

**WATERPROOFING TREATMENT FOR UNDERGROUND FIRE WATER STORAGE TANK AT K.G ROAD OFFICE
COMPLEX**

S.No	Description	Unit	Qty	Rate	Amount
1	The work includes surface preparation, drilling, pressure grouting, and cementitious waterproofing for the underground fire sump to prevent leakage and ensure durability. The entire process shall be executed as per the manufacturer's specifications and under the supervision of SBI engineer.	sq.m	200.00		
	1. Surface Preparation: Remove all dust, dirt, algae, laitance, and loose particles from the internal surfaces of the sump using wire brushing, water jetting, or mechanical tools. Identify seepage points, honeycombed areas, and porous zones for necessary treatment. Keep the surface damp before proceeding with grouting.				
	2. Drilling for Injection Grouting: Drill holes at a spacing of 500mm–1000mm c/c in a staggered pattern along the walls and floor, ensuring penetration into the RCC wall (depth ~150mm).Holes should be cleaned using compressed air to remove debris.				
	3. Pressure Injection Grouting: Use cementitious grout with microfine cement and Cebex 100 (Fosroc) as a non-shrink additive to improve flowability and bonding. Prepare the grout mix in the ratio: cement : water = 1:0.4 to 1:0.5, with 225g of Cebex 100 per 50kg of cement. Inject the grout under low pressure (2–5 bar) using a grouting pump until refusal (when the grout stops flowing).Seal the holes with Renderoc RG after injection and allow curing for 24–48 hours.				
	4. Cementitious Waterproofing Coating: Apply two coats of Fosroc Brushbond/Nitocote CM210 for long-term waterproofing protection. Mixing: Add 4.5 to 5 liters of water per 25kg bag of Brushbond to get a brushable consistency.Application Process:Apply the first coat evenly over the entire internal surface using a stiff brush or roller.Allow it to dry for 4–6 hours.Apply the second coat at a right angle to the first coat for uniform coverage.Maintain moist curing for at least 5–7 days for proper bonding.				
	5. Final Inspection & Testing: Conduct a visual inspection to check for missed areas and ensure proper curing.Perform a water-holding test for 24–48 hours to confirm leakage prevention.Any identified weak spots should be re-treated with an additional coat of waterproofing slurry.				
	TOTAL				