the manufacturer. Forward two copies of all test certificates and reports to the Engineer. Ensure that the raw materials are checked for compliance with the relevant standard.

- Superficial appearance. Ensure that the internal and external surfaces of every pipe are visually inspected both before shipment and after off- loading at site and that they are free from defects.
- Impact Resistance. Perform a programme of testing to ensure that the pipe complies with the type tests.
- Heat Reversion. Test at least one specimen during every 8 hours production run from each machine. Test in accordance with ISO 2505. Ensure that the length does not change by more than 5 % at any point around the sample. The tested samples should not show faults, such as cracks, cavities or blisters.
- Hydraulic Test. Test at least one specimen during every 8 hour production run from each machine to comply with the requirements of the type test at 20°C.
- Joint Test. Perform a program of testing to demonstrate that the pipe joints continue to comply with the type tests.

vi. Reject any pipe or fitting which fails any of the quality control tests stipulated in this specification. In the event that the pipe fails any of the tests outlined above, repeat the relevant test on a further ten pipes of that class and diameter as follows.

- Carry out the relevant test on five of these pipes produced immediately and sequentially prior to and five immediately following the failed pipe. If any of the ten pipes fail, cease the fabrication of pipes of that class and diameter. Discussions will be held between the Contractor and the Engineer to establish the significance of the failures. The suitability of manufactured pipes for the proposed installation will be determined and the Engineer reserves the right to reject all the pipes of that class and diameter.

22.3 Part 3 Execution

22.3.1 Pipe Installation