that the chemical agents and rinsing water/sprays are contained within each treatment area and agents or rinsing water/sprays do not come in contact with surfaces that are either excluded from the cleaning or that have already been cleaned. It is important to prevent wind drift.
- C.40.24.3 Before each application of agent, the surface and adjacent areas are wetted using clean water applied by a low-pressure spray. The wet surface is also tested for pH. The cleaning agent is then applied evenly over the surface and is not allowed to dry out.
- C.40.24.4 The treated surfaces are then rinsed thoroughly and evenly with clean water working from the top of each area downwards. Water spray pressures that will drive the cleaning agent into, or cause disruption of the surface material and joints will not be used.
- C.40.24.5 pH testing and neutralisation procedures will then follow.
- C.40.25 Methodology: Use of surgical knives**
- C.40.25.1 Prior to commencing any cleaning method, the Contractor shall remove loosely adhered deposits and growths using suitable corrosion resistant brushes and then use surgical knives should any dirt remain.
- C.40.25.2 Surgical knives are to be such and are to be used in a way as not to cause scratches or damage the stone surface. They are to be used where indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.26 Methodology: Micro-blasting**
- C.40.26.1 Low pressure micro-blasting cleaning is to be used where explicitly indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge with pressures not exceeding 3 bar. Any water used shall be free of salts and having a conductivity not exceeding 150µS/cm.
- C.40.26.2 High pressure blasting or washing using pressures in excess of 3 Bar will not be allowed.
- C.40.26.3 The Contractor shall ensure that any water resulting from this cleaning process is not allowed to flow in the streets.
- C.40.26.4 The Contractor shall take all the masonry measures to ensure that any cleaning agent or residues are not allowed to stray onto adjacent or protected surfaces.

- C.40.26.5 The Contractor shall ensure that the grit used in the cleaning process is weaker than the stone being cleaned. No cleaning shall commence prior to the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.26.6 The Contractor shall clean, collect and safely dispose of all debris from scaffolding, ledges, etc at the end of each day.
- C.40.26.7 The Contractor shall prevent the marking of cleaned areas from dirt and debris splashing up from scaffold boards.
- C.40.26.8 All cleaning shall commence at the uppermost section of the structure to avoid washing dirt onto previously cleaned surfaces.
- C.40.26.9 Approved cleaning procedures or materials shall not be modified without the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.26.10 The Contractor shall seek approval from the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge should it be necessary to take additional measures for cleaning.
- C.40.26.11 Micro-blasting shall be carried out only following a trial patch to assess its effectiveness and following the go-ahead given by the Architect in charge.
- C.40.27 Methodology: Application of biocide**
- C.40.27.1 Surface soiling by organic growth shall be initially removed by simple dry bristle brushes, surgical knife blades and spatulas, provided that the substrate is sound enough, without damaging or abrading the surface and as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. If the surface below the growth is delicate or liable to be marked or scoured in any way, this preparation will be limited/modified as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.27.2 The biocides shall be applied in strict accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the safety and protection of the workers and the environment.
- C.40.27.3 The general removal of organic growth such as fungi, lichens and the like will be limited to places where these are possibly causing harm and as indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.
- C.40.27.4 In an exceptionally dry period, and in areas where it is recommended to remove the organic growth, dormant dry lichens shall be revived with light water spraying prior to the application of the biocide. Application of biocidal treatments will not be undertaken during wet weather or when windy conditions lead to the excessive drift of spray.
- C.40.27.5 The Contractor shall protect all surfaces that are excluded from chemical cleaning. All chemical agents shall be contained within each treatment area.
- C.40.27.6 Process shall be repeated until the growth has been removed or until instructed to stop by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. For payment reasons, repeated applications to achieve this will be considered an intrinsic part of the exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims.

C.40.28 Methodology: Completion of works

- C.40.28.1 No part of the scaffolding shall be dismantled prior to the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The Contractor shall give the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge at least one week notice to allow for a final inspection and the measurement of works.
- C.40.28.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for the cleaning of all apertures, glazing, ledges, window sills etc from any material resulting from any of the processes outlined in this document.
- C.40.28.3 The Contractor shall ensure that all gutters, down pipes, gullies etc are clean and in a condition to function effectively.

C.41 Repairing/Renovating/Conserving Masonry

C.41.1 Extent of Works

- C.41.1.1 Prior to the commencement of works, the building shall be inspected by the Contractor together with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative to confirm the extent of work and the restoration methodology to be employed.

C.41.2 Materials: Water

- C.41.2.1 The water to be used shall have conductivity inferior to 150 μ S/cm. The use of chlorinated water shall not be permitted. It shall comply with MSA EN 1008. It shall be pH neutral.

C.41.3 Materials: Consolidants

- C.41.3.1 Stone consolidants are applied to the stone fabric as liquids, depositing a solid material within/along the pore structure of the material.

- C.41.3.2 The main function of a stone consolidant should be that of restoring the cohesion, physical properties and appearance of the deteriorated stone. It is thus important that the choice of a suitable consolidant should be based on the following parameters:

- a) Consolidating value, whereby the treated deteriorated stone recovers its original properties, mainly strength, surface hardness and abrasion resistance;
- b) Durability and susceptibility to ageing;
- c) Depth of penetration, affected mainly by the viscosity and surface tension, rate of gel or precipitation formation, method and conditions of application, and rate of evaporation;
- d) Stone porosity. As the proportion of fine pores increases, the stone becomes more susceptible to salt attack. The consolidant should, ideally not alter the pore size distribution of the original material;
- e) The ability to allow/not allow moisture to be transferred through the fabric;
- f) Compatibility. Treated stone should have three-dimensional properties similar to that of the original stone. Consolidants should not form by-products containing harmful salts that can cause further damage to the stone;
- g) The unaltered/alterd appearance of the consolidated stone.

- C.41.3.3 Ethyl silicate consolidants to be used if approved, shall be non-toxic and of a one component system, having a silicium organic compound base (70 to 80%). They shall be thin, and have a low viscosity of 3.3c ST at 25°C or better, certified to penetrate deep into fine capillaries. They shall not impair the breathability of the stone structure, be durable and resistant to local weather. The consolidant used shall be colourless, have a density in the region of 0.96 to 0.98 g/cm³, or better, and cure without any salt formation and shall be catalysed by atmospheric humidity. Application method and duration of consolidation intervention shall be agreed upon between the key experts and with the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

- C.41.3.4 Ammonium oxalate consolidants to be used shall be ammonium oxalate monohydrate (NH₄)₂C₂O₄.H₂O 99% pure. It shall be mixed with deionised water in the ratio of 50g of oxalate and 950ml of water. Application method and duration of consolidation intervention shall be of

24 hours as required on site by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.4 Materials: Hydrated lime

C.41.4.1 Non-Local hydrated lime that has been pre-packaged may be used for the purpose provided that it conforms to the conditions mentioned above and upon approval of the Contracting Authority.

C.41.4.2 Hydrated lime that is already in powder form can be mixed with the aggregate directly. Hydrated lime that has not been sieved shall be passed through a sieve of 1-2mm size in order to use only the finer powder.

C.41.5 Materials: Natural hydraulic lime

C.41.5.1 The natural hydraulic lime should be natural, free from any additions such as Portland cement, etc. or any other material which contains any quantity of deleterious salts such as sulphates, chlorides, nitrates, etc.

C.41.5.2 It is to conform to MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010 Building Limes Definitions, Specifications and Conformity Criteria.

C.41.5.3 Bidder is to submit technical literature indicating conformity with this standard.

C.41.5.4 Unless otherwise indicated, the hydraulic lime used shall have a stone colour, and shall be certified to have been produced at a temperature inferior to 1100°C. The free water content shall be less than 2% and it shall be ground to a fine powder such that more than 85% passes through a 90µm sieve and more than 98% passes a 200µm sieve as indicated in Table 18 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010. Penetration shall be greater than 10mm but less than 50mm and the air content 5% as indicated in Table 18 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010.

C.41.5.5 If feebly hydraulic lime NHL 2 is specified, then the compressive strength at 28 days shall be more than 2.0MPa but less than 7.0MPa as indicated in Table 17 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010. The composition shall be such that the proportion of Ca(OH)_2 shall be greater than 35 while the SO_3 less than 2 (mass fraction in percent as indicated in Table 16 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010).

C.41.5.6 If moderately hydraulic lime NHL 3.5 is specified, then the compressive strength at 28 days shall be more than 3.5MPa but less than 10.0MPa as indicated in Table 17 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010. The composition shall be such that the proportion of Ca(OH)_2 shall be greater than 25 while the SO_3 less than 2 (mass fraction in percent as indicated in Table 16 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010).

C.41.5.7 If eminently hydraulic lime NHL 5 is specified, then the compressive strength at 28 days shall be more than 5MPa but less than 15MPa as indicated in the Table 17 of MSA EN 459 Part 1:2010. The composition shall be such that the proportion of Ca(OH)_2 shall be greater than 10 while the SO_3 less than 3 (mass fraction in percent as indicated in Table 16 of MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010).

C.41.5.8 The initial setting time shall be more than 60 minutes. Final setting time is to be within 40 hours.

C.41.5.9 The composition shall be such that the proportion of CaO and MgO shall be over 45%, while SiO_2 , Al_2O_3 , and Fe_2O_3 shall amount to approximately 12%-30%.

C.41.6 Materials: Limestone aggregates for lime mortars

- C.41.6.1 Sand for mortar mixes shall be crushed Upper Coralline Limestone. It shall be clean, sharp and gritted and free from loamy matter and other deleterious substance. It is to be well graded and conforming to the methods of sampling and testing and quality requirements of statutory EN regulations and in particular MSA EN 932 and MSA EN 933, unless specified otherwise. The sand is to be washed and screened when so directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative at the expense of the Contractor.
- C.41.6.2 It is to comply with MSA EN 13139 Grade 0/2 or 0/4 (as specified) Category 1 (less than 3% to pass the 0.063µm sieve) for repair and grouting mortars and Grade 0/2 or 0/4 (as specified) Category 2 (less than 5% to pass the 0.063µm sieve) for plasters.
- C.41.6.3 Crushed Globigerina Limestone may be used as aggregate for preparation of bedding mortars and as an additional aggregate, for the alteration of the properties/colour of the prepared mortar as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.7 Materials: Special aggregates for lime mortars - Deffun and Charcoal/Coal:

- C.41.7.1 Deffun (crushed pottery) shall be manufactured from low fired earthenware-red colour (ideally between 600-800°C) at less than 1000 °C. It has to be crushed and graded in size according to the needs of the project as specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.7.2 The use of crushed stoneware or porcelain for the production of deffun will not be permitted.
- C.41.7.3 Coal of mineral origin or charcoal from wooden derivatives shall be used only if directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative for mortar matching purposes and recreation of traditional finishes. The Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative shall specify which type to be used and what crushed coal aggregate size shall be required for the mortar mixture.

C.41.8 Materials: Repair and pointing mortar

- C.41.8.1 Portland cement mixes will not be permitted, unless otherwise instructed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.8.2 All mixes (whether proprietary or mixed on-site) shall be lime-based (the air/hydrated or hydraulic lime being in conformity with the specifications described in this document) and compatible with the stonework in colour, strength and permeability. They will also be as close as possible in colour, composition and properties to the original mortars. Pre-mixed mortars shall be allowed only upon approval of the Contracting Authority.
- C.41.8.3 Lime mortars shall be free from any addition of Portland cement and produced in conformity to standards set out in the statutory EN regulation and in particular MSA EN 998 and MSA EN 1015. Natural hydraulic lime mortars shall be in conformity with the relative section of these specifications.
- C.41.8.4 Pozzolanic or similar additives shall be preferred alternatives to give strength and durability to a lime-based mix, unless instructed otherwise. Any pozzolanic additive shall be added to the mortar just before use.

- C.41.8.5 The properties of the mix shall be improved if hydraulic lime is used instead of both hydrated lime and pozzolana. In such cases, only aggregate shall be added. No cement or other pozzolanic additives shall be necessary, although additives to match the colour may be required as instructed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.8.6 Unless otherwise instructed the mix shall be 1:3 binder aggregate by volume with water just enough to achieve workability.
- C.41.8.7 The use of pozzolanic additives (such as brick dust, pozzolana etc.) to enable air/hydrated limes to set hydraulically will be permitted. However, care shall be taken to ensure that pozzolanic additives (natural or artificial) added are not toxic and do not contribute towards the deterioration of stone. The use of pozzolanic additives such as pulverised fuel ash or others which contain salts detrimental to the stone will not be allowed.
- C.41.8.8 The permeability of the mortar mix/es might be compared with that of the stone before their approval for application on the monument. The permeability of the mortar will be compared with that of the stone following testing in the testing laboratory.
- C.41.8.9 In all cases the minimum amount of water just enough to enable adequate workability shall be used in the mixes.
- C.41.8.10 Any proprietary mixes modified in any way, by the addition of extra aggregate or excess water, without written approval for their respective use will not be accepted. Testing in an approved laboratory shall be required before any unknown/new recipe is used by the Contractor's workforce on any given project and subject to satisfactory performance in the different fields required such as: compression strength, cohesion, permeability, porosity, aggregate grading etc.
- C.41.8.11 Any repair mortar to be used for plastic repair applications, whether proprietary or self-mixed on-site shall have a stone colour similar to the substrate it is applied on and shall be used only upon approval by the Contracting Authority. Mortar is not to be stronger than the material it is intended to repair. Proprietary mixes that are gauged to be too strong may not be approved unless it is directed for structural purposes.
- C.41.8.12 Mortar is not to be stronger than the material it is intended to repair. Proprietary mixes that are gauged to be too strong may not be approved unless it is directed for structural purposes. As a standard requisite, unless otherwise specified by the Architect in charge, proprietary mortars shall be of CS III grade for plastic repair applications, CS II for pointing and in no instance exceeding 12MPa in compressive strength. Water absorption capacity shall be limited to W1 and W0 classes unless directed by the Architect in charge.
- C.41.8.13 The Contracting Authority reserves the right to sample repair and pointing mortar during application phase to test for quality assurance purposes the: compressive strength, soluble salt content, open porosity, apparent density and salt crystallisation resistance to ensure the materials used are in line with what is required for the specific site. Any unsatisfactory results from such tests can lead to rejection of the unsatisfactory applied material.
- C.41.9 Materials: Lime injection grouts**
- C.41.9.1 The premixed injection mortars used shall be suitably prepared from good quality and chemically stable hydraulic lime, free from salts, pozzolana and other inert additives, mixed into a consistent thixotropic, injectable putty.

