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1.0 Interpretation and Definitions

1.01 Purpose of this document

These Guidelines and Procedures are intended to state Griffith University's *Mandatory* and *Minimum* requirements for the design and construction of its buildings and facilities.

Throughout the Sections of this document, it will be clearly defined when a requirement is '*Mandatory*', otherwise any requirement is a guideline only.

The Procedures outlined in this document are intended to facilitate expeditiously and efficiently, the process of all necessary approvals through the relevant departments of the University.

1.02 Use of this document

This document does not relieve any person or company commissioned by or contracted to the University or its appointed Design & Construction Managers, from the preparation of comprehensive Specifications for inclusion in Tender or Construction documentation. Such persons or companies should incorporate the requirements contained in the various Sections of this document, as appropriate, in the preparation of those Specifications, but no part of this document should be used as a substitute for those Specifications.

1.03 Australian Standards

Wherever an Australian Standard (AS) exists which impacts on any matter pertaining to the design, construction or maintenance of the facility, the Australian Standard shall set the minimum criteria to be applied to the project. In many instances, the University requires a higher standard as outlined later in this document, and where such an instance occurs, this University requirement shall take precedence. Assumptions as to acceptable standards should not be made.

Where a Standard is called upon by the Building Act, NCC or other relevant legislation, the requirements of that Standard shall be delivered or exceeded as required by these Guidelines.

1.04 Mandatory requirement

Where a requirement is designated in this document as being 'Mandatory', generally no alternative design, specification, material or manufacturer will be entertained by the University, and the requirement shall be incorporated into the documentation or construction without variation.

Consultants or Contractors may offer alternative innovative solutions to these requirements for consideration and analysis by CLF and the appropriate technical divisions within the University.

1.05 Guideline requirement

If a requirement is not designated as mandatory, the University will consider alternative designs, specifications, materials or manufacturers, provided that the alternatives satisfy the minimum standards for that requirement as outlined in this document.

1.06 Departures from the requirements of this document

Departures from these Design Guidelines & Procedures, or any applicable Australian Standard, if allowed, must be confirmed in writing by the Superintendent (Associate Director, Capital Works Campus Life), or the Superintendent's Representative under the Contract. Any departure made without such confirmation, which is incorporated into the design of construction of a project, shall be rectified at no cost to Griffith University.

1.07 Contractor

The term 'Contractor' where used throughout this document shall mean either the Contractor appointed after competitive tendering for 'Traditional' Lump Sum Fixed Price Contracts, or the Design & Construct (D&C) Manager appointed for 'Non Traditional' design and construction management Contracts.

1.08 Consultant

The term 'Consultant' where used throughout this document shall mean any Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, Quantity Surveyor and any other individual or firm providing its services either appointed directly under an

Agreement with GU, or employed by a 'Contractor' who has been appointed by GU to undertake the design and construction management of a project.

1.09 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout in this document;

GU	Griffith University
CLF	Campus Life (the element of University Administration responsible for campus development)
PD&C	Planning, Design & Construction Division, Campus Life
INS	Information Services
ITI	Information Technology Infrastructure (Division of INS)
ITS	Information Technology Services (Division of INS)
NCS	Network & Collaboration Services (Division of INS)
OFS	Office of Financial Services
UFO	University Fire Officer, Campus Life
D&C	Design & Construct
NCC	National Construction Code Series (incorporating the BCA and PCA)
BCA	Building Code of Australia (a component of the NCC)
PCA	Plumbing Code of Australia (a component of the NCC)
AS	Australian Standard
WHS	Work, Health & Safety
SDF	Space Description Form

1.10 Equal & Approved

Wherever a brand or manufacturers' name appears in this document, an alternative brand or manufacturer will only be permitted if that brand or manufacturer can satisfy all the requirements of this document, the drawings and specifications.

Prior approval must be sought from CLF before incorporating such alternatives into the design and documentation for the project. Any approved alternative must be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers' printed instructions.

Unapproved alternatives will be removed and replaced with complying materials, plant or equipment at no cost to the University.

1.11 Legislation

Griffith University operates under the authority of the Griffith University Act and its subordinate statutes, rules and regulations. Penalties for offences under this Act are enforceable under Queensland Law.

In addition to any monetary penalties which may be imposed under legislation, or any Conditions of Contract, persons who wilfully disregard the requirements for care and maintenance of the campus, will be liable to removal from the campus.

2.00 Planning & Design Controls

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

2.01 Site Planning Controls

The University has approved Master Plans for all of its Campuses.

Potential building development is an essential element of these Plans, and they indicate where buildings may be built and where buildings should not be built on all Campuses. Departures from these Plans will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances with University Council approval.

Copies of these Plans are available upon request from PD&C.

2.02 Whole of Life Considerations

It is imperative to ensure that all facilities constructed incorporate sustainability, life-cycle costs and maintainability in their design.

Designs and installations must embrace and make adequate provision for:

- Servicing and maintenance
- Removal and replacement of plant equipment
- Access for people with disabilities
- Durability
- Energy and water minimisation
- Flexibility of use/ re-use

Designs which opt for minimising capital cost at the expense of on-going maintenance, energy and operating costs, will be rejected by GU. Such designs will be rectified at the expense of the Consultant or Contractor as the case may be.

