CONSTRUCTION TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Definition of Terms

1. A planned void or break in the concrete's placement that is typically seen as a crossing point between various construction phases or locales is known as **Construction Joint.**

2. **Earthworks** refers to the process of soil removal and other earth materials from a construction site and their grading and compaction to make way for the building of roads, drainage systems, or foundations.

3. A **Swale** is a low-lying area or slope that is intended to catch and direct stormwater runoff to lower the risk of flooding and erosion.

4. **As-Built Drawings** represent the construction of a project as it was built, taking into account any alterations, changes, or departures from the original design.

5. An outline of measures and tactics for controlling traffic around a construction site to ensure safety and reduce disruptions is found in a **Traffic Management Plan**.

6. Including guardrails, safety harnesses, and warning systems, **Fall Protection Systems** are tools, gadgets, and policies put in place to stop falls from heights.

7. **Barrier-Free Design** is defined as a design strategy that aims to eliminate physical obstacles and produce environments that are usable by those with disabilities while adhering to all necessary accessibility guidelines.

8. A plan for managing and mitigating potential environmental effects of construction activities, such as erosion control and waste management, is called an **Environmental Management Strategy.**

9. A **Safety Data Sheet (SDS)** is a document that fully describes the make-up, dangers, handling, and emergency response procedures of a particular material in accordance with health and safety laws.

10. **Material Handling and Storage** preserves the quality of construction materials and prevents damage or theft, proper protocols and instructions must be followed when receiving, storing, and guarding them on-site.

11. Building systems and components must be installed, operated, and functionally tested for them to function as intended. This process is known as **System Testing and Commissioning (TCx).**

12. **Sustainable Materials** are building materials that meet performance requirements while minimizing their negative effects on the environment, generating waste, and depleting resources.

13. A material or system known as a **Vapor Barrier** prevents water vapor from diffusing through walls, roofs, and other building components, which helps to avoid condensation and moisture-related issues.