- C.41.9.2 The injection grout should be free from any additions such as Portland cement, etc. or any other material which contains any quantity of deleterious salts such as sulphates, chlorides, nitrates, etc. Pre-mixed grouts shall be used following approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.9.3 Colour of the injected grout must be approved beforehand by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.9.4 Mortar shall be injectable into the crevices using suitably sized syringes. Dimension of the aggregate size shall be determined by the size of void to be grouted meaning that thin delaminations to be consolidated will duly require a finer aggregate size than interstices between limestone blocks of e.g 1mm.
- C.41.9.5 It is to conform to MSA EN 459 Part 1: 2010 Building Limes Definitions, Specifications and Conformity Criteria.
- C.41.9.6 The compressive strength at 28 days shall be more than 5MPa but less than 15.0MPa when tested to MSA EN 1015 Part 11: 1999 Methods of test for mortar for masonry, Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar.
- C.41.9.7 The initial setting time shall be more than 60 minutes. Final setting time is to be within 15 hours.
- C.41.9.8 Testing for their permeability might be carried out before their approval for application on the monument. The permeability of the grout will be compared with that of the stone by placing samples in a dish with a few millimetres of water to compare the rate of water uptake.
- C.41.10 Materials: Epoxy resin injection grouts**
- C.41.10.1 The epoxy resin used shall be a two-component solvent-free resin-based product (resin and hardener), having a low viscosity, and certified by manufacturer to suitably fill cracks in the region of 1mm.
- C.41.10.2 The resin shall be certified by the manufacturer to have a suitable bonding to masonry, be colourless (or have a stone colour), be resistant to chemicals, and have an effective adhesion even on moist masonry surfaces.
- C.41.10.3 The material shall be easily injected into the crack structure using proprietary methods and tools, including suitably sized non-return injection valves. It shall have a compressive strength greater than 60N/mm² and a flexural tensile strength of more than 30N/mm².
- C.41.11 Materials: Filling mortar (grout) for large voids**
- C.41.11.1 Portland cement mixes will not be permitted, unless otherwise instructed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.11.2 All mixes shall be hydraulic lime-based and compatible with the stonework in colour, strength and permeability. They will also be as close as possible in colour, composition and properties to the original mortars. Pre-mixed grouts shall be allowed only upon approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

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- C.41.11.3 Unless otherwise indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, the use of larger size stone spalls is acceptable in voids in which the smallest dimension exceeds 150mm. The proposed mix is to be approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.11.4 The use of pozzolanic additives (such as brick dust, pozzolana etc.) shall be allowed, however care shall be taken to ensure that pozzolanic additives (natural or artificial) added are not toxic and do not contribute towards the deterioration of stone. The use of pozzolanic additives such as pulverised fuel ash or others which contain salts detrimental to the stone will not be allowed.
- C.41.11.5 Any pozzolanic additive shall be added to the mortar just before use.
- C.41.12 Materials: Globigerina Limestone**
- C.41.12.1 Unless otherwise specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, limestone used in the works shall be of the globigerina limestone (franka) type supplied from an approved source. The Contractor shall submit the name, location and licence number of the supply quarry from where the stone is being cut. The quarry shall be approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative and cannot be changed without prior approval.
- C.41.12.2 Unless otherwise indicated stone to match the existing will be requested. The new stonework shall be worked carefully, and true to shape (ikkartabunat).
- C.41.12.3 All stone blocks (unless otherwise requested) shall be cut as smooth as possible before delivery to site. All arises shall be true and all surfaces plane and truly perpendicular to each other and to a finished uniform height. The stone blocks shall be delivered to site on pallets, clearly marked as to the type. All stone blocks shall be unloaded carefully to prevent damage and wastage.
- C.41.12.4 Only best quality "franka" stone from approved sources, free from all defects, shall be used. The stone shall have good and consistent aesthetic qualities, good durability and uniformity in appearance. It shall not have excessive quantities of red stains or hard shell fragments, but shall be fine-grained and free from splits and clay material. Any stone showing 'soll' traces or blue markings (swaba) and/or any other defects on the exposed face, or whose edges or corners have been chipped, shall be rejected.
- C.41.12.5 Should any defective stones be used, the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative shall have the power to remove and replace such work at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall also be bound to replace any defective materials in all or parts of the existing works by proper materials and/or workmanship as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.12.6 The limestone blocks shall be faced and trimmed in a way that no chipped edges are visible, unless the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative has requested the use of recycled masonry originating from the original construction itself.
- C.41.12.7 The blocks shall be transported to site on pallets and handled in such a way as to minimise damage and waste.

C.41.13 Materials: Lower Coralline Limestone

- C.41.13.1 Unless otherwise specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, any Lower Coralline limestone used shall be of first quality material without any blemishes and faults.
- C.41.13.2 The colour of the limestone shall be uniform and shall be as free as possible from defects. The limestone is to be of a compact nature and shall be free from defects and large pores throughout.

C.41.14 Materials: Velatura

- C.41.14.1 A transparent velatura applied to the repair area must be composed of stable non-UV altering natural pigments and dispersed in water with a conductivity inferior to 150µS/cm. Preferably, lime-water/hydrated lime/hydraulic lime shall be used as the binder. The velatura shall be void of any resinous material unless directed by the Architect in charge. Any commercially available velatura product shall be approved by the Contracting Authority following submission of the relevant technical documentation. Any other mixture used for velatura application including the respective contents in their entirety must be submitted for approval to the Architect in charge.

C.41.15 Materials: Fibre strands

- C.41.15.1 Fibre strands used to reinforce mortars shall be polymer-based, certified by the manufacturer as suitable for the nature of the works described. They shall be such as to prevent shrinkage crack formation, withstand corrosion and be resistant to alkalis and acids.
- C.41.15.2 Fibre size and mixing ratio shall be directed by the Architect in charge.

C.41.16 Materials: Stainless steel

- C.14.16.1 All stainless steel used for this project shall, unless otherwise instructed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, be Grade 316 or better certified for use in marine environments as specified in EN 10088-1:2005 or its updated version.

C.41.17 Materials: Anti-roosting bird spikes

- C.41.17.1 Pigeon repelling systems adopted should be such as not to necessitate any irreversible intervention on the fabric of the building.
- C.41.17.2 The dimensions of the system shall be suitable for the specific architectural elements, shall have an ultra-violet resistant polycarbonate base, and spikes fashioned from good quality stainless steel.
- C.41.17.3 The system shall be resistant to UV (Ultraviolet) rays, salts, and the acidic nature of the pigeon droppings.
- C.41.17.4 System shall preferably be fixed with a neutral adhesive resistant to UV having suitable bonding properties.
- C.41.17.5 Mechanical fixing shall be with suitably sized stainless steel screws and shall only be used to the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.18 Materials: Liquid membrane

- C.41.18.1 The liquid membrane shall consist of a thyratrophic polymer based high resistance liquid, resistant to UV rays, to take foot traffic and with excellent adhesion to concrete and masonry surfaces.
- C.41.18.2 The liquid membrane used shall be stone colour unless otherwise requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.18.3 Application shall comply strictly with manufacturer's instructions.

C.41.19 Methodology: General

- C.41.19.1 The Contractor is to ensure that all the necessary measures are taken to ensure that masonry elements are not damaged, chipped, soiled, stained or contaminated by salts and/or other deleterious substances during the works.
- C.41.19.2 The Contractor shall ensure that the stability of all of the structure is maintained throughout work. Any defects, including signs of movement that develop or become apparent during the course of works shall be immediately reported to the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.19.3 The Contractor shall protect works against damage by rain.
- C.41.19.4 Necessary precautions shall be taken by the Contractor to prevent the masonry bedding from drying out too rapidly in hot conditions and in drying winds.
- C.41.19.5 All rejected work shall be removed and replaced using new materials at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall also be bound to replace any defective materials in all or parts of the existing works by proper materials and/or workmanship as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.20 Methodology: Opening of joints

- C.41.20.1 The existing mortar shall be carefully removed, without damaging the adjacent masonry or widening the joints, using a bent spike or small hand-held chisels to a depth twice the width of the joint. Joints are to be opened to a minimum depth of 25mm and never to a depth less than their width.
- C.41.20.2 Power tools shall not be used. Power tools such as angle grinders fitted with discs (chasers) and pneumatic hammers will not be allowed. No chipping hammers shall be used.
- C.41.20.3 Care is to be taken to avoid damages to the adjacent stone surfaces. If the jointing material proves to be very hard to remove, then the Contractor is to seek instructions from the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. Any change in the methodology employed shall be approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.20.4 If mortar has failed to such an extent that the joints are largely empty, then the joints will be deep tamped and, if necessary, hand grouted to fill the voids up to the distance required for pointing.
- C.41.20.5 Power tools may not be used for the removal of renders, mortars and opening of joints unless explicitly requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.20.6 No filling/grouting/pointing shall be carried out before being inspected by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.21 Methodology: Removal of plasters and cement renders

C.41.21.1 Where identified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, concrete/cement renders shall be carefully removed by hand tools using manual methods so as to contain damages to the underlying masonry work. Cement pointing and facing shall be removed manually taking care not to damage the surrounding weakened stone. Chipping hammers shall not be used unless explicitly permitted by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.21.2 Old plasters and similar coatings should be removed by hand tools using manual methods and constant supervision so as not to damage the stone surface underneath.

C.41.21.3 Electrical tools as well as tipped metallic instruments with sharp edges or corners, power tools (such as renovators) and sand blasting (dry or wet) shall not be permitted, unless instructed otherwise by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.22 Methodology: Removal of paints

C.41.22.1 Oil-based paints may be removed by a safe, neutral paint-remover certified to contain no salts or any other deleterious agent. Repeated applications in paste form may be necessary to remove persistent stains.

C.41.22.2 Electrical heat guns are also allowed for the removal of paints with careful scraping following an approved test area. Methodology must be such as not to cause any damage to the underlying stone surface.

C.41.22.3 Mechanical means, especially involving the use of power tools (such as rotating-disc cleaners and dry or wet sand-blasters) or tipped metallic tools will not be permitted unless instructed otherwise by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.22.4 In the event of unsuccessful removal using the above methods, any method proposed by the Contractor's conservation team shall be used only if approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.23 Methodology: Preservation of original masonry

C.41.23.1 The Contractor shall ensure that original masonry work that shall be retained will be protected and left undisturbed during the course of works.

C.41.23.2 The Contractor shall seek the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative whenever existing masonry to be preserved will need to be cut or modified to accommodate new or re-used units.

C.41.23.3 The Contractor shall ensure that the structure to be retained is adequately propped to prevent damage caused by movement or any other means as a result of the works.

C.41.23.4 The Contractor shall ensure that retained masonry in the vicinity of repair works is disturbed as little as possible.

C.41.24 Methodology: Dismantling Work

- C.41.24.1 Any dismantled masonry units shall be stored clear of the ground, separated by suitable spacers and in a way such as to protect edges and surfaces. All masonry units shall be cleaned from old mortar, soil etc and stored in a manner such as not to cause any damage.
- C.41.24.2 The units shall be protected from adverse weather and stored in dry conditions.
- C.41.24.3 The Contractor shall ensure that the stability of the masonry structure is maintained throughout work.
- C.41.24.4 Any defects, including signs of movement that develop or become apparent during the course of works, shall be immediately reported to the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.24.5 All dismantling of masonry sections for subsequent reconstruction shall be carried out carefully by experienced and qualified personnel. Care shall be taken to ensure that during the dismantling procedure each stone block is numbered according to its orientation and referenced to a drawing, specified image, photograph etc. as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.24.6 The masonry blocks/sections shall be removed in their entirety. Each unit shall be identified clearly and indelibly on concealed faces. The methodology to be employed shall be discussed with and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative prior to the commencement of works.

C.41.25 Methodology: Reconstruction of previously dismantled structures

- C.41.25.1 The Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative shall indicate and approve which of the original masonry units shall be replaced.
- C.41.25.2 Reconstruction shall be carried out by experienced and qualified personnel who shall ensure that the original face and joint lines, joint widths etc. are respected to ensure that the final work matches the original in all respects. Care shall be taken to ensure adequate bonding at junctions with the retained original structure.
- C.41.25.3 The stone shall be cut and dressed so that the natural bed is horizontal in plain walling, vertical at right angles to wall face in projecting stones and copings, and at right angles to line of thrust in arches.
- C.41.25.4 The bedding surfaces of the masonry blocks shall be dampened with de-ionised water having conductivity inferior to 150 μ S/cm to control suction. The masonry blocks shall be laid on an evenly buttered bed of mortar prepared from a mixture of hydrated or hydraulic lime and globigerina limestone dust (xahx). Care shall be taken to ensure that the exposed surfaces of the masonry blocks are kept clean.

C.41.26 Methodology: Determination of Salt Levels

- C.41.26.1 Salt levels, as well as the types of salts shall be determined before, during and after treatment.
- C.41.26.2 Samples shall be taken at depths of 0-25mm, 50-75mm and 75-100mm within the deteriorated zone as established by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

- C.41.26.3 Surface salt levels shall be determined using stone dust scraped off the surface to determine its conductivity.
- C.41.27 Methodology: Desalination by poulticing**
- C.41.27.1 Where desalinisation is considered necessary, paper pulp and/or sepiolite clay packs will need to be adopted.
- C.41.27.2 Both clay and paper pulps should be free from soluble salts and any staining additive.
- C.41.27.3 The poultice shall be worked with de-ionised/distilled water into a thick, sticky cream, and carefully ironed onto the surface with suitable spatulas, and permitted to dry slowly by covering with a suitable plastic material where necessary, attracting salts away from the stone fabric. Chlorinated mains water and water having a conductivity of more than 150µS/cm will not be allowed.
- C.41.27.4 The dried material is to be disposed of away from the structure being restored and shall not be reused.
- C.41.27.5 This process may have to be repeated for as many times as so deemed necessary, until the level of salts within the stone fabric has been brought down to an acceptable level. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the poulticing exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship and/or material.
- C.41.28 Methodology: Consolidation using ethyl silicates**
- C.41.28.1 The consolidant shall be applied to the specifications detailed by the manufacturer. It shall not be applied to stone subjected to high moisture content or characterised by an elevated salt content. The surface to be consolidated is to be cleaned from loose dirt and dust by dry brushing. Ideally, the stone is to be consolidated by flooding either by a coarse-droplet, or preferably by a long-bristled brush.
- C.41.28.2 The consolidant shall be applied generously and uniformly to the stone surface until the stone surface is saturated. If so considered necessary, the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative may request that this exercise be repeated for as many times as deemed necessary. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the consolidation exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship and/or material.
- C.41.28.3 The consolidant shall not be applied in windy or elevated climatic temperature conditions which would impair the penetration of the same material. Consolidated areas should be protected from water, wind, and other natural/man-invoked adverse conditions for a minimum of 30 days, or more if so specified by manufacturer.
- C.41.29 Methodology: Consolidation using ammonium oxalates**
- C.41.29.1 The consolidant shall be applied to specifications detailed by the manufacturer, as well as adopting all the necessary safety provisions. The surface to be consolidated is to be cleaned from loose dirt and dust by dry brushing. It shall not be applied to stone subjected to high moisture content and shall be applied using a cellulose based poultice. It is to be covered with a suitable plastic film for at least 24 hours.

C.41.29.2 The poultice shall be applied generously and uniformly to the stone surface, until the stone surface is saturated. If so considered necessary, the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative may request that this exercise be repeated for as many times as deemed necessary. For payment reasons, this exercise will be considered as an intrinsic part of the consolidation exercise, and in no case will the Contractor be allowed to make claims for extra costs in relation to workmanship and/ or material.

C.41.29.3 The poultice shall not be applied in windy or elevated climatic temperature conditions which would impair the penetration of the same material. Consolidated areas should be protected from water, wind, and other natural/man-invoked adverse conditions for a minimum of period specified by manufacturer.

C.41.30 Methodology: Lime injection

C.41.30.1 Mortar injection of cracks shall be carried out with proprietary fluid lime-based mortar as specified in this document.

C.41.30.2 Prior to injection, all stone surfaces should be desalinated, adequately consolidated, cleaned from any accumulated dirt/dust and suitably wetted with de-ionised water. Cracks shall be first flushed using alcohol or a mixture of water and alcohol in a 1:1 ratio.

C.41.30.3 Mortar shall be injected into the crevices using suitably sized syringes. Application should not be permitted in ambient temperatures exceeding 30°C.

C.41.30.4 When injecting, care shall be taken to ensure pressure exerted on delaminated stone sections does not cause the shearing of the same material.

C.41.30.5 In cases where the detached material is of considerate dimension, pins bridging the weaker layers with the stronger fabric shall be introduced. The stainless steel/carbon fibre/GRP rods shall be inserted such as to be least obtrusive. The inner ends of the rods shall be fixed using a two-component epoxy resin, or as indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge. The void of the detachment shall then be grouted with the same fluid lime-based injection grout as Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.31 Methodology: Epoxy resin injection

C.41.31.1 Epoxy resins as specified in this document, having suitable characteristics and viscosity, shall be used for the injection, under pressure, of cracked masonry sections previously consolidated.

C.41.31.2 Epoxy injection will be resorted to only for areas where injected fluid lime mortar would be inadequate.

C.41.31.3 All masonry surfaces to be treated with epoxy resins shall be clean, free from any loose material, greasy substances, etc. Cracks should be superficially sealed and proprietary injection nozzles fixed.

C.41.31.4 Prior to injection, all stone surfaces should be desalinated, adequately consolidated, cleaned from any accumulated dirt/dust and suitably wetted with de-ionised water. Cracks shall be first flushed using alcohol or a mixture of water and alcohol in a 1:1 ratio.

C.41.31.5 The utmost care has to be taken so that no resin stains the adjacent stonework.

C.41.31.6 Following the injection of the epoxy resin, and after allowing sufficient time to ensure that the structural stability of the delaminated or otherwise masonry structure is restored, the masonry is carefully cleaned from the superficial mortar applied previously to seal cracks.

C.41.32 Methodology: Pinning of masonry

C.41.32.1 The Contractor shall carefully drill holes in the fabric of the stone surface in a downward angled direction.

C.41.32.2 The holes shall be thoroughly cleaned using appropriate brushes and blasts of air to remove all drilling dust and debris and kept dry. The correct lengths of dowels shall be cut prior to the filling of the holes with resin. The pins shall be cut to size prior to the injection of the resin and shall not be closer than 6mm to the surface for small diameters and 12mm for large diameters.

C.41.32.3 The holes shall be filled with sufficient resin so that, when the dowel is inserted, the resin is dispersed to achieve an effective bonding.