2.03 Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

All buildings, car parks, walkways, bicycle paths and their immediate environs shall be designed to incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) concepts and strategies to achieve a positive working and learning environment whilst reducing the opportunity for crimes against University property, staff and students.

In general terms, CPTED is a process which reduces the incidence and fear of crime through the effective design and use of the built environment. The application of CPTED concepts and strategies in the design of buildings and landscaping has direct benefit to the University by reducing losses through theft and vandalism, and enhancing the personal safety of staff and students.

Designers shall familiarise themselves with the application of CPTED concepts and strategies or engage the services of a specialist consultant to ensure that their designs meet the intent of these Guidelines. It is essential that designers clearly define the behavioural objectives for a given space and ensure that the design and use of that space supports those objectives. The following design factors shall be given specific attention.

Lighting - Refer to [Section 20.00](#) for performance guidelines.

Sightlines - The inability to see what is ahead because of sharp corners, walls, topographical features, landscaping, shrubs or columns is a serious impediment to feeling and being safe. These same features provide concealment for crimes such as assault, robbery, burglary, vandalism and graffiti. Designers shall maximise 'visual permeability' and opportunities for 'natural surveillance' and avoid 'blind' corners, especially on stairs, in corridors, and in the location of toilets.

Entrapment Spots - Entrapment spots are small, confined areas, adjacent or near frequently used routes. They are typically shielded on three sides by opaque barriers such as walls or vegetation. For example, dark recessed entrances, loading docks, gaps in vegetation along paths, toilet airlocks, small courtyards or certain architectural features may create entrapment spots. Entrapment spots are to be avoided either through design, such as providing maze entry systems in toilets, or by restricting access to the space by using hardware such as grilles. Where an entrapment spot is unavoidable, it shall be lit to a minimum of 30 lux and brought to the attention of the Superintendent at an early stage of the design.

Isolation - Isolated placement of facilities such as toilets, public telephones, car parks, bus stops, pedestrian paths and tunnels, after-hours computer and science laboratories, libraries, etc. can increase fear on the part of the users and the opportunities for crime. Designers shall give careful consideration to mitigating the sense of isolation by using techniques such as incorporating windows to overlook pedestrian routes and locating the abovementioned facilities in high circulation areas where opportunities for '*natural surveillance*' are enhanced. Toilets shall not be located within isolated corridors nor adjacent to a fire exit.

Loitering - Designers shall avoid locating toilets or bathrooms adjacent to public telephones, external seating, vending machines, notice-boards, or any other item which may legitimise loitering in the vicinity of the toilet.

Transitional Space and Signage - The ability to easily navigate the Campus reduces confusion and enhances confidence on the part of students, staff and particularly visitors. Designers shall incorporate techniques such as landscaping, changes in texture and/or colour, placement of furniture, etc. to aid with '*legibility*' of the site and clearly define the transition from public to semi-public to semi-private to private space. Where signs are used, their meaning shall be clear and unambiguous, and they shall be strategically located at entrances and near the intersections of corridors and paths.

2.04 Design for Bushfire-prone Areas

The design of buildings on all bushland campuses must take the possibility of bushfire into account and incorporate the necessary provisions to minimise the possibility of loss or damage by bushfire. In particular, the principles set down in AS 3959 - 2009, 'Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas', and in SAA HB 36, 'Buildings in Bushfire-prone Areas', shall be considered and incorporated into building design where deemed necessary by GU.

2.05 Design for People with Disabilities

Buildings and external walkways shall be designed to provide access and use by people with disabilities in accordance with the requirements of AS 1428, Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010, and the BCA.

For all new buildings and major campus works involving modifications to pedestrian travel and access through the campus, the services of a DDA Consultant shall be utilised to review and comment on the design solution for compliance with the foregoing Standards and Codes. GU may elect to appoint this consultant direct, or may instruct a design consultant to include this service as part their consultancy, or instruct a Contractor to include a DDA consultant in their design team.

Each new building shall incorporate at least one unisex toilet for people with disabilities (PWD) on each level. For major refurbishment projects comprising whole floors, consideration shall be given this requirement subject to available space and access to services. Subject to confirmation from the Superintendent, the door to the PWD toilet located on the main building entry level shall be fitted with an electrically operated DORMA ED100 Swing Door Operator system with push buttons, indicator lights and electromagnetic locking. This toilet shall also be fitted with a 'Tiltlock Safe-Assist' 850mm automatic locking folding grab rail adjacent to the pan. **Note:** A PWD toilet fitted with a door operating system is not to include a shower or baby change table as described in Clause 2.13.

The provision of car parking for people with disabilities is assessed on a campus wide basis taking into account the location of car parking areas and access roadways. The GU Traffic & Security Manager shall be consulted on the most suitable location for disabled car parks with compliant access for each building to meet the relevant Standards.

Tactile ground surface indicators (TGSIs) for sight impaired persons shall be incorporated into the design. Refer to Clause 6.06 of **Section 6.00** for full details of approved materials and manufacturers/suppliers of TGSIs.

