| PROGRAM | NATIONAL DIPLOMA |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | CIVIL ENGINEERING |
| SUBJECT | DOCUMENTATION III |
| CODE | DIS3111 |
| DATE | SUMMER EXAMINATION |
|  | 19 NOVEMBER 2019 |
| DURATION | 3 hours |
| WEIGHT | 40:60 |
| TOTAL MARKS | 105 |
| EXAMINER | Mrs N. REYECKE |
| MODERATOR | Ms S MANYUMWA |
| NUMBER OF PAGES | 4 PAGES \& 8 MEASURING SHEETS \& 1 GRAPH PAPER |

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. ENSURE THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER IS CLEARLY MARKED ON ANY MEASURING SHEET OR ANNEXURES THAT YOU HAVE USED AND THEY ARE FIRMLY PLACED INSIDE YOUR EXAMINATION PAPER
2. POCKET CALCULATORS PERMITTED (ONLY ONE PER CANDIDATE)
3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
4. CANDIDATES MAY USE THEIR OWN COPIES OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT 2015,

The table below gives information for a sewer pipe. Use the graph paper provided to plot the pipeline and take off quantities for the following items:
$>$ Excavation and backfill for pipeline trench
> Class C bedding and cradle for pipeline
> Pipelaying

| Stake Value (m) | 0 | 150 | 300 | 500 | 650 | 800 | 950 | 1050 | 1150 | 1200 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ground level | 72.50 | 72.40 | 71.15 | 71.30 | 70.00 | 69.70 | 69.90 | 70.10 | 70.50 | 70.70 |
| Invert level | 71.80 | 71.20 | 70.60 | 69.80 | 69.20 | 68.60 | 68.38 | 68.23 | 68.08 | 68.00 |
| Pipe Size | 300 mm Ø Pipe |  |  |  |  | 450 mm Ø Pipe |  |  |  |  |

Once you have concluded the measure of quantities, draw up a suitable Schedule of Quantities as per the acceptable standard format in the Blue Book of the Civil Engineering Quantities (1990).

Question 2
Estimate the rate and the amount for items in the following table:

| Schedule of quantities |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Description | Quantity | Unit | Rate | Amount |
| 1. <br> 1.1 <br> 2. <br> 2.1 | Earthworks <br> Excavate 3-4m deep in gravel for manhole Wheel and deposit excavated material 150m away from site. Then spread and level material in layers. <br> Concrete <br> $25 \mathrm{MPa} / 19 \mathrm{~mm}$ Reinforced concrete in columns | 6 6 | $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ |  |  |

## Data sheet

| Labour rate | $:$ | $\mathrm{R} 15 / \mathrm{hr}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bricklayer | $:$ | $\mathrm{R} 30 / \mathrm{hr}$ |
| Operator | $:$ | $\mathrm{R} 35 / \mathrm{hr}$ |

Concrete: Site mixing using $200 \ell$ hand fed drum mixer. Transporting and placing by labourers.
19 mm stone
Hand compaction
Waste on cement - 3\%
Waste on sand - 10\%
Waste on stone - 10\%
Material costs:
Cement - R60.00 / bag
Sand $\quad$ - $\quad \mathrm{R} 180 / \mathrm{m}^{3}$
Stone $\quad$ - R230 / m ${ }^{3}$
Mixer hire rate: - R350 / day
Fuel - R10 /
Earthworks
Hand excavation by labourer
Excavated material must be loaded in wheelbarrows, deposited at a distance 150 m away from the site.
Material must be spread and levelled.

NB: Where information is not clear, make reasonable assumptions.

## Question 3

3.1 What are "Non-working times"?
3.2 Write notes on the authority of the Engineer's Representative, how he is appointed and his limitations.
3.3 What is meant by "Care of the works"
3.4 Briefly explain the concept of "Defect liability period" as outlined in the G.C.C 2015 document
3.5 When is the contractor entitled to receive a Certificate of Practical Completion?
3.6 During the construction phase of a contract involving the laying of pipes for a sewer system, heavy rains caused the collapse of open trenches resulting in damages to pipes already laid.
3.7 Name, in sequence, the four certificates issued at the end of the contract.
3.8 During the course of the construction of a water pipeline it is 'found that the piping, as laid, keeps bursting under test and normal loading and, therefore, must be removed, investigated, re-specified or supplied, and re-laid, tested and accepted in due course. Answer the following: -
i). Who will approve the removal of the piping?
ii). Who will bear the cost of the investigation of the material?
iii). Who will bear the costs of the remedial work, including the costs of removal of the defective pipeline, the preparation for and re-laying, testing, and back-filling of the new pipeline?