C.41.32.4 The ends of the rods and the resin shall be kept back from the surface of masonry and exposed faces shall be kept clean and free from resin stains. Temporary plugging material and/or isolating membranes shall be used as necessary.

C.41.33 Methodology: Pointing

C.41.33.1 The work shall commence at the top of the wall moving downwards.

C.41.33.2 If joints exhibit biological soiling, a biocide should be applied prior to flushing out. Any vegetation shall be removed in accordance with these specifications.

C.41.33.3 The Contractor shall clean the joints. Dust and loose debris shall be removed. The joints shall then be dampened with clean de-ionised water as necessary to control suction.

C.41.33.4 Lime mixes shall be used for the pointing. Mixes shall approximate a 1:3 binder-to-aggregate ratio, unless otherwise agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. Water shall be added just enough to achieve workability or as per manufacturer's instructions and shall be built up in layers by the application of trowel and tamped using appropriate handheld metal tools. The use of piping bag with fluid mortar shall only be limited to grouting very deep areas that are otherwise not possible to carry out by the said hand tools.

C.41.33.5 Pre-mixed lime mortar shall only be used if approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.33.6 All pointing shall be carried out in moist, warm conditions. The Contractor shall ensure that all pointing is built up in layers not exceeding 10mm in thickness or as recommended by the manufacturer in cases where the use of ready-mixed lime mortars is permitted.

C.41.33.7 If mortar has failed to such an extent that the joints are largely empty, then the joints will be deep tamped and, if necessary, hand grouted to fill the voids up to the depth required for pointing.

C.41.33.8 The mortar shall be built up and firmly applied in layers until the specified thickness is reached. The Contractor shall ensure good adhesion with no voids. A mechanical key shall be

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formed to the undercoat/s by creating a roughened texture of the mortar below by combing or scratching.

- C.41.33.9 Each layer shall be allowed to achieve an initial set prior to the application of subsequent coats. The fresh mortar shall be kept as humid as long as possible to allow proper curing and avoid shrinkage cracking.
- C.41.33.10 Before the initial set has taken place, the Contractor shall with the use of an appropriate sponge, compress the mortar and give the required weathered finish to the mortar. The sponge with clean water shall be used also to clean the adjacent stones from any lime hazing. Should a different finish be required by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, the methodology shall be approved following sample preparations.
- C.41.33.11 It shall be prevented from drying out too rapidly by dampening intermittently with clean water and covered immediately with damp hessian and plastic sheeting.
- C.41.33.12 The Contractor shall provide adequate protection from adverse weather until the mortar repairs have fully set.
- C.41.33.13 The required finish shall be as per original surviving pointing and as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.33.14 If the stones have retained their sharp edges, the joints shall be filled flush unless the original joint face was profiled in some other way.
- C.41.33.15 In the case of weathered edges, or where the stone has spalled off, the face of the new mortar shall be kept back such that the apparent joint width does not increase. The mortar face shall be kept as far back as required to achieve the original joint width.

C.41.34 Methodology: Removal of deteriorated stone

- C.41.34.1 Every effort shall be made to retain as much as possible of the original masonry structure. To this effect no stone shall be replaced without the prior approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.34.2 Stone replacement will be limited to individual badly deteriorated stone blocks and the total area of stone replaced shall be kept to the minimum possible.
- C.41.34.3 The masonry areas earmarked for replacement shall be clearly marked with a mason's pencil for the prior approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. Marking by spray or other indelible markers prior to approval will not be permitted.
- C.41.34.4 The Contractor shall take measurements from existing masonry units, identified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge, to allow replacements to be matched accurately.
- C.41.34.5 Profile gauges shall ideally be used to record existing profiles on site. Alternatively, the Contractor may opt to record profiles on site by tracing the existing profile on cardboard or any other suitable material. Where inserts are required to record profiles in-situ, but there are no suitable joints, the Contractor shall seek instructions from the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative on the method to carry out such operation.
- C.41.34.6 The Contractor shall prepare accurate drawings and templates as necessary, clearly and indelibly marked to identify their use and location.

C.41.34.7 The methodology employed for the cutting away of the deteriorated masonry sections may vary depending on the particularities of every individual case. Nonetheless, care shall be taken to ensure that only handheld tools and small power tools (jiggers) which do not cause damage to the structure and/or immediate stone blocks will be used. The methodology employed shall be discussed with and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative prior to the commencement of works.

C.41.34.8 The cutting of perimeter joints may be carried out with a masonry saw. If the stone is to be retained, the cut shall be made by a purpose-made fine saw blade or with a plugging chisel in the case of a wide joint. Where the stone is to be replaced, the stone shall be chiselled away starting from the centre and moving towards the edges.

C.41.35 Methodology: Preparation of replacement stone

C.41.34.1 Only new stonework, machine cut to a true shape (ikkartabunat) and hand finished shall be used unless otherwise directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.35.2 All new stonework used shall be similar in material colour, size and configuration to the original and shall match with the existing course height.

C.41.35.3 Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative may request copies of templates produced by the Contractor.

C.41.35.4 The stone shall be cut and dressed so that the natural bed is horizontal in plain walling, vertical at right angles to wall face in projecting stones and copings, and at right angles to line of thrust in arches.

C.41.35.5 Care shall be taken to ensure that new stonework is not chipped or otherwise damaged.

C.41.35.6 Each block/dressing is to be clearly marked on a concealed face to indicate the natural bed and its position in the finished work.

C.41.35.7 The Contractor shall ensure to provide, erect and maintain for as long as necessary all struts, timber planks etc, required for the support of all new and old masonry.

C.41.35.8 The Contractor shall be responsible to prepare all necessary formwork required for the replacement (in section or in whole), or the reconstruction, of arched elements such as arched windows, vaults, arches etc. The formwork shall be faithful to the original profile or that specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.35.9 All newly replaced stonework shall have a minimum bedding of 230mm unless otherwise specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. The Contractor shall ensure that suitable allowances are made for any final finishing carried out in-situ.

C.41.36 Methodology: Laying of replacement stone

C.41.36.1 Joint surfaces shall be dampened to control suction as necessary. When laying new stonework, all vertical and horizontal joints shall be adequately buttered with mortar. The units shall be laid on a full bed of mortar and all joints filled.

C.41.36.2 Care shall be taken to ensure that no mortar/grout encroaches upon the exposed faces.

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- C.41.36.3 The new stone shall be dampened to avoid risk of de-watering the mortar. Existing joint widths are to be maintained. Care should be taken to ensure that any sinkings for fixings/fasteners are accurately aligned and positioned in relation with the existing masonry.
- C.41.36.4 Hydrated or Hydraulic lime-based mortar shall be used unless otherwise specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. The mortar bed shall not be less than 12mm thick.
- C.41.36.5 All faces, angles and features shall be carefully aligned and set out to ensure satisfactory joint widths and relative positioning with the existing masonry. The exposed faces of new material shall be kept to the face lines as agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.36.6 Joints around replacement masonry units shall be thoroughly grouted wherever joints cannot be fully filled with bedding mortar. Grout mix shall be based on hydraulic lime only with addition of fine coralline and globigerina limestone sand (xahx) if required by the Architect in charge. Any other grouting material such as proprietary grouts, need to be approved in writing by the Architect in charge.
- C.41.36.7 The grout shall be kept back from the exposed face to allow for the depth of pointing specified; this shall be achieved using an approved temporary sealing material. The Contractor will ensure that the grout does not stain the exposed face.
- C.41.36.8 The Contractor shall not point replacement masonry until all the work has settled-in. The pointing of the outer 25mm joint depth (as a minimum) shall be left until all bedding work has settled.
- C.41.36.9 The pointing of the top joint is to be carried out using a stiff mortar mix, applied by hand, with the least amount of water possible, deep tamped and cured so as to minimise shrinkage, as outlined previously.
- C.41.37 Methodology: Bonding dowels for replacement stone**
- C.41.37.1 Suitably sized holes shall be drilled in the background and rear of the replacement/insert to receive dowels and adhesive. The Contractor shall ensure that the holes are aligned to allow accurate positioning of the replacement/insert and that enough depth is allowed for sound anchorage.
- C.41.37.2 The holes shall be cleaned, all dust removed using blasts of air coupled with appropriate brushes, and adequately flushed with alcohol or water and alcohol mixture of 1:1 ratio. Adequate drying time shall be allowed. Smaller holes may also be cleaned by mouth blowing with a small tube.
- C.41.37.3 The dowels shall be secured into clean, dry holes with a two-component epoxy adhesive. No adhesive shall be used to bond stones at joints unless agreed otherwise with Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.37.4 The pins shall be cut to size prior to the injection of the resin and shall not be closer than 6mm to the surface for small diameters and 12mm for large diameters.
- C.41.37.5 The resulting holes shall then be filled with matching mortar.

C.41.38 Methodology: Jointing of masonry works (piecing in)

- C.41.38.1 Replacement stone shall be cut and shaped in such a manner as to ensure the minimum loss of the original material, yet provide a firm seating for the replacement.
- C.41.38.2 The new stonework shall be left proud of the original to ensure adequate finishing on site.
- C.41.38.3 All existing joint widths shall be respected and bridging of joints will not be permitted.
- C.41.38.4 The pockets to receive inserts shall be accurately cut with small, sharp chisels and small saw blades to a neat, square profile. The sides of the pockets shall be undercut, where necessary, to provide space for specified bonding material.
- C.41.38.5 Where so directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, the Contractor shall dove-tail the new insert with the original to ensure adequate bonding.
- C.41.38.6 The pocket shall be cleaned out thoroughly and the inserts installed accurately and securely. The Contractor shall ensure that no bonding material encroaches upon the exposed faces.
- C.41.38.7 Piecing-in may also be carried out in larger areas, in which a piece of stone is added to fill in a missing area or replace a part of a deteriorated stone by the insertion of an appropriately cut stone piece, attached using structural adhesives (e.g. epoxy or polyester adhesives), as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.39 Methodology: Grouting

- C.41.39.1 The Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative may request grouting of voids resulting between new and old masonry, displaced masonry, etc with hydraulic lime. The lime grout shall be prepared with or without filler depending on the size of the gap and the direction of the Architect in charge.
- C.41.39.2 Glass reinforced polyester, epoxy or stainless steel ties shall be used as and where directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.39.3 Grouting holes shall be formed in joints at suitable horizontal and vertical centres to suit coursing and achieve an effective distribution of grout and fill all voids as per Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative's approval.
- C.41.39.4 The maximum length of each lift between pours shall be established to prevent any disturbance of the masonry.
- C.41.39.5 Unless re-pointing precedes grouting, the joint shall be sealed as necessary on either side of the grouting holes with an approved temporary material to prevent leaking of grout. The temporary seal shall be kept back from the face work to allow for specified re-pointing.
- C.41.39.6 Before grouting, the delivery holes shall be thoroughly flushed with clean water.
- C.41.39.7 Site trials, in all areas indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, shall be carried out for the different methods of grouting so as to establish the parameters required to achieve uniform grouting.
- C.41.39.8 If done by hand, the grout material shall be poured under gravity into the interstices formed by the masonry structure.

- C.41.39.9 If done by pumped gravity injection, then the delivery pressure shall be established after site trials
- C.41.39.10 If done by gravity injection, then:
- a) the approved equipment shall include a control of grout flow at the head of the hose (plug) and at the delivery nozzle (stop valve);
 - b) the height of the pan above delivery nozzle (subject to site trials) shall be sufficient to ensure an adequate flow, usually around 4.50m.
- C.41.40 Inspection of masonry units**
- C.41.40.1 All completed units shall be carefully inspected and checked by the manufacturer/supplier against the approved sample/s and compliance with drawings and the specification before dispatching to site. The Contractor shall inform the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative at appropriate stages during production to allow inspection of masonry units prior to delivery on site.
- C.41.41 Methodology: Plastic repairs**
- C.41.41.1 Plastic repairs as specified in this document shall be used in areas indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.41.2 The work shall commence at the top of the wall moving downwards.
- C.41.41.3 If the surfaces exhibit biological soiling, a biocide should be applied prior to flushing out. Any vegetation shall be removed in accordance with these specifications.
- C.41.41.4 Any deteriorated, flaking, powdering etc masonry shall be carefully removed to expose a sound background. In the process care shall be taken not to weaken the structure or damage the adjacent masonry.
- C.41.41.5 The top and vertical edges of the repair area shall be undercut to provide sufficient bonding and reduce the formation of visible shrinkage joints.
- C.41.41.6 All mortar repairs shall be varied out in moist, warm conditions. The Contractor shall ensure that all repairs are built up in layers not exceeding 10mm in thickness or as recommended in cases where the use of ready-mixed lime mortars is permitted.
- C.41.41.7 Suitable non-ferrous reinforcement approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative shall be used for all plastic repair interventions which have a projection of more than 40mm from the stone surface or a considerable size as determined by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.41.8 Pre-fabricated glass reinforced polyester or epoxy rods having a diameter of not less than 6mm shall be used. Holes shall be drilled with the background to form a grid of dowels fixed at intervals specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative depending on the nature of the work. Dowels shall have a minimum anchorage in the stone of 60mm, and the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative may request that this bedding depth be increased. All dowels shall be adequately bonded to the masonry fabric with an approved epoxy resin.
- C.41.41.9 Adequately gauged stainless steel or braided nylon wire shall be used to form a mesh between the dowels. This mesh shall be secured to the resin dowels by an approved epoxy resin.

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- C.41.41.10 When preparing the reinforcement, allowances shall be made to ensure a minimum cover of 20mm.
- C.41.41.11 The plastic repair mortar shall be based on a lime binder with the addition of approved admixtures and micro fibre strands as specified in this document to enhance bonding and limit cracking.
- C.41.41.12 Aggregates used shall vary from coralline sand, to marble and globigerina limestone sand (xañx) and to pozzolanic additives, as agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.41.13 The mixes shall approximate a 1:3 binder-to-aggregate ratio, unless otherwise agreed with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.41.14 The Contractor shall ensure that repair mortar is not stronger than the adjacent fabric.
- C.41.41.15 In the mortar preparation, the Contractor shall ensure that the grains of sand and stone dust are adequately coated with the binder paste.
- C.41.41.16 Slaked lime may be used as a binder, with the putty mixed wet with the aggregate and stored in an airtight container as far in advance as possible.
- C.41.41.17 In demanding exposure conditions, hydraulic additives (such as hydraulic lime, terracotta dust) may be added to the coarse stuff immediately before use.
- C.41.41.18 Hydraulic lime may be used to substitute completely the slaked lime, as per Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative's instructions.
- C.41.41.19 Cement gauged mixes shall only be used if directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.
- C.41.41.20 The mortar shall be built up in layers where necessary, each layer not exceeding 12mm.
- C.41.41.21 The Contractor shall ensure good adhesion with no voids. A mechanical key shall be formed to the undercoat/s by combing or scratching so as to produce evenly spaced lines.
- C.41.41.22 Each layer shall be allowed to achieve an initial set prior to the application of subsequent coats. The fresh mortar shall be cured by being kept as humid as long as possible to slow down the setting rate and hence avoid cracking.
- C.41.41.23 After the initial set has taken place, the Contractor shall stipple the joints with a stiff brush to remove laitance/excess fines and achieve a coarse texture.
- C.41.41.24 It shall be prevented from drying out too rapidly by dampening intermittently with clean water and covering immediately with damp hessian and plastic sheeting.
- C.41.41.25 The Contractor shall provide adequate protection from adverse weather until the mortar repairs have fully set.
- C.41.41.26 The required finish shall match the stone surface (in colour, texture, profile etc.) and as approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.42 Methodology: Repairs of concrete/cement renders

- C.41.42.1 A modified polymer mortar shall be used to grout cracks and damages in concrete surfaces which shall be retained. The Contractor is to submit proposed mortars for such repair works for approval by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative.

C.41.43 Methodology: Application of Velatura

- C.41.43.1 Where directed by the Architect in charge, a transparent velatura shall be applied to the repaired areas in order to match the chromatic aesthetics of the surrounding area. The velatura shall be applied manually, with the aid of garden sprayers/compressed air sprayers, sponges or brush. Care must be taken to ensure no application markings are visible and the finish is as homogeneous as possible.
- C.41.43.2 In areas where the colour achieved with one application has not been deemed acceptable, multiple applications might be required to achieve a satisfactory finish.