Requirements for Braille and tactile signage are nominated in **Section 25.00**.

Lifts within and external to buildings shall conform to the requirements for people with disabilities.

2.06 Building Height

Building heights shall reflect the requirements of the Master Plan for the particular Campus, and the specific requirements/constraints of the proposed facility and its designated site.

2.07 Wind around Buildings

The design of an individual building or a group of buildings, shall be such as to avoid problems of wind turbulence.

2.08 Fire Engineering Design Brief

A Fire Engineering Design Brief (FEDB) shall be established by the Architect and other Consultants at the 'Sketch Design' stage of a project to investigate and evaluate all Fire Safety measures and systems proposed for the building to ensure that all the required criteria are met. For the requirements of the Brief refer to the current edition of the 'Fire Engineering Guidelines' as issued by the Australian Building Codes Board.

2.09 Daylighting

Daylighting is the use of light from the sun and sky to compliment and replace artificial light. Daylighting summarises all building design measures (fenestration and lighting controls) that strive to optimise the availability of glare free natural lighting and meet the occupants lighting quality and quantity requirements.

An integrated approach to daylighting shall be taken that includes the potential for significant energy savings through appropriate building design, space design, shading, lighting and glazing measures.

2.10 Space Guidelines

GU has developed space guidelines to provide a method by which rational planning and management decisions can be made. The space allocations reflect the functions for which a space can be used. These space guidelines only reflect the quantity of space, not the quality. In each case, the functional requirements of the occupant have a bearing on the actual allocation of space.

Unless noted otherwise on the Space Description Forms contained in the Project Design Brief, the following space guidelines shall apply.

Office Space

Occupant	GU Standard m2 UFA#
Vice-Chancellor	20 - 28
Senior Executive Staff (DVC, PVC)	16 - 20
Dean, Director	14 - 16
Head of School	12 - 14
Academic Staff Levels C to E (Professor, Associate Professor, Principal or Snr. Lecturer, Principal or Senior Research Fellow, Lecturer Level B)	10 - 12
Academic Staff Level A & B	2 per 12m ² Office or 6 - 8m ² in open plan
Research Assistants, Research Fellows 1 & 2	2 per 12m ² Office or 6 - 8m ² in open plan
Administrative Senior Staff (Deputy Deans, Deputy Directors, Associate Directors, Senior Managers)	10 - 12
Administrative Staff (All Levels)	8 – 10m ² Office (only if required for confidentiality) 6 – 8m ² in open plan
Post Graduate, Research Higher Degree student	4m ² in open plan

Coursework Higher Degree Student ** refer to Notes at the end of this table	4m ² per student in open plan (time shared workstation)
Academic Visitors	To use offices of staff on study leave or a bookable hot desk
Adjuncts, Honorary or Emeritus status	Nil. To be accommodated within Group Space Portfolio generally within open plan office space

Notes:

- Staff on a fractional appointment, a sessional or a adjunct appointment, are not entitled to an individual office.
- The Vice-Chancellor has stated that no staff member is to be allocated the use of two designated individual offices. Staff who have responsibilities on several campuses must nominate their 'base campus'. An office will be allocated for their use only on that campus. At any other campus, these staff may use a 'hot desk' or shared facility in an area designated by their school for that purpose.
- Staff on research, study or extended leave must release their office for use by others while they are absent from the University. The School must make arrangements for the storage off-site of any personal effects if required.
- Space for RHDs is managed by the Groups in accordance with the policy approved by Executive Group. RHD students who are placed in and are sharing staff office-type accommodation, must be prepared to be relocated if offices are required for new academic or general staff.

* * Defined space is not generally provided for honours or coursework higher degree students, however exceptions may arise from time to time e.g. access to specialised computer facilities set up by Schools, Business masters, IT masters etc. They are expected to perform their experimental work in laboratories managed by either Groups or ITS.

Common Teaching & Learning Space

Space Type	GU Standard m ² UFA
Flat / sloping floor lecture theatre	1.30 m ² per person + 5m ² See Notes (i) and (ii)
Tiered floor lecture theatre	1.10 m ² per person + 5m ² See Notes (i) and (ii)
Interactive tiered floor lecture theatre	1.50 m ² per person + 5m ²
Seminar/Tutorial rooms	2.00 m ² per person + 5m ²
Student Collaborative Learning & Study Centres	3.00 m ² per person

Notes

(i) The following guidelines should be used for the design of lecture theatres;

Aisle width Side 1,350mm
 Centre 1,200mm
 Rear 1,500mm

Seat spacing (minimum step depth per seat row) 1,050mm

(ii) Allowance must be made in all fixed-bench seating areas to provide one space per 40 seats for people with disabilities.

(iii) A breakdown of this space is provided elsewhere in this Section.

Laboratories and Other Spaces

Space Type	GU Standard m ² UFA
Research Laboratory (incl. fume cupboard space, instrument rooms, storage, write-up space etc)	7.50 m ² per workstation
Teaching Laboratory (incl. fume cupboard space, preparation, utility & instrument rooms, stores)	6.80 m ² per workstation
Computer Teaching laboratories	3.50 m ² per workstation
Building foyers	80 m ²
Book stacks	2.20 m ² per double-sided shelving unit; 2.00 m ² per 1,000 volumes

2.11 Cleaner’s Store

Provide one 6m² room in each building to be used as a Cleaners’ Store. This space is required to store consumables and equipment including mop and broom racks, and shall contain a cleaners’ sink with a cold water supply only.

Unless otherwise determined by CLF, other cleaners’ rooms each 2m² will be required on each floor to store cleaning equipment only. A cleaners sink is not required for these rooms. CLF should be consulted at the Preliminary Design stage to discuss locations and requirements.

2.12 Toilets

Toilets shall be provided to meet the expected occupancy of the building after consultation with the users and the Building Surveyor. All toilets, particularly in student areas, shall have ‘maze’ entries except for PWD toilets or in situations where noise may impact on adjacent spaces e.g. open plan offices, reception and waiting spaces.

2.13 Shower & Baby Change Facilities

Provide in each building at Ground Floor level, a shower in the toilet for people with disabilities in accordance with AS1428 Part 1. Also provide a folding baby change table fixed on the wall in the same room. If the PWD at Ground Floor level is to be fitted with an electrically operated swing door opening system as per Clause 2.05, then the shower and baby change table shall be relocated to a PWD toilet on another level in the building.

2.14 Facilities Room

A room of 6m² in area must be provided unless otherwise advised by CLF.

2.15 Valve Room

A valve room accessible from outside the building shall be provided at Ground Level in which all main services isolation valves, metres, irrigation controls, RPZD etc. shall be located. This valve room may be incorporated into a service duct.

2.16 Telecommunications Equipment Rooms

All new buildings AS require Telecommunication Equipment rooms (TER) to comply with the requirements laid down in [Section 21.00 Communication & Data Services](#).

2.17 Plant Rooms

Adequate space for Plant Rooms shall be allocated in the design of the building, and these shall be shown in the Preliminary Design drawings. Plant Rooms shall not be used as air plenums forming part of the air-side system, or as store rooms.

Walls, floor and ceiling of all plant rooms shall be painted unless otherwise directed by CLF.

Plant Rooms shall be sized and the location of plant, ductwork etc. shall be designed to allow for clear and safe access around plant for maintenance requirements. Plant rooms containing electrical or mechanical services switchboards shall maintain a minimum of 600mm clearance with the doors open in accordance with AS/NZS 3000.

2.18 Electrical Riser Cupboard

A dedicated electrical services riser shall be provided for the reticulation of electrical services throughout the building. The minimum size of the electrical riser shall be 1500mm x 500mm.

2.19 Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Collaborative Learning & Study Centres shall be located at ground level with good visibility and direct access from the main pedestrian circulation pathways past the building. Access to the Centre must be available outside normal hours without compromising the security of the building, therefore it should have its own entry separate from the main building foyer and which is capable of closure should it be required. If a separate entry is not possible, then it should be located as close as possible to the building's main entry to avoid students having to penetrate too deeply into the building to access the Centre. There shall be sufficient windows in the external walls to provide an adequate level of natural light and visibility to passing pedestrian traffic. The natural light levels provided should consider that large TV monitors will be present in some zones.

The Centre shall contain a number of distinct activity components, which are generally to be screened from but not totally segregated from the other components by solid walls or doors. Careful consideration shall be given to the acoustics within the Centre such that noise from one component does not become a problem to those using other components. The number of each component type will depend on the size and location of the Centre. The activity components are as follows.

Collaboration Zone (technology enabled) – a space where students can collaborate on the preparation and presentation of group projects and assignments. Each zone shall comprise fixed banquet seating in a 'U' form facing a wall on which large TV monitors are mounted to display individual project work for group discussion. The floor should be raised to facilitate data cable connections from the seating to the wall mounted monitors. There shall be ramped wheelchair access to the raised floor area.

Collaboration Booth (technology free) - a space where students are able to collaborate in a casual manner without a need to display information to all members of the group simultaneously. Each booth shall have lounge style seating with high backs and small loose tables. These spaces can also be utilised for quiet study.

Team Study Booth – booths shall be capable of accommodating four (4) to six (6) students. The end wall shall be a solid wall with a mounting panel for a large TV monitor. Screens between booths should contain a minimum of 50% glass for visual surveillance and transmission of natural light.

Individual Study Zone – this zone shall be located on the perimeter of the Centre and will comprise fixed computer wall benching to suit a minimum of twenty (20) desk top computers for casual use by students. The number of computers shall be determined by ITS.

Chill/Quiet Zone – a space for students to relax or socialise in a quiet space where group activity does not occur.

Lounge - a centrally located open area with a mix of fixed and loose furniture where students can work individually or in pairs using their own personal devices, and where they can wait to gain access to a collaboration zone, a booth or a common use computer.

Resource area – printing stations with control/pay unit and a lockable stationery store.

Examples of typical Collaborative Learning & Study Centres are located on Level 0 of the Patience Thoms (N06) building at the Nathan campus, and on Level 2 of the Learning Commons (G11) building at the Gold Coast campus.