C.41.44 Methodology: Limewashing

- C.41.44.1 Prior to the application of the limewash, the Contractor shall wash the background to remove dust and grime, then allow it to dry to a damp state. Any organic growth shall be treated with a suitable biocide as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative and dead material brushed off before applying limewash.
- C.41.44.2 Limewash shall be produced from mature lime putty mixed with water to a suitable consistency. The Contractor shall sieve the mix into a bucket, working through any lumps, but leaving any grit in the sieve. Colour is added as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative, mixed in well and sieved again prior to use. As it is difficult to match lime colour batches, it is thus ideal that all lime wash provision required be prepared in one batch.
- C.41.44.3 The Contractor shall apply the limewash to the pre-wetted substrate with long-haired bristle brushes, using horizontal, vertical, and diagonal strokes, ensuring the lime wash is applied as thinly and evenly as possible and is burnished into the surface. Overly heavy coats will craze and crack when they harden and dry. If this occurs, the Contractor is to wash off with hot water and a stiff bristle brush and ensure that the new covering is properly applied.
- C.41.44.4 The Contractor is to ensure even distribution of lime and pigment by constantly stirring the containers of limewash during application. He is to allow the first to dry fully before applying the second coat, and so on, lightly dampening the background before applying the next coat. Dampening shall ideally be carried out by spraying water on an area of approximately 2sq.m. at a time. Protection from strong winds and direct sunlight during the drying out period shall be required.

C.41.45 Methodology: Works on areas with Deffun (crushed pottery) Screed.

- C.41.45.1 The Contractor must ensure the careful removal of higher plants and provide treatment using an approved systemic herbicide for the treatment of the sub-surface remains of the plants.
- C.41.45.2 Careful cleaning of existing deffun surface must be executed where directed by wet brushing and scraping any thick deposits or biological growths using only hand tools and nylon bristle brushes.

- C.41.45.3** Missing areas of deffun are to be cleaned from soiling and loose deposits by dry brushing to expose sound layers. Any material cleaned is to be carted away and safely disposed of.
- C.41.45.4** Any lifting of unsalvageable areas of deffun as directed by Architect in charge shall be done using hand tools and only until sound background is exposed and any material removed is to be carted away and safely disposed of. The perimeter of the deffun around the lacuna shall have around 10mm deep of torba raked out from underneath it in order to prepare the area for mechanical keying of the reinstatement of new deffun screed.
- C.41.45.5** Areas considered sound but that have a degree of void underneath determined by gentle tapping shall be marked in chalk, drilled to the required depth with small holes of 4mm and injected with hydraulic lime grout following first generously flushing with water using a syringe. Procedure should be done in a systematic way and allow for exit holes for the material to pass through as an indication of extent of grouting. The injected lime-based grout can be with/without filler or pre-mixed and with an appropriate grain size relative to the void that is being grouted. Material also needs to be approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative before use. Care needs to be taken to ensure no further lifting/detachment occurs while injecting the grout from the syringe.
- C.41.45.6** Cracks in the deffun screed smaller than 5mm in width shall be grouted in successive applications of a liquid grout (taħlib) made mainly from hydraulic lime with a smaller addition of finely sieved crushed pottery aggregate.
- C.41.45.7** Cracks larger than 5mm shall be raked out a maximum of 50mm width and no deeper than the existing deffun layer.
- C.41.45.8** The Contractor shall carry out repairs to the exposed areas of torba - an intrinsic part of the traditional deffun screed technique and in the lacunae. Defective torba shall be repaired by raking any cracks and reinstating and compacting torba mixed in a ratio of 1:5 torba:hydraulic lime. This is to be mixed in dry form, laid out on the floor, wetted, then compacted manually with wooden mallets. Adequate setting time shall be allowed following the laying and compaction of the torba before any successive works are carried out above.
- C.41.45.9** Lacunae and missing areas of deffun layer shall be reinstated using a crushed pottery-rich, hydraulic or hydrated lime binder and local sand as determined by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. Thickness of layer shall be such that reinstated mortar is level with original deffun mortar and also fills areas raked out from underneath sound deffun at the perimeter of the repair area for mechanical keying purposes. Mortar shall be laid out on the pre-wetted torba. Mortar shall also be prepared with the minimum possible water to achieve workability and further compacted using handheld wooden mallets. Final finishing should be carried out by burnishing with a trowel in successive perpendicular passes.
- C.41.45.10** After the reinstatement, compacting and burnishing of the deffun layer, the entire surface should be covered with wet burlap or similar material to slow down the drying process and ensure uniform curing.
- C.41.45.11** Maintain a damp environment over the cured deffun layer for at least 7 days, regularly spraying the surface with water to prevent rapid drying and promote optimal curing conditions. Inspect the cured deffun layer for any signs of shrinkage, cracking, or other defects during the curing period. Address any issues promptly with additional hydraulic lime mortar mixed with sieved cocchiopesto as needed, as stated in **C.41.45.6**. Once the curing period is complete, conduct a thorough inspection of the entire roofing surface to ensure the integrity of the deffun layer and the effectiveness of the restoration work.
- C.41.45.12** The Contractor shall ensure that limewashing of the whole roof shall be carried out following an inspection of the previously mentioned repairs. This shall be done using a slurry made from hydraulic lime with addition of finely sieved crushed pottery aggregate and brushed onto the already moistened roof. This procedure shall be carried out to address any possible hairline cracks and provide a final protection over the original deffun and repairs carried out to it as well as to give a homogenous aesthetic to the repaired material.

C.41.45.13 The Contractor shall document the restoration process, including mapping of what was removed and what survives from the original, including records of all curing procedures and any adjustments made during the curing period, for future reference and maintenance purposes.

C.41.46 Methodology: Completion of works

C.41.46.1 No part of the scaffolding shall be dismantled prior to the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative. The Contractor shall give the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge or his/her representative at least one week notice to allow for a final inspection and the measurement of works.

C.41.46.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for the cleaning of all apertures, glazing, ledges, window sills etc from any material resulting from any of the processes outlined in this document.

C.41.46.3 The Contractor shall ensure that all gutters, down pipes, gullies etc are clean and in a condition to function effectively.

C.52 Repairing/Renovating/Conserving Metal

C.52.1 General

- C.52.1.1 The main aim of this intervention shall be to preserve as much as possible of the existing metalwork and, where these are extensively damaged, to handcraft replacements which reflect the original design and workmanship of the existing metalwork.
- C.52.1.2 Prior to the commencement of works, the building shall be inspected by the Contractor together with the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge and Conservator to confirm the extent of work and the methodology to be employed.
- C.52.1.3 All work shall be carried out according to the best workmanship practices and in accordance with the latest local and EU-approved codes of practice.

C.52.2 Assessment of existing metalwork

- C.52.2.1 The assessment of the actual state of the metalwork is a complex undertaking based on both subjective and objective decisions. The main aim of this assessment shall primarily be that of enabling the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to determine the best methodology to be employed to repair, wherever possible, and replace, in kind, where deterioration is such that maintenance as described in this document is not possible.
- C.52.2.2 Assessment shall be carried out aperture by item and the Contractor may be required to fill in a schedule for the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

C.52.3 Inspection of paintwork

- C.52.3.1 The paintwork shall be inspected to determine signs of deterioration in the form of cracking, peeling, blistering, etc. The inspection shall also determine the presence of any excessive build-up of paint layers and shall help the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to decide on the action to be followed.

C.52.4 Inspection of metalwork

- C.52.4.1 The metal items shall be inspected to determine operational soundness, dimensional changes due to corrosion and water penetration, condition of joints, etc. to help the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge determine the course of action to be followed.

C.52.5 Dismantling of metalwork

- C.52.5.1 Where indicated by the Architect in charge and Conservator, the Contractor shall dismantle existing metalwork without damaging the adjacent stonework.

C.52.6 Paint removal - Health hazards

- C.52.6.1 Old paints may contain lead or other harmful elements. To this effect care shall be taken to ensure that all personnel engaged in the cleaning of paint will wear the appropriate protective wear.

C.52.7 Paint removal - General

- C.52.7.1 The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to ensure that the gentlest possible methodology for the removal of paint is employed. Particular care shall be taken to ensure that in the process no damage is caused to the metalwork fabric. Where it is directed, care shall be taken to preserve as much as possible of the original paint layers.

C.52.8 Paint removal - Mechanical methods

- C.52.8.1 Mechanical methods entailing the scraping or hand sanding of old paint layers shall be employed as specified and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- C.52.8.2 All precautions shall be taken to ensure that no metal sections and/or surfaces are damaged in the process.
- C.52.8.3 Mechanical means other than rotary sanding equipment may be used for the cleaning of flat surfaces so approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

C.52.9 Paint removal - Pressurised jet

- C.52.9.1 Cleaning systems employing the use of high-pressure water blasting will not be permitted.

C.52.10 Paint removal - Thermal methods

- C.52.10.1 Thermal methods may be employed where complete paint removal is required provided:
- a) Adequate care is taken to ensure that the metal is not altered;
 - b) Adequate care is taken to ensure that any glazing is not damaged.
- C.52.10.2. In addition to mechanical scraping, heat guns maybe employed to help soften paint layers where the metal underneath is not susceptible to high temperatures. This method shall be used following go ahead by Architect in charge after test patches are carried out.

C.52.11 Paint removal - Paint remover methods

- C.52.11.1 The use of paint removers will be permitted for the softening of the paint provided that the paint stripper used does not damage the metal substrate.
- C.52.11.2 The use of paint stripping gels for removal of paints shall be preferably of an environmentally friendly nature and the use of aggressive solvent-based gels shall only be resorted to once the first option proves unsuccessful.

C.52.12 Paint removal - Sand blasting

- C.52.12.1 Cleaning / removal of paint using wet and / or dry sand blasting techniques will not be permitted unless directed by the Architect in charge and on approved surfaces only.

C.52.13 Metalwork Cleaning

- C.52.13.1 Where indicated, metalwork is to be cleaned using solvents (ethanol/acetone etc.) as requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge and under the supervision of the Conservator.

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C.52.13.2 Where indicated, metalwork is to be cleaned using rotary drills and/or metallic brush tipped bits as requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge under the supervision of the Conservator.

C.52.13.3 For ironwork, corrosion products are to be treated using de-corroder and/or convertors as indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge and under the supervision of the Conservator.

C.52.13.4 For ironwork, thick corrosion products are to be removed by blasting as requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge under the supervision of the Conservator.

C.52.14 Materials: General

C.52.14.1 Unless otherwise indicated, the metal to be used shall be grade 43 steel.

C.52.14.2 All materials shall be the best of their respective kinds, free from defects, and to be obtained from approved manufacturers.

C.52.14.3 All work shall be carried out as per best trade practice and strictly as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer.

C.52.14.4 The materials, in all stages of transportation, handling and storage, shall be kept clean, free from injury and breaking, bending and distortion.

C.52.14.5 All smiths' work is to be forged clean, all screwed work is to have full internal and external threads.

C.52.14.6 Frames, etc., are to be well framed together, rigidly fixed, and all connections properly fitted, shouldered, drilled tapped and screwed together with set screws countersunk flush with the surface where indicated.

C.52.14.7 Welded joints are to be neatly made, filed smooth and left clean and adequate means shall be employed for temporarily fastening the parts to be welded together until the joints are welded.

C.52.14.8 When requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer, shop drawings are to be provided by the Contractor for approval prior to manufacture.

C.52.15 Missing Parts

C.52.15.1 Where indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge and under the supervision of the Conservator, missing parts of the ironwork are to be manufactured and reinstated using welding or forging methods.

C.52.16 Metalwork Protection

C.52.16.1 Where indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge and under the supervision of the Conservator, a zinc coating is to be applied for protection and a full paint system. Steel shall be protected against corrosion by hot dip galvanising complying with MSA EN ISO 1461 or as directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer.

- a) If the direction does not follow painting methods listed in this article, and a clear finish is to be applied, this shall be carried out as per approved product's recommendations and direction by the Architect and Conservator in charge.

C.52.16.2 All rust, loose scale, oil and dirt shall be removed from all surfaces before treatment.

C.52.16.3 Small areas of hot dip galvanised coating damaged by welding, cutting or by excessive rough treatment during transit and erection shall be renovated either by the use of low melting point zinc alloy repair rods or powders made specifically for this purpose, or by the use of at least two coats of good quality zinc-rich paint to BS 4652. Sufficient material shall be applied to provide a zinc coating at least equal in thickness to the original layer.

C.52.16.4 On all galvanised metal works, painting is to consist of one coat red oxide or calcium plumbate on hot dip galvanising and one undercoat and one enamel finishing coat. A sufficient period is to be allowed for the galvanising coat to set/dry out prior to the application of the finishing coat.

C.52.16.5 Painting is to be in the colour directed by the Architect and Civil Engineer in-charge.

C.52.17 Surface finish

C.52.17.1 Where indicated, metalwork will be painted with an oil-based paint system as directed and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Cleaned metalwork shall be primed with a red oxide-based paint. The paint system shall also include the subsequent application of oil-based undercoat/s and topcoat/s.

C.52.19 Copper/bronze items

C.52.19.1 Where indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge and under the supervision of the Conservator, missing parts made from copper alloy/bronze are to be manufactured and reinstated using brazing methods.

C.52.19.2 For copper alloy/bronze, corrosion inhibitors are to be used as requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge under the supervision of the Conservator.

C.52.19.3 Where clear protection coatings are to be used, acrylics and waxes are to be used depending on the type of metal as requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge under the supervision of the Conservator.

C.52.20 Paint formulation

C.52.20.1 White pigment content

Paints shall have a white pigment content (white inorganic pigments with a refractive index higher than 1.8) per m² of dry film equal to or lower than:

- 38 g/m² for indoor paints, with the exception of indoor wall paints claiming Class 1 wet scrub resistance (WSR) for which 40 g/m² shall apply;
- 40 g/m² for all outdoor paints.

Undercoats and primers shall have a white pigment content (white inorganic pigments with a refractive index higher than 1.8) per m² of dry film equal to or lower than 25 g/m².

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide documentation for the paint formulation showing the content of white pigments. Where required, Class 1 wet scrub resistance shall be demonstrated based on a test report carried out according to EN 13300 using the method EN ISO 11998 (Test for cleanability and scrub resistance).

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.2 Content of Volatile Organic Compounds

The maximum content of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) shall not exceed the limits given in the Table below. The content of VOCs shall be determined for the ready-to-use product and shall include any recommended additions prior to application such as colourants and/or thinners.

Product description (with subcategory denotation according to Directive 2004/CE/42)	VOC limits (g/l including water)
Interior matt walls and ceilings (Gloss <25@60°)	15
Interior glossy walls and ceilings (Gloss >25@60°)	60
Exterior walls of mineral substrate	30
Interior/Exterior trim and cladding paints for wood and metal	90
Interior trim varnishes and woodstains, including opaque woodstains	75
Exterior trim varnishes and woodstains, including opaque woodstains	90
Interior and Exterior minimal build woodstains	75
Binding primers	15
One-pack performance coatings	15
Two-pack reactive performance coatings for specific end use such as floors	100
Decorative effect coatings	100
Anti-rust paints	90

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide either:

- a calculation of the VOC content, supported, if available, by Safety Data Sheets or;
- a test report carried out according to ISO 11890-2. Products with a VOC content lower than 1.0 g/l shall be tested according to ISO 17895.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.3 Product Hazard Labelling

The final product shall not be classified as being acutely toxic, a specific target organ toxicant, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction, hazardous to the environment, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation), as indicated in the Table below.

Acute toxicity	Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2 Acute Tox. 3
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	STOT RE 1 or 2 STOT SE 1, 2 or 3

Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1A Carc. 1B Carc. 2
Germ cell mutagenicity	Muta. 1A Muta. 1B Muta. 2
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 1A Repr. 1B Repr. 2
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 or 2

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide appropriate documentation confirming that the products to be supplied are not classified with the listed hazards.

The documentation of the mixture classification shall be provided in accordance with the rules provided in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) and/or Safety Data Sheets.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.4 Hazardous Ingredients

The paint shall be compliant with the restrictions presented in the Table below, which either restrict the presence of or limit the concentration of the indicated hazardous substances in the paint.