2.20 Lecture Theatres, Auditoria & Other Teaching Spaces

The design of lecture theatres, auditoria and other teaching spaces shall incorporate the principles outlined in the current edition of the 'AETM Audio Visual Design Guidelines for Tertiary Teaching Spaces'.

The acoustic performance of lecture theatres and auditoria are fundamental to successful teaching and so special consideration shall be given to the design of these spaces with respect to acoustical performance. The requirements of Sections 6 & 7 of the AETM Design Guidelines shall apply.

The front wall of the theatre is used for projection and must accommodate a main picture size not less than 4m wide unless approved otherwise by ITS. The form of projection to be used in the space must be confirmed with ITS.

Lecture theatres with more than 250 seats may require a Projection Room/Bio Box. This must be confirmed with ITS

The design of the seating layout in lecture theatres and auditoria shall be governed by the requirements of Section 4 of the AETM Design Guidelines.

Refer to Sections 12, 13 & 14 of the AETM Design Guidelines for the technology requirements, including lighting, for large, medium and small teaching spaces and for meeting rooms.

2.21 Video Conferencing Rooms

Video Conferencing rooms shall ideally be spaces without windows to allow optimum light control through artificial means. Where windows are present and it is not practical to remove or block them out, then the video screen shall be located as far away as possible from the windows (e.g. opposite wall), and blinds shall be provided to reduce the level of natural light in the room to a level acceptable to ITS.

The room requires 24 x 7 access control for security of equipment.

2.22 Laboratories

A Laboratory is classified as any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for scientific or technical work which may be hazardous, including research, quality control, testing, teaching or analysis.

Such work may involve the use of chemicals including dangerous goods, pathogens and harmful radiation, quarantine materials, or processes including electrical or mechanical work which could also be hazardous.

The laboratory includes such support areas as instrument and preparation areas, laboratory stores and any offices ancillary to the laboratory.

All laboratories must comply with the Building Code of Australia, AS 2982, AS 2243 Parts 1-10 inclusive, AS 1940, AS 4332, AS 2430, AS/NZ 2982.1 and referenced and related documents including the Workplace Health and Safety Act and regulations. The design of all laboratories shall be reviewed with OTS to ensure compliance with all standards and regulations.

When preparing designs for laboratories, the consultants must confirm with the Users the likely use and storage of flammable liquids within the space, to ensure that electrical exclusion zones can be determined and that the quantities of flammable liquids to be stored do not exceed to maximum allowable by the relevant Standard.

In the determining the exclusion zones required, GU's preference is that these are established in accordance with the Australian Standard, rather than by a 'risk assessment' methodology.

Consultants are required to present adequate documentation to the Users to acquaint them fully with the impact on the laboratory design from storing flammable liquids in the space. In the event that this impact severely compromises the functional operation of the laboratory, then alternative storage locations should be investigated, or approval may be sought from CLF to undertake a risk assessment to minimise the zones required. Any such assessment shall only be undertaken by firms or persons approved by CLF.

For Physical Containment (PC) spaces, the consultants shall prepare documentation which clearly identifies the extent and boundaries of the space. Penetrations through the boundaries (floor, wall or ceiling) of the PC space shall be specifically detailed to prevent the entry of vermin. The ceiling space or roof void above the space shall be sealed to the underside of slab or roof decking to minimise air leakage.

2.23 Vending Machines

Consideration shall be given in the design of public external spaces adjoining 24 hour access facilities, learning centres, commercial or general type buildings on the campuses, for the installation by others of vending machines. The vending machines should be housed in an alcove or isolated structure designed to accommodate the varying machine sizes, and to minimise their visual impact. Allowance should be made for lighting, power, water outlets and drainage to sewer. Vending machines shall be located in areas approved by CLF away from building entries, and not adjacent to foyers of Lecture Theatres, teaching type buildings or library facilities.

2.24 Waste Collection and Gas Bottle Storage

Each building shall be provided with a combined general and recyclable waste collection station at each level. The stations shall be easily accessible to the occupants and preferably be located in a recess to a corridor wall. The number of general and recyclable waste bins at each station shall reflect the volume and type of waste generated by the activities on that level.

Where the provision of industrial waste containers and wheelie bin storage is associated with a project, particular care is to be taken in the design of these areas to ensure unrestricted access for waste collection vehicles while at the same time providing suitable visual screening from the campus generally.

Adequate provision shall be made for the secure and ventilated storage of gas bottles whether located internally or externally of a building.

2.25 Links to Adjacent Buildings

The design of new buildings shall address linkages to adjacent buildings by pathways, covered links or bridges, depending on the building function, location of the building relevant to those adjacent, the topography of the site or other considerations, which will be outlined in the Strategic or Technical Briefs. The design of covered links or bridges should utilise open and lightweight structural principles to minimise their visual impact.

2.26 Building Areas & Definitions

Building Areas for GU projects shall be measured in accordance with principles established by the Tertiary Education Facilities Management Association (TEFMA), which are set out as follows. All areas are measured in square metres.

Fully Enclosed Covered Area (FECA) – is the sum of all fully enclosed covered areas at all building levels, including basements (except unexcavated portions), floored roof spaces and attics, garages, penthouses, enclosed porches and attached enclosed covered ways alongside buildings, equipment rooms, lift shafts, vertical ducts, staircases and any other fully enclosed spaces and useable areas of the building, computed by measuring from the normal inside face of external walls but ignoring any projections such as plinths, columns, piers and the like which project from the normal inside face of exterior walls.

It shall not include open courts, light wells, connecting or isolated covered ways and net open areas of upper portions of rooms, lobbies, halls, interstitial spaces and the like, which extend through the storey being computed.

Note: Atriums and light wells are only measured at the base level. Do not include the area of the non-existent floor slab at upper levels.

Unenclosed Covered Area (UCA) – is the sum of all unenclosed covered areas at all building floor levels including roofed balconies, open verandas, porches and porticos, attached open covered ways alongside the building(s), useable space under the building(s), unenclosed access galleries (including ground floor) and any other trafficable covered areas of the building which are not totally enclosed by full height walls. The UCA is computed by measuring from the inside face of any enclosing walls, balustrades or supports, but excludes connecting or isolated covered ways and eaves, overhangs, sun shading, or awnings unless they relate to clearly defined trafficable covered areas.

Gross Floor Area (GFA) - is the sum of the Fully Enclosed Covered Area (FECA) and the Unenclosed Covered Area (UCA). $GFA = FECA + UCA$ (m²)

Usable floor Area (UFA) – is the sum of the floor areas measured at floor level from the general *inside* face of the walls of all spaces related to the primary function of the building. This will normally be computed by calculating the FECA and deducting common use areas, service areas and non-habitable areas.

If an area which may be deemed as 'common use' or 'service area' e.g. entry foyer, tea room, or store room, is included in the briefed Schedule of Areas, then those areas shall be included in the calculation of UFA. Foyers to large Lecture Theatres should be treated as UFA.

In some cases, the UFA may include some external covered areas which relate to the primary function of the building but are not part of the FECA e.g. covered play area for a Child Care Centre, open roofed civil engineering hydraulics-modelling laboratory.

'Common use area' includes corridors which are defined by partitions, but do not include passages and secondary circulation areas associated with 'open plan' spaces.

'Non-habitable area' is the area occupied by internal columns and other internal supports, internal walls and permanent partitions, service ducts and the like.

2.27 Building Efficiency

Building efficiency for GU projects is to be computed by dividing the Usable Floor Area (UFA) by the Gross Floor Area (GFA) and expressing the result as a percentage.

The efficiency required by building type shall not be less than the following;

- Science – 60%
- Humanities – 65%
- Administration – 65%
- Library – 70 to 75%
- Arts – 70%
- Learning Centre – 70%

2.28 Acoustic Requirements for Internal Spaces

Regulatory Requirements – Authority and code requirements relevant to acoustic considerations with respect to University developments include:

- EPA Environmental Protection Policy (Noise) 1997
- EPA Environmental Protection Amendment Regulation No 2 1999
- BCC Planning Policies
- Current Australian Standards including AS 1035, AS 1045, AS 1296, AS 2021, AS2822, AS 2436, AS 3671, AS/NZS 2107
- WH&S Act & relevant regulations

Scope of Acoustic Considerations – In the design of new buildings, or in the refurbishment of existing facilities, acoustic considerations may include:

- External noise intrusion
- Noise generated within the building due to building services
- Noise emissions from the building as they affect adjoining buildings or residents
- Noise interactions between spaces and consequent privacy considerations
- Acoustic quality of spaces such as speech intelligibility
- Special acoustic requirements such as sound or video recording.

External Noise Intrusion – Typical noise from external sources to be dealt with in the design include:

- Traffic noise (road, rail and/or aircraft sources)
- Equipment associated with adjacent buildings and industrial activities

These types of intrusive noise can be classified as either:

- Steady or pseudo-steady
- Transient (eg aircraft fly over).

These types of noise can be quantified as:

- Steady: Equivalent continuous measurement: L_{Aeq}
- Transient: Noise level exceeded for 1 percent of the time: L_{A01}
- Criteria apply over any one hour period during applicable hours (for University activities: 8am to 10pm).

Limits of acceptable noise intrusion are listed below in Table 2.1

Table 2.1

Room Type	L_{Aeq}	L_{A01}
Faculty Offices and all other individual offices	37dBA	45dBA
Administrative/clerical office (open space), post graduate student areas	37dBA	50dBA
Counselling Office	37dBA	45dBA
Teaching Room	37dBA	45dBA
Lecture Theatre	32dBA	40dBA
Library	40dBA	50dBA
Video-conferencing Room	32dBA	40dBA
Corridors, Lobbies	45dBA	55dBA

Noise Emissions – Noise emissions can arise from building services or the functional activities of the space. This category includes noise generated by activity associated with the functioning of the space (eg delivery vehicles to a loading dock).

Noises of this type may impact on buildings on or off campus.

The acoustic characteristics of potentially-affected adjoining buildings will need to be taken into account to determine acceptable noise emissions from the proposed new building and its associated noise source(s).

Criteria for campus buildings: refer Table 2.1

Criteria for adjoining (off-site) buildings and facilities: refer applicable statutory requirements.