Ingredient	Restriction or upper concentration limit
Preservatives:	Preservatives shall be non bio-accumulative ¹ .
Dry film preservatives:	Dry film preservatives shall not be intentionally used with the exception of: - Indoor paints specifically required for high humidity areas with an upper concentration limit of 0.10% w/w - Outdoor paints with an upper concentration limit of 0.30% w/w
Alkylphenolethoxylates:	Alkylphenolethoxylates (APEOs) and their derivatives shall not be used in any paint or varnish preparations or formulations. Shall not be intentionally used.
Phthalates:	Phthalates ² identified as substances of very high concern and listed in the candidate list of the REACH Regulation ³ shall not be present in any paint or varnish preparations or formulations thereof.
Formaldehyde:	Free formaldehyde in the white base, tinting base and colour tint ² : 0.010% w/w

Metals: Cadmium, lead, chromium VI, mercury, arsenic, selenium.	0.010% w/w per metal or metallic complex/salt, as appropriate
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1. *An ingredient is considered bio-accumulative when $\text{Log Kow} \leq 4.0$ or bio-concentration factor (BCF) ≤ 500 .*
2. *In the case that a wide range of colour tints are to be used the bidder shall indicate which colour tint has the highest potential for formaldehyde release. A test report shall then only be requested for this tint.*

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide appropriate documentation confirming compliance with the criterion, namely:

- for preservatives and APEOs: Safety Data Sheets for the product mixture;
- for phthalates: Safety Data Sheets for the product mixture;
- additionally for preservatives: a test report using OECD 305 Test Guideline can be used as an alternative to the Safety Data Sheet for the sole purpose of confirming that the preservatives used are non bio-accumulative.
- for formaldehyde: a test report based on the Merckoquant method or high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method (See Annex 2),
- for metals: a test report based on ISO 3856 series or equivalent.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.5 Spreading rate

The paint shall achieve an efficient spreading rate according to the applicable performance requirement in the Table below.

Type of paint	Spreading rate ¹ (m ² /l)
White paints and light-coloured paints (including finishes and intermediates)	• indoor: 8 • outdoor: 6 • indoor & outdoor: 8
Tinting systems ²	8
Primers and undercoats	
a. opaque	8
b. with specific blocking/sealing, penetrating/binding properties	6
c. with special adhesion properties	6
Thick decorative coatings	1m ² per kg of product
Elastomeric outdoor paints	4

Notes:

- 1 *The spreading rates apply at a hiding power of 98%*
- 2 *Only base should be tested*

Verification: The tenderer shall provide a test report using the following methods, or their equivalent:

- ISO 6504/1 (Paints and varnishes – determination of hiding power – Part - 1: Kubelka-Munk method for white and light-coloured paints);

- ISO 6504/3 (Part 3: determination of contrast ratio (opacity) of light-coloured paints at a fixed spreading rate);
- NF T 30 073 for paints specially designed to give a three-dimensional decorative effect or which are characterised by a very thick coat.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.6 Weathering resistance (only outdoor paints)

Masonry, wood and metal paints shall demonstrate resistance to the possible forms of weathering-induced deterioration in the Table below.

Masonry paints shall be exposed to artificial test conditions for 1000 hours, wood and metal paints for 500 hours

This shall be demonstrated according to the recommended test methods, or their equivalent, under artificial weathering conditions. Corrosion resistance for metal paints shall also include blistering.

Tests should be performed on the tinting base.

Weathering induced deterioration	Performance requirement	Recommended test
Decrease of gloss ¹	Less than or equal to 30% of its initial value	ISO 2813
Chalking	1,5 or better (0,5 or 1,0)	EN ISO 4628-6
Flaking	Flake density 2 or less, flake size 2 or less	ISO 4628-5
Cracking	Crack quantity 2 or less, crack size 3 or less	ISO 4628-4
Blistering	Blister density 3 or less, blister size 3 or less.	ISO 4628-2
Corrosion ²	Rusting equal to or better than Ri ²	ISO 4628-3

1 Not applicable to mid-sheen and matt-finishes (refer to Annex 1 for details).

2 For anti-rust paints

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide test results demonstrating performance of the paint according to the requirements listed in Table 8. With the exception of corrosion for metal paints the artificial weathering conditions shall reflect the conditions described in ISO 11507 or (for outdoor wood finishes) QUV accelerated weathering apparatus with cyclic exposure with UV(A) radiation and spraying according to EN 927-6 or their equivalent. For corrosion the relevant atmospheric corrosivity categories in EN ISO 12944-2 and the accompanying procedures specified in EN ISO 12944-6, or equivalent, shall be used. Anti-rust paints for steel substrates shall be tested after 240h salt spray following ISO 9227 or equivalent.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply with the above criteria.

C.52.20.7 Fungal and algal resistance of the film (only outdoor paints)

Base paints used for exterior masonry metalwork and for which fungal and/or algal resistant properties are needed should meet the requirements in Table below.

Application	Fungal resistance	Algal resistance
Masonry	Class 1 or lower	Score of 0
Wood	Class 1 or lower	Score of 0

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide test results demonstrating compliance according to the test methods EN 15457 and/ or EN 15458, or their equivalent. For coatings containing encapsulated dry-film biocides altered conditioning protocols shall also be accepted. Manufacturers shall provide information about any variation in conditioning along with test results of the EN 15457 and/or 15458 standards.

Products which have been awarded the EU Ecolabel for paints and varnishes, as established in Commission Decision (EU) 2014/312/EU are deemed to comply.

C.52.20.8 Packaging

Paints should be delivered in containers of (no smaller than) 1 litre

C.52.20.10 Management of waste and unused paint

The tenderer shall submit a waste management plan for paint leftover from the preparation of the substrate and application. The plan shall include:

- Where paint removal/demarking needs to be conducted, an assessment of the potential hazardous content of paint that has been stripped from substrates and, if a risk is identified, a method statement for mitigating the risk by safe handling and disposal.
- A method statement for on-site practices for the cleaning of painting equipment and the storage of waste and unused paint for safe disposal as hazardous waste.
- Measures to minimise waste and unused paint.

Verification:

The tenderer shall provide a documented waste management plan which shall include method statements for safe paint stripping, equipment cleaning and waste and unused paint handling and disposal, as well as the measures applied to minimise waste and unused paint.

D. Restoration of Existing Joinery

D.01 General

- D.01.1. The main aim of this intervention shall be to preserve as much as possible of the existing joinery, and where these are extensively damaged to handcraft replacements which reflect the original design and workmanship of the existing joinery.
- D.01.2. All work shall be carried out according to the best workmanship practices and in accordance with the latest local and EU-approved codes of practice.

D.02 General outline of works

- D.02.1. Taking care not to damage the original timber apertures, and/or masonry surround, all removable apertures will be clearly labelled, removed and transported to workshop. All labelling, removal of apertures and transport will be carried out under the direction of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Care would be taken to ensure that timber apertures showing signs of infestation will be stored separately from the rest of the apertures considered not to be suffering from this pathology.
- D.02.2. Where applicable, temporary timber apertures as specified in this document and as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge will be fixed such as to provide all the required security. The fixing of these temporary apertures would be such as to ensure that no irreversible damage to the timber jambs, and/or masonry surround be caused.
- D.02.3. Using suitable non-destructive methods and techniques as approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, all timber apertures, frames, etc. transported to workshop and others fixed to the building will be inspected. Primarily, the inspection would be carried out to determine the condition of the timber, type of timber used, condition of the paintwork, type of paintwork used, paint stratigraphy, construction details, and state of the ironmongery. Further inspections may be carried out if so considered necessary by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. The state of each individual aperture will be summarised on data logging sheets provided by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- D.02.4. Following the detailed inspection of the timber apertures discussed above, and in discussion with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, a suitable line of action for the restoration of each individual timber aperture will be devised. A broad modus operandi of the restoration operation to be followed is outlined in this document. The actual chronology of the processes and the extent of intervention may be varied depending on the individual case.
- D.02.5. Timber apertures/members characterised by elevated moisture content will be dried until the moisture content is brought down to an acceptable level, in equilibrium with the moisture content of the building where it would be finally returned. Unless otherwise requested by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, timber apertures would be dried slowly, using natural, air ventilation techniques.
- D.02.6. Carefully, and using methods approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, wrought iron ironmongery necessitating extensive restoration which could not be carried out in place will be removed. Care would be taken to preserve all of the original holding down bolts, etc.

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- D.02.7. Carefully, and using methods approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge all glass panes, etc. will be carefully removed and stored to be returned to original place, unless otherwise directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- D.02.8. Using methods as specified in this document and as directed and approved Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, layers of paint will be removed as considered necessary. Various techniques, including scraping, hand sanding, electric air blowers (thermal methods), and in cases where these methods are ineffective, approved paint removing agents, will be adopted. Mechanical methods will only be used if specifically requested by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- D.02.9. Carefully, and using methods approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, wrought iron ironmongery will be cleaned from damaged and/or excessive paint to ensure same ironmongery is functional.
- D.02.10. Carefully, using methods as approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge damaged and/or heavily infected timber considered by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to be beyond repair will be removed. Care would be taken to retain as much as possible of the original work and cause the least possible damage to the original aperture.
- D.02.11. Using methods as specified in tender document and as directed and approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, all apertures considered to be attacked by undesirable micro-organisms will be treated with a suitable pesticide. Care would be taken to ensure that the pesticide employed penetrates deep into the timber eradicating all undesirable micro-organisms. All treated timber will be adequately dried preferably using natural air ventilation techniques.
- D.02.12. Using methods specified in tender document and approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, deteriorated areas of timber will be re-instated. Replacement of the timber will be in 'kind' such that as far as is technically possible, new timber will be matched with the original timber in species, quality, cut, colour, grain direction, tool marks and finishing. Where the original wood will be partly replaced, the new wood will be carefully inset into the old where the unsound wood would have been neatly chiselled away and undercut. Unless otherwise specified by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, synthetic resin adhesives will be used to secure the new pieces in place. Care would be taken to ensure that the new sections will be identical in size, profile, configuration, etc. to the original.
- D.02.13. Missing and unserviceable apertures will be replaced with new apertures designed and produced to designs identical to the original. New apertures will be identical in size, profile, configuration, timber species, finishing, etc. to original.
- D.02.14. Using methods and materials as specified in tender document and as directed and approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, old and new timber will be carefully made good and all cracks, nail holes, open joints and any other defects filled with a suitable filler. All repairs will be sandpapered lightly by hand to obtain a neat homogenous finish.
- D.02.15. Where so considered necessary by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, original and newly inserted timber will be treated with boiled linseed oil, or as otherwise directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, to restore the original water repelling qualities of the timber.
- D.02.16. Using methods and materials as specified in tender document and as directed and approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, all ironmongery previously removed for restoration/ maintenance work will be returned. Care would be taken to ensure that original fittings will be used. Where these were missing, or unserviceable, new ironmongery, specifically manufactured to match the original in aspects of design, material, functionality, workmanship etc. as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge will be used.

- D.02.17. Taking care not to damage original glass panes, and adopting methods and materials as approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, glass panes previously removed would be suitably cleaned and fixed to their original position. Missing or damaged glass panes will be replaced with new glazing materials to specifications outlined by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Unless otherwise directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, glass panes would be fixed to apertures after the primer and undercoat layers of paint have been applied.
- D.02.18. Any old linseed oil-based glazing putty that is damaged, shall be removed without causing any damage to the existing glazing material and surroundings. Losses in the putty shall be re-instated with same material. Extra attention will need to be addressed to match the finishing of the new putty with the existing and adequate drying time up to 30 days should be left before application of any paint to make sure the putty dries well.
- D.02.19. Using methods and material specified in tender document and approved by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, timber apertures will be painted. Layers of paint to be applied (primer, undercoat, etc.) will be applied depending on the extent of original paint removed. Care would be taken to ensure complete coverage of the surfaces to be painted, and the paint would be applied to a uniform thickness. Care would also be taken to ensure that all ironmongery remains functional after the paint has dried. All glazing, wall areas etc. would be suitably masked.
- D.02.20. All aperture frames, etc. fixed to masonry fabric will be sealed using mastic silicone-based sealers at the external borders having a stone-colour or as directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- D.02.21. Taking care not to damage restored timber works, all apertures will be transported to site and fixed in their original location. Original method of fixing will be adopted, however, where these are found to contribute to the deterioration of the masonry jambs etc., and if so directed by Architect and Civil Engineer in charge, stainless steel screws will be used to fix the apertures in place. Care would be taken to ensure that no damage will be procured to both the timber apertures and stone surround during fixing.
- D.02.22. Any damages to the paint finishing caused during the fixing operation will be retouched following completion of works.

D.03 Assessment of existing joinery

- D.03.1. The assessment of the actual state of the joinery is a complex undertaking based on both subjective and objective decisions. The main aim of this assessment shall primarily be that of enabling the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to determine the best methodology to be employed to repair, wherever possible, and replace, in kind, where deterioration is such that maintenance as described in this document is not possible.
- D.03.2. Assessment shall be carried out aperture by aperture and the Contractor may be required to fill in a schedule for the approval of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

D.04 Inspection of paintwork

- D.04.1. The paintwork shall be inspected to determine signs of deterioration in the form of cracking, peeling, blistering, etc. The inspection shall also determine the presence of any excessive build-up of paint layers and shall help the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to decide on the action to be followed.

D.05 Inspection of timber apertures

- D.05.1. The timber apertures shall be inspected to determine operational soundness, dimensional changes due to seasonal temperature changes and water penetration, condition of joints, condition of ironmongery, soundness of timber, condition of glazing, and beading, etc. to help the Contractor, in agreement with the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge determine the course of action to be followed.

D.06 Other considerations

- D.06.1. During the inspection procedure, the Contractor shall examine the opening and ensure that the detailing of the masonry is such as to allow proper water runoff and no water is allowed to accumulate in contact with the timber apertures. Any poor design is to be brought to the attention of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

D.07 Paint removal - Health hazards

- D.07.1. Old paints may contain lead or other harmful elements. To this effect care shall be taken to ensure that all personnel engaged in the cleaning of paint will wear the appropriate protective wear.

D.08 Paint removal - General

- D.08.1. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to ensure that the gentlest possible methodology for the removal of paint is employed. Particular care shall be taken to ensure that in the process no damage is caused to the timber fabric. Where technically possible care shall be taken to preserve as much as possible of the original paint layers.

D.09 Paint removal - Mechanical methods

- D.09.1. Mechanical methods entailing the scraping or hand sanding of old paint layers shall be employed as specified and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.
- D.09.2. All precautions shall be taken to ensure that no wood sections and/or surfaces are damaged in the process. All sanding shall be performed along the grain of the timber to avoid damage by going against the grain of the wood surface.
- D.09.3. The timber surface may be prepared by sanding using sandpaper of a suitable gauge. The sandpaper should be mounted on an off support such as timber or rubber blocks, to avoid formation of depressions of the wood surface.
- D.09.4. Mechanical means other than rotary sanding equipment may be used for the cleaning of flat surfaces so approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

D.10 Paint removal - Pressurised jet

- D.10.1. Cleaning systems employing the use of high-pressure water blasting will not be permitted.

D.11 Paint removal - Thermal methods

- D.11.1. Thermal methods may be employed where complete paint removal is required provided
1. Adequate care is taken to ensure that the timber fabric is not charred or burnt.
 2. Adequate care is taken to ensure that any glazing is not damaged.

D.12 Paint removal - Paint remover methods

D.12.1. The use of paint removers will be permitted for the softening of the paint provided

1. The paint stripper used does not damage the timber or alter the surface pose structures of the wood.

D.13 Paint removal - Sand blasting

D.13.1. Cleaning / removal of paint using wet and / or dry sand blasting techniques will not be permitted.

D.14 Preparations of timber elements

D.14.1. Care shall be taken to ensure that all timber elements are adequately dry and free from fungus or other parasites which contribute towards the deterioration of the timber elements.

D.15 Joinery repairs

All effort shall be made to preserve as much as is technically possible of the original joinery work. Nonetheless extensively deteriorated timber sections shall be replaced. The replacements or new additions must retain character of the original joinery item.

When carrying out a replica of the original joinery replacement, the following criteria should be respected:

1. The size and characteristics of the opening leaves.
2. Proportions of the timber members used for the frame and leaf.
3. Configuration of the timber assembly.
4. Wood species.
5. Detailing and decorative features of the original joinery item.
6. Paint colour
7. Ironmongery

D.16 Surface finish

All timber work will be painted with an oil-based paint system as directed and approved by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

D.17 Nails and screws

D.17.1. The appearance of the nails and screws used in the repair of the joinery items is of great importance. To this effect where applicable all visible nails, screws etc used shall be hand-forged to match the originals in all respects.

D.18 Ironmongery

D.18.1. The Contractor shall ensure that all effort is taken to preserve the original wrought ironmongery. The restoration of existing ironmongery shall be carried out as outlined in section D.02.6 of this document.

D.19 Treatment / Preventive treatment against fungi and xylophages insects

D.19.1. Any proposal for the application of a disinfestation treatment must be preceded by scientific proof of an active infestation to the satisfaction of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Once the type and extent of the infestation has been identified a proposed methodology for a disinfestation treatment or treatments may be put forward. Such treatments must conform to

the current local laws and legislation governing the use of pesticides and biocides. None of the materials used should pose a risk of staining or damaging the timber fabric or decorative layers or pose a potential risk to their preservation in the longer term.

D.14 NEW TIMBER APERTURES

D.14.2 General

D.14.2.1 Scope

1. Prior to the commencement of works, the monument shall be inspected by the Contractor together with the Contracting Authority's Architect and Civil Engineer in charge to confirm the extent of work and the methodology to be employed.

2. Missing and unserviceable apertures will be replaced with "new" elements/apertures, designed and produced to replicate the original in (unless otherwise requested by Architect in Charge):

- a) size and characteristics of the opening leaves
- b) proportions of the timber members used for the frame and leaf
- c) configuration of the timber assembly
- d) wood species
- e) detailing and decorative features of the original joinery item
- f) paint colour
- g) ironmongery

D14.2.2 Preliminary information and requirements

1. The Contractor is to be responsible for the detailed working drawing design, manufacture and installation of all doorsets to meet the requirements of this specification for approval of the Contracting Authority. All materials shall be carefully chosen as best suited for their installed location and deemed "fit for purpose" at all times, and capable of withstanding the climatic conditions of Malta.
2. The door referencing system will be as shown on Schedule of Quantities and Drawings.
3. Shop Drawings - These are to be provided by the Contractor, prior to manufacture, for approval by the Contracting Authority.
4. Laminate faced doors - The laminate facing is to be standard plain colour and/or standard wood grain effect finish to the approval of the Contracting Authority (white will not be accepted). The laminate facing shall be in one piece with no joint. The doors are to be edged all round with a hardwood lipping and the joint with the laminate is to be flush. The lippings are to be clear lacquer factory finished similar to that applied to the hardwood door frames and architraves.
5. Door Frames - 75,150, 180 or 230 mm wide solid hardwood frames will be used dependent upon the wall thickness or location. All wooden frames and architraves are to be factory finished with water-based pigmented lacquer in standard BS, RAL or NCS colours, to be approved by the Contractor, on exposed faces only.
6. Architraves - Architraves (solid hardwood of similar material to the door frames) are to be included for wooden frames and are to have mitred corners.

7. Paint/Lacquer Finishes - The Contractor shall provide a detailed specification of the type of paint / lacquer used on all wooden frames and architraves and the recommended application procedures. The paint/lacquer is to be non-reflective, preferably matt.
8. Glazing to doors - Glass shall be clear, fixed and laminated.
9. Installation and fixings - Data sheets are to be provided by the Contractor for each doorset indicating door and frame reference and detailed fixing methods and instructions for frame and door. All frames and doors are to be delivered with the fixing locations predrilled (with slotted holes in frames) and provided with plastic covering plugs for holes.
10. Delivery - The door frames will be required to be fixed on site prior to the doors, timescales to be agreed with the Contractor.
11. Delivery to Site - The manufactured goods must be delivered to site at the Żabbar Parish Church to an agreed delivery schedule. Doors and frames must be clearly identifiable in respect of size, finish, and performance rating.
12. Protection - The manufactured goods must be shrink-wrapped and fully protected against transit damage. The Contractor will be responsible for protecting all the doorsets both during installation and after completion until accepted by the Contracting Authority.
13. The contractor is to submit samples of the laminate and veneered hardwood with a range of colours available so that the Contracting Authority is free to choose from the range available.

D.14.3 Materials

D.14.3.1 Timber

Generally timber is to be straight, sound, bright, of matured growth, well-conditioned, properly seasoned, clean sawn, square edged, free from rot, dote and incipient decay. Shakes, splits, warp, waness, large, loose or dead knots, soft spots, stained or bright sapwood and other defects and blemishes will not be allowed.

D.14.3.2 Sizes and Allowances

For joinery, other than that provided by the relevant standard, an allowance from the sizes indicated not exceeding 3mm for softwood and hardwood will be permitted for each wrought surface, unless the dimensions are indicated as 'finished sizes'. Any spacing, overall dimensions, etc. specified on the Bill of Quantities are only indicative and the Contractor is responsible for taking physical measurements on site prior to the start of manufacture of the doors or windows. The Contractor is responsible for taking all physical measurements to ensure that the work is carried out in the most workmanlike manner.

D.14.3.3 Softwoods

Softwood is to be the best quality available with due regard to the particular purpose for which it is required. It is to be cut square and free from large loose or dead knots, shakes, or other defects, and is to be approved for use by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Softwood for joinery unless otherwise indicated is to be of the quality known locally as White or Red Deal.

D.14.3.4 Hardwoods

Hardwood is to be of the best quality available with due regard to the particular purpose for which it is required, free from all defects and is to be approved for use by the Contracting Authority's Architect and Civil Engineer. All exposed surfaces are to be wrought and finished off by hand with glass paper. Unless a particular hardwood is otherwise indicated any of those listed hereafter may be used according to the purpose for which it is required. The standard names quoted are those contained in MSA EN 13556. 14.4 Methodology

D.14.4.1 Workmanship

1. All work is to be executed in accordance with the schedules indicated in this tender document or any other details or schedules which may from time to time be given to the Contractor. Joinery may be inspected in the Contractor's shops during preparation, and again before being primed if so required by the Contracting Authority's Architect and Civil Engineer.
2. All framed work is to be put together immediately as the general work is commenced, but not glued or wedged up until the joinery is prepared for fixing. All framing is to be put together with well-fitted mortice and tenon joints.
3. Running glued joints are to be cross-tongued and where the face of the joint is over 38mm thick they are to be double cross-tongued.
4. All work is to be framed and jointed with an approved type of synthetic resin glue.
5. All exposed surfaces are to be wrought machine sandpapered at works and the arises blunted and all joinery not required to be painted, polished, or otherwise decorated is to be left clean on completion.
6. All work delivered to site is to be stored immediately after delivery and protected from the weather.
7. Where laminate is specified this shall mean the rigid sheet type. Thin factory applied type of finish will not be acceptable.

D.14.4.2 Defects

Should any work shrink, warp, wind, expand or show other defects before the end of the maintenance period, the work is to be taken down and new work fixed in its place, together with any other work, which may be affected. This is to be carried out at the Contractor's sole expense.

D.14.4.3 Fixing

All work, so far as practicable, is to be securely fixed. Where the joiner's work is to be plugged, the plugs are to be hardwood cut on twist or approved proprietary brand plugs. When gluing, the adhesive is to be applied evenly over the entire surface of the facing boards and not on the core alone.

D.14.4.4 Stain/varnish/paint to woodwork

1. Samples of stain/varnish/paint for testing may be taken by the Architect and Civil Engineer from the sealed containers, spray gun containers or from the workmen's kettles on the works. Any work coated with unsatisfactory materials is to be cleaned off and re-executed. Likewise, any work on which the stain/varnish/paint is found to be unduly thin is to be prepared again and reapplied all to the satisfaction of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge.

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2. Stains/paints are to be to the colours directed by the Contracting Authority's Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Where more than one coat is specified, each coat shall be in a different shade.
3. All stain/varnish/paint are to be thoroughly mixed and stirred before use.
4. The priming coat, undercoats and finishing coat of paint in any one paint system are all to be obtained from the same manufacturer (wherever possible). No paint is to be used beyond a period of 18 months from the date of manufacture or date of certificate of re-test. Woodwork shall be cleaned to remove dirt, grease, etc., before the primer is applied. Before applying the paint, all cracks, nail holes, open joints and other imperfections shall be made good with suitable filler, and knotting shall be applied to any knots. The primer shall be inspected to ascertain that it is of suitable type, firmly adhering, and in good condition before the appropriate finish is applied. If the primer is not satisfactory, the surfaces shall be completely stripped and treated again.
5. Thinning of the paint will not be allowed without the permission of the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. If found necessary, this shall be carried out with the type of thinner and proportions recommended by the manufacturer of the paint.
6. All woodwork shall be primed with a reputable brand of wood primer formulated to present an effective barrier to moisture penetration and a sound foundation for subsequent coats.
7. Priming coats are to be adequate and uniform and are to be worked into the surface and into joints, angles and other places where moisture is likely to collect. The surfaces of all priming coats and undercoats are to be properly rubbed down and dusted off between coats as required to provide a smooth matt opaque film to which the next coat will firmly adhere. Undercoats and finishing coats are to be applied to the surface so that every part, including joints, angles, etc., is adequately covered, but care is to be taken to avoid excessive or uneven thickness of paint film, particularly at edges and in angles etc.
8. Paint is to be applied so that the surface of the finishing coat is free from brush marks including brush marks showing through from preceding coats
9. One or more coats of undercoat are to be applied after priming and before the finishing coat to produce a smooth surface of even finish and similar colour to the finishing coat.
10. Finish coat may have a matt, eggshell, semi or full gloss finish of selected colour as indicated by the Architect and Civil Engineer in charge. Alkyd resin paints are to be used.
11. Cellulose finishes, where indicated, shall be used with the correct primers, fillers and where appropriate the correct wood stain for the specific surface using an application procedure as laid down by the manufacturer.
12. All woodwork shall be cleaned from dirt, grease, etc and sand-papered lightly before each coat.
13. All stains and varnishes in any one system are all to be obtained from the same manufacturer (whenever possible). No product is to be used beyond a period of 18 months from the date of manufacture or date of certificate of re-test. Before applying each layer, all cracks, nail holes, open joints and other imperfections shall be made good with suitable filler, and knotting shall be applied to any knots. Each application shall be inspected to ascertain that it is of suitable type, firmly adhering, and in good condition before the appropriate finish is applied. If it is not satisfactory, the surfaces shall be completely stripped and treated again.
14. The Contractor shall take adequate precautions to prevent any defects arising out of the misapplication of the material used. This includes the supply and use of suitable brushes.

15. All brushes, spraying equipment etc. used in carrying out the work are to be clean and free from foreign matter and are to be thoroughly cleaned out before being used for a different type or class of material. All products are to be prepared and applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed directions.
16. All surfaces are to be thoroughly dry before the next coat is applied. No stain/varnish/paint is to be applied externally during inclement weather.
17. Spray painting will be allowed with approved machines except where soiling of adjacent surfaces is likely to occur and in the case of paints containing lead. The compressor is to be of adequate capacity for the number of guns in use. The pressure at containers and nozzles, the size and type of nozzles and the adjustment and operation of the guns are to be such that the resultant coating is even, adequate (but not excessive) and of the correct composition throughout. Surfaces adjoining those being sprayed are to be carefully and closely masked and care is to be taken to avoid uneven or indeterminate boundaries through paint being forced under the masks. The finished surface is to be free from orange peel appearance, runs, sags, curtaining and other defects.

D.14.4.5 Paints from one manufacturer

The priming coat, undercoats and finishing coat of paint in any one system are all to be obtained from the same manufacturer (wherever possible). No paint is to be used beyond a period of eighteen (18) months from the date of manufacture or date of certificate of retest.

D. 14.4.6 Handling and Storage

All units shall be individually wrapped or crated to avoid contact during transportation. All units shall be stored above ground in a dry area.

D.14.4.7 Installation

Set units plumb, level and true to line, without wrap or rack of frame. Anchor frames solidly to surrounding construction to prevent distortion or misalignment. Apply protective coating on concealed surfaces in contact with a different type of material.

D.14.5 Quality Assurance

Glazing Standards:

GAMA Glazing Manual and FGMA Sealant Manual. Fire Protective Rated Glass: Each lite shall bear permanent, no removable label of UL certifying it for use in tested and rated fire protective assemblies.

E. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY AND INSTALLTION OF LUMINAIRES AND LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE DOME

Preamble

The work comprises the supply, delivery to site, installation, testing and commissioning of luminaires and lighting control system to be installed for the dome of Knisja Arcipretali u Santwarju, Madonna tal-Grazzja in Zabbar, Malta.

The following drawings are included in this tender document:

- 12114/01 – Lighting layout of the Church dome Plan
- 12114/02 – Lighting layout of the Church dome elevation
- 12114/03 – Cable management systems layout
- 12114/04 – DB schedule & Driver enclosure typical layout

Submittals

Prior to acceptance of the proposed system and equipment, the Contractor shall submit together with his quotation a description of the equipment and its components as offered together with all relevant manufacturer's catalogues, illustrations and diagrams. All relevant technical and descriptive literature shall be in English. Literature shall be supplied for the following:

- H07RN-F cables
- Multicore XLPE/PVC cable (RAL9001 colour)
- Distribution board
- Switchgear
- Earth electrode and inspection pit
- Cable fixing equipment
- T-shaped cable connectors
- Technical literature of all components of the luminaires, lighting equipment and lighting control system
- Guarantee period for all luminaires and lighting control equipment
- Guarantee against corrosion for all luminaires

1. Technical specifications for the electrical installation

1.1 Scope of works

The electrical low voltage installation shall supply power and lighting services to the relevant locations forming part of this project and shall include all necessary switchgear, enclosures, wiring, cable management systems, luminaires, accessories and all necessary equipment and labour to make a complete and functional system.

The successful bidder shall also be responsible for the supply of the luminaries, delivery to site, installation, testing and commissioning.

1.2 Regulations and standards

The installation shall conform to the following regulations and standards:

- Electricity Supply Regulations issued by Enemalta Corporation including amendments.
- IET Wiring Regulations "Requirements for Electrical Installations" – 18th Edition including amendments.
- BSI Standards as specified or their equivalent.

1.3 Electrical supply

The existing electrical supply of the church shall be used.

1.4 Wiring system

Wiring from the distribution boards to the exterior luminaires for the church shall be carried out in H07RN-F cable in galvanized steel conduit along the wall to the pull box and then through the underground PE conduit. In areas, where the cables are visible from street level, the wiring is to consist of XLPE/PVC RAL9001 coloured cable, as specified on technical drawings. On the other hand wiring between the distribution boards is to be carried out in H07RN-F cables installed on cable trays.

Cable sizing shall be as indicated in distribution board and consumer unit schedules.

Cables with single strand conductors or with an overall conductor c.s.a. of less than 1.5sqmm shall NOT be used.

Loop connections shall only be made in accessible boxes or accessories.

Continuous cable runs only shall be used. Jointing of cables is not allowed.

Rates quoted shall include terminations, glands and bushes etc. as required.

Wiring insulation shall have the following colour coding:

Single phase circuits:

- Phase: brown
- Neutral: blue
- Protective conductor: green and yellow

DC wiring between DALI driver and light fitting:

- DC+: red
- DC-: black

1.5 Cables

1.5.1 Single core cables

Single core cables shall conform to BS 7919 and shall have plain annealed and stranded copper conductor and PVC insulation, 300/500V grade.

1.5.2 Multicore XLPE/PVC cables

The cable shall have the following features:

- Insulation - XLPE
- Core Identification - Each single core shall have coloured insulation common throughout the whole installation.
- Conductor – Class 5 flexible copper conductor conforming to BS EN 60228
- Construction – The cores shall be constructed in concentric layer.
- Bedding – PVC
- Colour – RAL 9001
- UV stabilised

1.5.3 Multicore H07RN-F cable

Multicore H07RN-F cable shall comply with BS EN 50525-2-21. The cable shall be designed to provide high flexibility and have the capacity to withstand weather and harsh environments. Appropriate adaptors shall be used wherever the cable enters or exits a metal or plastic enclosure. The cable shall have the following features:

- Conductor: Class 5 flexible copper conductor conforming to BS EN 60228
- Insulation: EPR Type EI4 conforming to BS EN 50363
- Sheath: PCP Type EM2 conforming to BS EN 50363

- Voltage Rating: 450V / 750V
- Operating Temp.: -15°C to +60°C (when flexed)

1.5.4 T-shaped connectors

Connection of the luminaire cable to the corresponding circuit shall be carried out by means of proprietary T-connectors. The connectors shall be of polymer construction, compact in size, complete with compression type grommets for cable entry, and an IP rating of IP68. The connectors shall be of the dry type. Resin or gel filled type connectors shall not be accepted.

1.5.5 Cabling Methods

Where it is necessary to make direct connections between circuit cables and flexible cords, these shall be affected by means of fixed base connectors situated in the conduit outlet box. No conductor used shall have a smaller cross-sectional area than 1.5mm². Flexible cord smaller than 0.50mm² shall not be used.

1.5.6 Cable Termination Kit

All cables shall be adequately terminated using cable glands, earth tags, in accordance with cable manufacturers' recommendations and current codes of practice and standards. The gland shall be neatly covered using a cable shroud that normally forms part of the termination kit.