Building Services – These noise sources include fans, motors and pumps etc. The noise can be transferred to other spaces by two mechanisms:

- Air-borne noise transmission
- Structure-borne noise transmission.

Both mechanisms of transmission must be considered in the design, by the provision of appropriate sound insulation and structural isolation.

Noise from building services shall not exceed the following values:

Table 2.2

Room Type	L_{Aeq} Adj
Faculty Offices and all other individual and shared staff offices	37dBA
Administrative/clerical office (open space), post graduate student areas	37dBA
Counselling Office	37dBA
Teaching Room	37dBA
Lecture Theatre	32dBA
Library	40dBA

Video-conferencing Room	32dBA
Corridors Lobbies	45dBA

Plant noise can commonly consist of pronounced tonal components which add to their annoyance. Wherever such tones exist, the measured noise level shall be penalised by a 5 dBA upward adjustment such that the adjusted levels do not exceed the values in Table 2.2.

Noise Interaction Between Spaces – The privacy achieved between two adjoining spaces depends on a number of parameters, as described in AS 2822. For University buildings, the requirements can be simplified to two parameters:

- The sound reduction between the spaces (D_{ntw}), and
- The background noise of the receiving space (dBA)

The sound reduction is quantified by the weighted standardised level difference (D_{ntw}). The background noise is quantified as the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA).

The summation of the parameters gives the privacy rating:

- $PR = D_{ntw} + dBA$

Table 2.3 below sets out, in matrix form, privacy rating requirements for a range of spaces.

Table 2.3

Room Type	Offices	Open Plan Offices RHD	Counsel-ling	Seminar Room	Lecture Theatre	Library	Video Conf Room	Corridor
Individual & shared staff offices	85	85	90	90	90	90	90	70
Open Plan Offices / RHD student areas	80	-	90	90	90	90	90	-
Counselling Office	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80
Seminar Room	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	75
Lecture Theatre	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80
Library	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	-
Video Conf Room	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	80
Corridor	70	-	80	75	80	-	80	-

Acoustic Qualities of a Space – There are a large number of acoustical parameters used to define and describe the acoustical qualities of a space. The most universally common is the measurement of reverberation time: R_T , measured in seconds (sec).

R_T for various spaces shall be defined by Table 2.4 below:

Table 2.4

Room Type	R _T
Individual and shared staff offices	0.6 to 0.8 sec
Open Plan Offices / RHD Student areas	0.6 to 0.8 sec
Counselling Office	0.6 to 0.8 sec
Teaching Room	0.6 to 0.8 sec
Lecture Theatre	0.6 to 1.0 sec
Library	0.4 to 0.6 sec
Video-conferencing Room	0.3 to 0.7 sec
Corridors & Lobbies	0.6 to 0.8 sec

Other considerations include:

- Rear wall echoes in lecture theatres
- Standing wave or room modes in recording or practice studios
- Flutter echo in performance spaces.

These acoustical issues must be evaluated and addressed on a project-specific basis using a specialist acoustic consultant as required.

Construction Noise – Construction activities inherently produce noise. The levels of noise and their intrusiveness are generally most significant during the early stages of a new project (e.g. excavation and rock breaking) and diminish as the project advances.

Given the intensive nature of campus development, construction noise can be a significant impact on adjoining university buildings. Designers must consider the potential noise impacts of design options (eg extra basements extend the excavation period and the likely duration of noise impacts).

As a minimum, compliance with AS 2436 is required. Particular considerations include:

- Timing/programming of noisy activities to avoid student teaching hours
- Choice of excavation technologies
- Logical and sensitive site layout and sequence
- Choice of construction equipment.

2.29 Corridors

Wherever possible, corridors shall terminate at the external wall of the building to enable natural light to be admitted into the corridor space through windows in the building facade.

The design of corridors, foyer spaces and the like shall ensure that there are no unnecessary recesses, alcoves, dead areas and the like which could be used for depositing rubbish or as unapproved storage spaces by building users.

2.30 Asbestos & PCBs

The University maintains Registers and Management Plans for asbestos materials and equipment/fittings containing PCBs occurring in its existing buildings. Contractors and Consultants involved in the refurbishment or alteration of any building constructed or approved prior to 1 January 1990, must obtain copies of these documents from CLF for inclusion in all documentation for tender and construction purposes.

2.31 Design for Safety in Maintenance & Use

All buildings, structures and associated services shall be designed to meet the legal obligations of designers imposed by the Qld WH&S Act.

When that building or structure is being used for the purpose(s) for which it was designed, users shall not be exposed to safety or health risks arising from the design of that building, structure or services.

Designers shall consider as a minimum, the following to facilitate normal maintenance and other foreseeable work tasks when developing the design;

- Normal cleaning operations and waste disposal
- Maintenance of plant and services through ease of access, provision of sufficient lighting and adequate space to carry out necessary tasks
- The height above f.f.l. of valves, VAV units, cable trays and the like which require regular servicing or will be subject to future cable installation to kept to a minimum.
- Storage of materials and equipment within expected requirements
- Clear space and access around the building perimeter for machinery and equipment necessary to maintain and clean the building façade

The design of buildings and services shall eliminate the following;

- Unnecessary need to access hazardous areas such as roof surfaces or confined spaces for maintaining plant or services
- Generation of mould and other indoor air quality issues affecting the health of users

Electrical exclusion zones and disabled access clearances shall be marked and identified on the architectural floor plans.