1.5.7 Cable Lugs

All sizes of cables shall be adequately terminated using cable lugs.

1.5.8 Cable Cleats

Cable cleats shall be of the hook and clamp type consisting of two dissimilar halves made of reinforced nylon. The units shall be of appropriate size for the cables. Fixing centres shall be in accordance with cable manufacturers' recommendations and current codes of practice.

1.5.9 Cable Identification

All main and sub-main cables shall be identified at their points of termination and along the routes at a distance of not more than 10 meters.

Additionally, where cables change direction or pass through walls, floors, ceilings, etc, an identification label shall be provided; note where access cannot be obtained to both sides of an obstruction simultaneously (e.g. at a wall) the cable shall be labelled on both sides of the obstruction.

The label shall be fixed securely to the outer cable sheathing and shall contain the following information:

- Cable reference number
- Origin of cable
- Destination of cable
- Cable type, number of cores and CSA in mm².

1.6 Cable Management

1.6.1 General

For conduit installations, adequate draw in boxes shall be installed to ensure that cables can be replaced with ease. The price of such boxes shall be deemed to have been included in the price of the relevant power or lighting points.

Any off-sets, bends, routing around beams, etc of the cable management systems shall be deemed to have been included in the tendered rate and no claims for extra cost to this effect will be accepted.

Chases for conduits are to be neatly cut and holes neatly drilled by mechanical means. Chases are to be made in horizontal or vertical runs only. Horizontal chases are to be kept to a minimum.

Vertical chases of conduit adjacent to doors or other openings shall not be nearer than 200mm from these openings.

Special attention shall be given by the Contractor to the number of cables installed in conduit or trunking in order ensure that conduit and trunking space factors shall not be exceeded. In any case conduit with a diameter less than 20mm shall NOT be used.

Cables for LV and ELV installations shall be kept separate and under no circumstances shall they be drawn through the same conduit.

During the course of the works, the Contractor shall blank off all the installed recessed boxes and conduit ends in order to minimize the ingress of debris and dirt.

1.6.2 Galvanised steel conduit and fittings

Galvanised steel conduit and fittings shall conform to BS 4607 and shall be of medium gauge. Conduit will be jointed and terminated using appropriate components as supplied by the conduit manufacturer. Saddle supports are to be at 1.5m intervals and outdoor installations shall be rendered watertight. Conduit lengths shall be electrically continuous and bonded to the main earth terminal. However, conduit cannot serve as a means of earthing for any circuit.

1.6.3 Galvanised steel cable tray

Cable tray shall be of perforated 1.5mm sheet steel construction with a flanged height of 50mm and width as indicated on drawings. Cable tray shall be hot-dipped galvanised after forming and shall be adequately supported to avoid sagging. Brackets and fixtures are to be included in the tendered rates for cable tray.

Tees, bends, reducers and any other fittings shall be supplied by manufacturers. Contractor manufactured fittings shall NOT be accepted.

Only manufacturer supplied galvanised brackets / fixtures shall be used. Offsets, tees, bends, reducers and any other fitting required shall also be supplied by manufacturer and shall be proprietary. Contractor produced fittings shall not be accepted. Proprietary brackets and fittings shall be deemed to have been included in the tendered rates. Channel support systems will not be accepted.

For runs across the roof, the cable tray shall be installed in the horizontal position and shall include cable tray cover. The cable tray shall be installed on proprietary galvanised steel u channel bolted to solid rubber mounting with a minimum height of 50mm.

Example of cable tray floor mount



The engineer may request that for certain sections of cable tray, the proprietary U channel is anchored to pre-cast solid concrete slabs having a thickness of 60mm instead of the rubber mountings. The supply of bricks/stone slabs shall be included in the tendered rate for cable tray.

The tray shall be electrically continuous and bonded to the main earth terminal however it cannot be used as a means of earthing for any circuit.

All cables installed on cable trays shall be secured to the tray using cable ties.

1.6.4 PVC conduit and fittings

PVC conduit and fittings shall conform to BS 4607 and shall be of medium gauge. Conduit shall be jointed and terminated utilising the appropriate components as supplied by the conduit manufacturer. No contractor manufactured fittings or joints shall be utilised. Surface run conduit shall be adequately supported with allowance for expansion and contraction under normal working temperature variations. Saddle supports (where required) are to be at 1 metre intervals.

PVC conduit which shall run under floor paving and shall be connected to pull boxes as shown on the drawings.

Each pipe length shall be jointed using appropriate sockets supplied by the manufacturer and bonded using PVC cement. As soon as these pipes are laid, the contractor shall apply a covering of cement mortar along the entire length of all pipes to ensure protection against accidental damage. The cost of this covering shall be included in the rates quoted for the pipework.

1.6.5 Cable tie plug anchor with eyelet

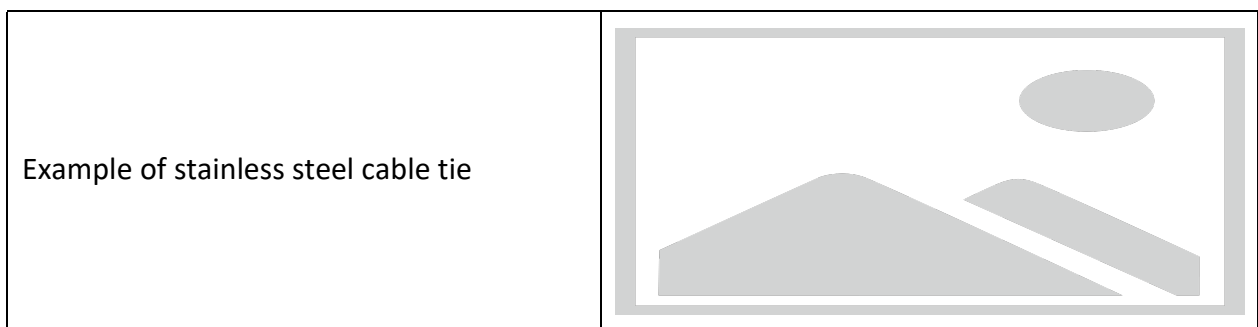
The cable tie plug is to be used together with a suitable cable tie to make it possible to bundle and fix cables easily. It is to be installed by inserting it into a drilled hole and is to provide a secure anchor due to its dowel lamellae. It is to be made of durable materials such as stainless-steel grade 316 and UV resistant PVC. Moreover, the materials shall be selected such that no damage to the stone masonry is incurred over time.

Examples of cable tie plug anchor with eyelet	
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1.6.6 Stainless steel cable ties

Cable ties shall be suitable for installation in harsh conditions and manufactured from grade 316 stainless steel. These are to feature a ladder design and are to work on a ratchet system. The cable ties must have a width of not more than 9.5mm and a minimum tensile strength of 400N.



1.6.7 Builder's work

The Tenderer is to include in his rates for chasing, holes in reinforced concrete or structural members etc. required for the proper execution of the works. Holes in reinforced concrete or structural members shall only be made after approval by the Engineer or Architect in charge.

All holes shall be made good with appropriate material in order to ensure that the integrity of the fire barrier is maintained. Such making good shall be deemed to have been included in the tendered rates.

1.7 Distribution Boards and Switchgear

The distribution and control switchgear consists of a number of distribution boards to be located as shown on the drawings.

1.7.1 Distribution boards

The distribution boards shall consist of a thermosetting enclosure with DIN mounting rails and shrouded earth and neutral busbars of sufficient capacity to accommodate each individual circuit separately. The enclosures shall be rated to at least IP66 and shall be sized to accommodate all necessary switchgear and drivers and shall have outgoing module capacity as indicated in drawings. Care should be taken to avoid warping of the enclosure during installation. Unused ways shall be blanked off and cable entry shall be made using appropriate glands.

RCD's where installed, shall conform to IEC 61008-1:2024.

Miniature circuit breakers are to comply with BS EN 60898-1:2003+A13:2012 and are to provide short circuit and overcurrent protection.

RCBO's where installed, shall have Type A tripping characteristics and shall conform to BS EN 61009.

Short circuit rating for incoming MCB's shall be 10kA minimum. Short circuit rating for outgoing MCB's shall be 6kA minimum.

MCB's for lighting and small power shall have a type C tripping characteristic.

Unused ways shall be blanked off.

1.7.1.1 Transient over voltage protection module

A transient over-voltage protection module shall be installed in the distribution boards (high protection level) in order to protect all the circuits in the following modes:

- Phase to earth
- Phase to neutral
- Neutral to earth

The module shall have a visual status indicator in the form of flags or similar for:

- Full protection
- Reduced protection indicating that module needs to be replaced
- No protection indicating that the module is no longer effective in protecting against transient over-voltages.

The module which shall be installed in the main distribution board shall be Type II / III and shall conform to the following minimum specifications:

- Leakage current: <250 μ A
- Short circuit withstand capability: 25kA

Type 2

- Nominal discharge current I_n : 20kA for an 8/20 μ s waveform
- Let through voltage at I_n : 900V
- Maximum discharge current I_{max} : 80kA (per phase)

Type 3

- Let through voltage at U_{oc} of 6kV
1.2/50 μ s and I_{sc} of 3kA 8/20 μ s: 600V

Installation of module shall be carried out in strict accordance with manufacturer's instructions. For this reason, the contractor shall provide manufacturer's installation instructions to the Engineer prior to installation.

1.8 Earthing and bonding

Ground earthing shall be by means of earth electrodes and connected by 16sqmm copper conductors and appropriate clamps. Electrodes shall be made of solid copper, at least 2.4m long and with a minimum diameter of 16mm. The head of the electrode shall be housed in a precast or moulded inspection box with adequate cover installed flush at finished floor level.

1.9 Technical specifications for the supply and delivery of light fittings and luminaires

1.9.1 Scope of works

The lighting system shall comprise a number of luminaires and a control system making up an architectural lighting scheme for the dome of Zabbar Parish Church. The contractor shall be responsible for the supply, delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of the luminaires and light fittings in accordance to the manufacturer's instructions. The contractor shall also be responsible for the supply of sundries, fixing bolts, cabling, connectors and any other material required for the installation of the light fittings and to make a complete functional circuit.

Luminaires shall have uniform colour and compact / aesthetic design.

The Tenderers are invited to quote for light fittings which should conform to the following detailed technical specifications.

Preference shall be given to systems which incorporate energy conservation and environment friendly features namely, energy efficient lamps, protection against light pollution and glare control.

1.9.2 Submittals

Tenderers shall submit the following information together with their offer:

- Technical literature of all components of the lighting equipment
- Guarantee period
- Guarantee against corrosion
- Cost of replacement lamps, control gear, diffuser etc.
- Average lamp life

LITERATURE LIST

List of literature to be submitted with the tender Submission.

Supporting documents and printed manufacturer's technical literature furnished by the tenderer may be in another language, provided they are accompanied by an accurate translation into English. For the purposes of interpretation of the tender, the English language will prevail.

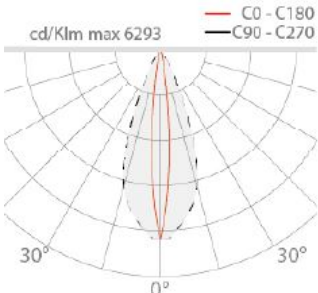
ALL BIDDERS ARE TO NOTE THAT PHOTOS SUBMITTED AS MANUFACTURER'S TECHNICAL LITERATURE SHALL NOT SUFFICE AND ACCORDINGLY THESE MUST BE DULY ACCOMPANIED BY THE RESPECTIVE DETAILED MANUFACTURER'S TECHNICAL LITERATURE.

The submission shall be in a structured form and is to be in the same sequence as listed hereunder for ease of reference and evaluation

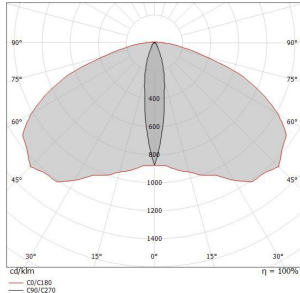
Item Nº	Description	Reference Specifications in Technical
1	Linear profile to illuminate the coloumns	Type A
2	Surface mounted frame projector to illuminate the windows	Type B
3	Surface mounted medium beam projector for the general illumination of the dome	Type C
4	Surface mounted frame projector to illuminate the smaller windows	Type D
5	LED strip light to illuminate the smaller drum	Type E
6	Surface mounted medium beam projector to illuminate the cross	Type F
7	Surface mounted frame projector to illuminate the stained glass	Type G
8	Wireless lighting control module	1.10.1
9	Remote access gateway	1.10.2

Luminaire Type A: Surface mounted linear profile

Description	A surface mounted linear profile to illuminate the columns. The light fitting shall be complete with control gear, mounting and anti-glare accessories.
Tilt/Rotation	Luminaire body to have tilt capability relative to luminaire base.
Construction and finish	The luminaire body shall be made of anti-corrodal aluminum. The fitting shall be available in black, grey or white colour. The screen shall be made of transparent and extra clear glass (resistant against impact and scratches).
Dimensions	Luminaire body height: 20mm-70mm Luminaire body length:600mm-1100mm Luminaire body width: 30mm-50mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	18-20W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Mounting type	Surface mounted by means of adjustable brackets
Ingress of protection	IP65 or better
Impact protection	IK06 or better
Appliance Class	Class I or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	80 or better
Binning	3 or less
Luminous efficacy	≥63 lm/W or better
Lumen maintenance	L90 B10≤50000h
Beam Width	10° x 40°
Beam characteristics	Asymmetric

Polar diagram	 cd/Klm max 6293 — C0 - C180 — C90 - C270 30° 0° 30° The polar diagram illustrates the light distribution of the luminaire. It features a semi-circular grid with radial lines representing beam angles. The horizontal axis is marked with 30°, 0°, and 30°. Two beam patterns are shown: a red line for C0 - C180 and a black line for C90 - C270. The maximum light output is indicated as cd/Klm max 6293.
Typical Luminaire	 A 3D perspective rendering of a long, narrow, linear luminaire fixture. The fixture is dark blue or black with a series of rectangular light openings along its length. The lighting is shown as a warm yellow glow. The fixture is angled diagonally across the frame.

Luminaire Type B: Surface mounted frame projector

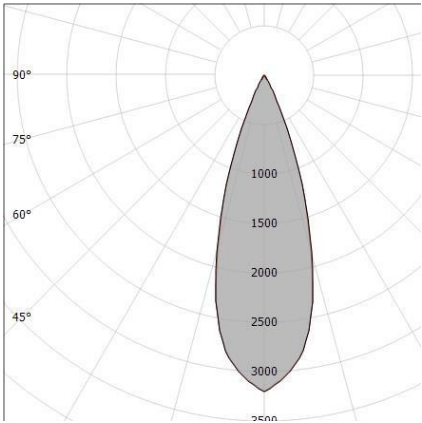
Description	A surface mounted frame projector to illuminate the window frames. The light fitting shall be complete with control gear and mounting accessories.
Construction and finish	The body shall be made of die cast aluminum with high resistance against corrosion. The screen shall be made of a clear UV resistant polycarbonate with resistance against high impact and scratches. The fitting and base shall be available in black, grey or white colour
Dimensions	Luminaire body height: 40mm-80mm Luminaire body length: 120mm-170mm Luminaire body width: 70mm-100mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	7-9W
Luminous efficacy	≥80 lm/W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Mounting type	Surface mounted by means of a back plate
Ingress of protection	IP65 or better
Impact protection	IK05 or better
Appliance Class	Class I or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	80 or better
Binning	3 or less
Lumen maintenance	L70/B10 ≤50000h
Beam Width	10°x180° - 18°x140°
Polar diagram	

Typical Luminaire	
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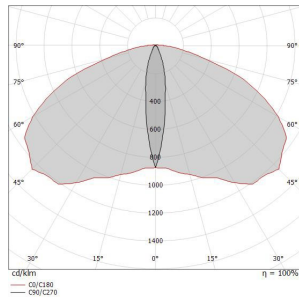
Version 1.2 NGO e-procurement document

Luminaire Type C: Spot projector

Description	A surface mounted, medium beam projector to illuminate the drum. The light fitting shall be complete with control gear, mounting and anti-glare accessories.
Tilt/Rotation	Luminaire body to have 0-90° tilt capability relative to luminaire base.
Construction and finish	The fitting shall be made of die cast aluminum housing, highly resistant against corrosion. The fitting and base shall be available in black, grey or white colour. The head shall be fitted with a non-reflective safety glass and internal anti-glare properties.
Dimensions	Luminaire body height: 160mm-250mm Luminaire body: 180mm-220mm Luminaire base: 140mm-160mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	24-26W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Mounting type	Surface Mounted
Impact protection	IK08 or better
Ingress of protection	IP65 or better
Insulation Class	Class II or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	≥90 or better
Standard deviation colour matching	3 or less
Luminous efficacy	≥89 lm/W or better
Lumen maintenance	L90/B10 ≤50000h
Beam Width	29° - 32°
Beam characteristics	Medium beam

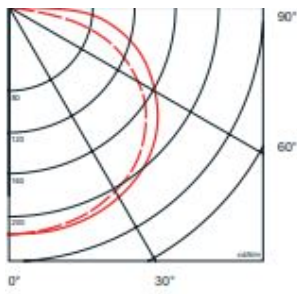
Polar diagram	 A polar diagram illustrating the light distribution of a luminaire. The diagram features a circular grid with radial lines representing beam angles and concentric circles representing light intensity. The radial lines are labeled with angles: 45°, 60°, 75°, and 90°. The concentric circles are labeled with intensity values: 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, and 3000. A shaded, teardrop-shaped region indicates the primary light distribution, which is centered around the 90° angle and extends downwards, reaching the 3000 intensity mark.
Typical Luminaire	 A 3D perspective rendering of a luminaire. It consists of a white, rectangular housing with a black front face. The front face features a large, circular, textured lens. The luminaire is mounted on a black, adjustable arm that is attached to a square base plate with two circular mounting holes. The entire unit is shown against a plain white background.

Luminaire Type D: Surface mounted frame projector

Description	A surface mounted frame projector to illuminate the window frames. The light fitting shall be complete with control gear and mounting accessories.
Construction and finish	The body shall be made of die cast aluminum with high resistance against corrosion with a white finish. The screen shall be made of a clear UV resistant polycarbonate with resistance against high impact and scratches.
Dimensions	Luminaire body height: 40mm-80mm Luminaire body length: 120mm-170mm Luminaire body width: 70mm-100mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	7-9W
Luminous efficacy	≥80 lm/W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Mounting type	Surface mounted by means of a back plate
Ingress of protection	IP65 or better
Impact protection	IK05 or better
Appliance Class	Class I or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	≥80 or better
Binning	3 or less
Lumen maintenance	L70/B10 ≤50000h
Beam Width	10°x180° - 18°x140°
Polar diagram	 cd/km — C0/C180 — C90/C270 η = 100%

Typical Luminaire	
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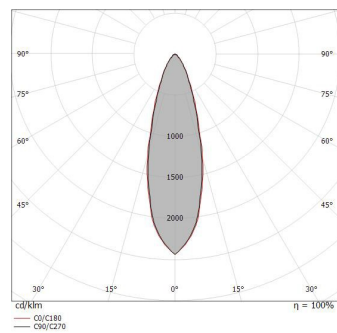
Luminaire Type E: LED strip light

Description	A flexible LED strip light to illuminate the small dome of the church. The luminaire shall come complete with control gear and mounting accessories.
Construction and finish	The fitting should be made of a PVC outer case finished in white with high elasticity, and frost resin with protection against UV and anti-yellowing properties. The luminaire shall be highly resistant against corrosion
Dimensions	Luminaire body height: 6mm-12mm Luminaire body width: 6mm-12mm Luminaire body length: 6m
LED power	8W-10W/m
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Mounting type	Surface Mounted
Degree of protection	IP68 or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	≥85
Insulation Class	Class II or III
LED lifetime	L90≤50000h or better
Beam width	120°
Polar diagram	

Typical Luminaire	
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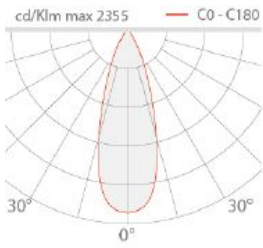
Luminaire Type F: Medium spot luminaire

Description	A surface mounted spot luminaire to highlight the cross. It shall come complete with control gear, mounting and anti-glare accessories.
Construction and finish	The fitting should be made of highly corrosion resistant aluminum, finished in white, grey or black with a screen in, transparent and tempered extra clear glass.
Tilt/Rotation	Luminaire body to have 0-90° tilt capability and 360° rotation relative to luminaire base.
Dimensions	Luminaire body diameter: 20mm – 60mm Luminaire body height: 30mm – 90mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	7-8W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Insulation Class	Class II or III
Mounting type	Surface Mounted with screws and plugs
Ingress protection	IP65 or better
Impact protection	IK07 or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	≥80
Binning	3 or lower
LED lifetime	L70 B10 ≤ 50000h
Luminous efficacy	≥93 lm/W or better
Beam Width	30° - 35°

Polar diagram	 A polar diagram showing the light distribution of a luminaire. The diagram is a circular plot with concentric circles representing light intensity in cd/klm, with values 1000, 1500, and 2000. Radial lines indicate beam angles from 0° to 90° in 15° increments. The light distribution is shown as a shaded area, indicating a beam spread of approximately 30°. The diagram is labeled with 'cd/klm' and 'η = 100%'.
Typical Luminaire	 A photograph of a white, cylindrical luminaire with a black mounting bracket. The luminaire has a black lens and a black mounting bracket. The mounting bracket is shown in a side view, highlighting its L-shaped design and the mounting hole.

Luminaire Type G: Medium projector

Description	A surface mounted spot luminaire to illuminate the stained glass. It shall come complete with control gear, mounting and anti-glare accessories.
Construction and finish	The fitting should be made of highly corrosion resistant aluminum, finished in white, grey or black with a screen made of transparent and tempered extra clear glass.
Tilt/Rotation	Luminaire body to have 0-90° tilt capability and 360° rotation relative to luminaire base.
Dimensions	Luminaire body diameter: 40mm – 60mm Luminaire body length: 70mm – 90mm Luminaire base diameter: 40mm - 60mm
Warranty	Minimum 5 years warranty
LED power	6-8W
Control	DALI Dimmable
Dimming function	Dimmable from 1-100%
Insulation Class	Class I or better
Mounting type	Surface Mounted with screws and plugs
Ingress protection	IP66 or better
Impact protection	IK07 or better
Colour temperature	3000K
Colour Rendering Index	≥80
Binning	3 or lower
LED lifetime	L70 B10≤50000h
Luminous efficacy	≥82 lm/W or better
Beam Width	31° - 35°

Polar diagram	
Typical Luminaire	

1.9.3 Luminaire accessories

The Zabbar Parish Church surroundings requires luminaires which are compatible a high degree of visual comfort. Any accessories shall be of the same proprietary brand and compatible with the luminaires forming part of this project. The colour of these accessories shall be black, grey or white depending on the colour of the body.

1.9.4 Guarantee

The Tenderer shall provide a manufacturer's warranty over each and every luminaire and shall clearly indicate the period of validity of the guarantee in the attached form. Such a guarantee shall be for a **minimum of 5 years excluding consumables**. The guarantee shall not impose any limit whatsoever on the utilisation time (hours of use) or the number of ON/OFF switching cycles during the guarantee period.

1.10 Lighting control system

1.10.1 Wireless lighting control module

Description	Wireless lighting control module to interface Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) system with the hardwired DALI system. Bluetooth controllable, wireless interface enabled, 2-channel, 0-10V/DALI controller. The module should allow for the control one or two 0-10V controllable LED drivers. It should also allow for any configurations to a DALI LED driver or sensor. The module can be controlled via a compatible application. The module should incorporate a standalone DALI output, allowing for connections with any LED drivers with DALI interface.
Control	Via application
Range	Minimum of 50m
Ingress protection	IP20 or better
Input	Voltage range: 100-240 VAC Frequency: 50-60 Hz Max. mains current: 35 mA No-load standby power: < 0,5 W
Channel 1 output	Output voltage, 0-10V: 0-10 VDC, max. 7 mA (sinking) Output voltage, DALI: 12 VDC, max. 20 mA (sourcing) Maximum number of drivers: 1
Channel 2 output	Output voltage, 0-10V: 0-10 VDC, max. 7 mA (sinking) Output voltage, relay control: 12 VDC, max. 100 mA (sourcing) Maximum number of drivers: 1

1.10.2 Remote access Gateway

Description	A BLE-gateway allowing for remote access and control of the Bluetooth low energy interface through Ethernet or wifi. Can be used for remote diagnostics, network monitoring o remote control of up to two wireless interface networks.
Dimensions	100mm-150mm (length) 25mm-30mm (height) 100mm-150mm (width)
Typical gateway device	
Range	Minimum of 30m
Memory	2GB DDR3 or better
Wifi standard	IEEE 802.11 b/g/n, 2.4G
Operating Relative Humidity	10% to 95%
Operating Temperature	0° to 50° C
Embedded multi-media card	8GB EMMC or better
Processor	QDSP6 v5 core at up to 691 MHz

1.10.3 BLE Lighting Control Matrix

The BLE control modules are to control the following lighting control circuit as follows:

Lighting area	BLE controller type	Luminaires to be controlled	Location of BLE controller
Columns in lower part of dome	DALI controller	Type A	In driver enclosure
Window frames in the lower part of dome	DALI controller	Type B	In driver enclosure
Drum	DALI controller	1.1	DB 1
Window frames in top part of dome	DALI controller	Type D	In driver enclosure
Small drum	DALI controller	Type E	In driver enclosure
Cross at topmost part of the dome	DALI controller	Type F	In driver enclosure
Stained glass in lower part of dome	DALI controller	Type G	In driver enclosure

1.10.4 Setting up of luminaires and programming

Following the completion of the installation works, the Contractor shall carry out physical pan and tilt adjustments of all the luminaires under the direction of the Engineer. The supplier shall also be present for this exercise and shall be responsible for the setting up of the lighting control system including the setting up of the DALI and Bluetooth wireless interface, programming the respective brightness level and/or chromaticity, depending on the type of luminaire. This shall be followed by full programming of the various scenes as instructed by the Employer.

1.10.5 Lighting Trials

Full scale lighting trials shall be carried out by the supplier of the luminaires in order to determine the exact quantity, type and position of luminaires required. During these trials, the luminaire arrangement may be altered as and when required.

The lighting trials shall take place after sunset. Each of these sessions shall have a duration of up to 3 hours.

The rates quoted by the Contractor for the lighting trials shall be deemed to include all expenses incurred by the contractor including but not necessarily limited to, travel and accommodation, sustenance, travel allowances, wages, overheads and taxes.

1.10.6 Installation

Once the exact lighting configuration has been determined, the contractor shall carry out the installation. Such works shall be carried out over a period not exceeding 2 months from the order to start works.

1.10.7 Training

The Contractor shall provide full training to the Client's nominated personnel. The duration of the training shall be 4 hours minimum and shall cover maintenance of the lighting system as well as the use of the control application on android or iOS devices. Topics to be covered in relation to the application shall include but not necessarily limited to:

- control of individual luminaires or groups
- programming of scenes
- programming of wireless devices such as switches
- animations
- schedules
- accounts
- gateways

1.11 Labels and charts

The Contractor shall provide a printed chart giving details of each circuit, in all distribution boards and consumer units. The chart shall be enclosed in a transparent plastic envelope attached to the inside of the door of the consumer unit or distribution board.

Labels shall be made of white plastic, with 5mm high engraved letters and figures coloured red for warning labels and black where informative. Labels are to be fixed by means of screws and not adhesives.

Consumer units and distribution boards in the meter room are to be marked with clear engraved letters and figures coloured black. The marking shall consist of DB number for the distribution boards.

A plastic label with clear engraved letters and coloured red shall also be installed at the main earth terminal and shall read:

“SAFETY ELECTRICAL CONNECTION – DO NOT REMOVE”

1.12 Inspection and testing

The Contractor shall be responsible for the testing of the electrical installation as recommended in the IET Wiring Regulations," Requirements for Electrical Installations" – 18th Edition including amendments. In this regard, the Contractor shall furnish test certificates to the Engineer, on request.

The Contractor shall also be responsible for submitting the application to Enemalta for the provision of the electricity supply service. The Contractor shall include for the provision of drawings and schematics as well as the inspection and test Certificates for each individual service as required by Enemalta.

1.13 Commissioning and testing

On completion of the works, the Contractor shall carry out full scale testing and commissioning of all installations to demonstrate their performance to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

1.14 Operating and maintenance instructions

On completion of all works and prior to handing over, the Contractor shall provide a complete set of operating and maintenance manual comprising of the following (where applicable):

- General description of the installation, indicating the manner of working of each system, forming part of the works.
- Full instructions for starting up, operating and shutting down each individual assembly of equipment.
- Instructions as to the frequency and full requirements of routine and regular preventive maintenance necessary to maintain the equipment in a good working condition. This information is to be supplemented by the Manufacturer's Maintenance Instructions for all equipment.
- A recommended spare parts list including current price of each part, the manufacturer's address and local stockist /agent.
- Wiring diagram of the system and equipment.
- Three sets of "as fitted" drawings and one soft copy.

1.15 Maintenance Schedule

Scope of works

The Contractor shall be responsible for servicing and preventive maintenance of the lighting system and the testing of the electrical LV installation as detailed in these schedules and to the full satisfaction of the Client.

The Contractor shall provide everything necessary, including materials and equipment for the proper execution of the works according to the true intent and meaning, of the servicing and maintenance of equipment referred to in these schedules.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the safe working conditions of his employees and sub-contractors. Any worker found to be working without the use of safety equipment will be asked to leave the premises immediately. Any delay that incurs on the programme resulting from these actions shall be to the Contractors full liability.

This includes all aspects of safety including shoes, hard hats and harnesses.

The Contractor shall be required to execute the works in total agreement with the Client in advance and as per the works schedules as attached herewith.

The Contractor shall appoint a competent person who will be responsible for the execution of the works on the premises and he will be the contact person for any call outs, which fall outside the scope of this agreement and which shall be charged at the specific rates included in this agreement.

The Contractor shall be responsible to clear away off the premises any debris, waste material and the like on a regular basis and to keep the site clean and tidy at all times. Failing which this will be carried out by the Client; all costs incurred resulting from the same shall be the Contractors liability and shall be deducted from the amount due to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall safeguard and protect any areas of finished works as completed by the Client, any damage resulting from the Contractors failure to protect these areas shall be to the Contractors full liability and all costs incurred to rectify these damages shall be deducted from the amount due to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall be liable for and shall indemnify the Client against any expense, liability, loss, claim or proceedings whatsoever arising at law in respect of personal injury to or death of any person working on the site in direct connection with the Contract Works and arising out of or in course of, or caused by the carrying out of these Contract works.

The Contractor will provide all his own working light and power extension leads, he shall arrange for the transportation of all materials and equipment throughout the premises.

Version 1.2 NGO e-procurement document

This service agreement is valid for a period of 5 (five) years.

Callouts

Callouts shall have a lead time of 24 hours.

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR THE LIGHTING SYSTEM AND THE ELECTRICAL LV SYSTEM INSTALLATION

PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE – LIGHTING SYSTEM AND ELECTRICAL LV INSTALLATION	MAINTENANCE FREQUENCY	
	EVERY SIX MONTHS	EVERY YEAR
Check for any faulty light fittings and replace any faulty units with identical light fittings.	X	
Cleaning of all light fittings forming part of the exterior lighting scheme.	X	
Check for corrosion and report if necessary.	X	
Checking the fixing of each light fitting and securing as required.	X	
Check and tighten the electrical connections to the light fittings.		X
Check all equipotential bonding connections.		X
Check and tighten electrical connections within the distribution boards and junction boxes forming the electrical LV installation.		X
IRT survey to check for any hot spots.		X
Check for any overheating or discolouring of cable insulation.		X
Test the earth fault loop impedance at each distribution board.		X
Check and tighten earth electrodes connections and measure resistance.		X
Check residual current devices and test trip times.		X
Check all circuit breakers manually to confirm ‘break and make’ function.		X
Prepare report recording all the above indicated tests including photographic records. Report shall also include any recommendations for replacement. Report shall be endorsed by a warranted electrical engineer.		X

Table 1- Maintenance Schedule – Electrical Systems

SECTION 5 - SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

5.1 - Draft Contract Form

5.2 - Glossary

5.3 - Specimen Performance Guarantee

5.4 - Specimen Pre-financing Guarantee

5.5 - Specimen Retention Guarantee

5.6 - General Conditions of Contract

The full set of General Conditions for Works Contracts is included in the tender package.

It is hereby construed that the tenderers have availed themselves of these general conditions, and have read and accepted in full and without reservation the conditions outlined therein, and are therefore waiving any standard terms and conditions which they may have.

These general conditions will form an integral part of the contract that will be signed with the successful tenderer/s.

It is important to note that since this tender is being issued by an NGO, any reference to the Central Government Authority and the Department of Contracts within the General Conditions, should be read as the Contracting Authority.
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