2.32 End of Trip Facilities

Each new building project shall consider the requirements of the Queensland Development Code with respect to the provision of 'End of Trip' (EoT) facilities.

Rather than provide a EoT facility in each building, GU has adopted the principle of providing a facility which will service a number of buildings in close proximity. This shared facility may be 'stand-alone' or be incorporated into a building. A number of these shared facilities currently exist on GU campuses, and the CLF Principal Architect shall be consulted to establish if an existing facility is capable of servicing a new project, or whether a new EoT facility shall be provided to service the new building plus other existing and future buildings.

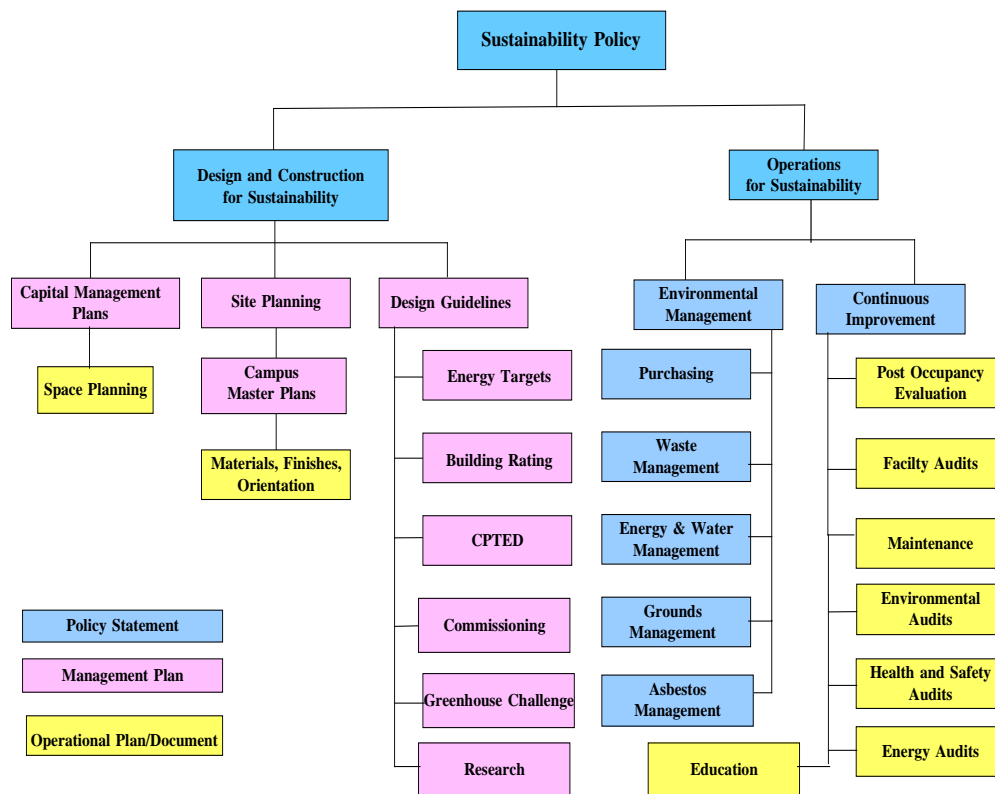
3.00 Designing for Sustainability

3.01 General

CLF is committed to sustainable development through many of its practices and policies, both written and un-written.

Sustainable development has been defined as *'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*. (from 'Our Common Future', Report to the World Commission on Environment & Development – 1987)

The range of application of a well-developed sustainability policy is shown in the following diagram.



3.02 Sustainability Principles

CLF applies the principles of sustainable design, construction and management as far as is practicable within its resources to the full range of its activities.

Design and Construction - GU adopts the Capital Management Plans developed by CLF, which are based on rational space planning which seeks to minimise the construction of new facilities to those which are absolutely necessary for the University's expansion and development. Wherever possible existing buildings are recycled and modified for new purposes rather than being demolished and reconstructed.

The Space Planning and Management Model is a computerized system, based on standard space allocations for similar functions. It is a bottom-up system of space planning which minimises the creation of space for unplanned activities.

Design Guidelines - These Design Guidelines & Procedures have been developed to establish a range of measures, both passive and active, which impact on the design and operation of GU facilities to achieve energy efficiency, water use minimisation, and the creation of buildings which provide a pleasant, comfortable and functional environment for students and staff in which to learn, teach or work. These measures include:

- orientation, fenestration and sunshading requirements to minimise the impact of climate
- balancing excessive solar heat gain and collecting natural lighting into the building.
- insulation to roofs and walls
- use of central energy plants to minimise energy usage for air conditioning
- use of central control and monitoring systems to optimize building operations for minimum wastage
- specification of energy-efficient building services
- water conservation requirements for toilets, showers and irrigation systems
- selection of materials which have low or no VOC emissions and which can be recycled
- the adoption of 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' (CPTED) as a method of using good design and low technology to provide good security
- the specification of indigenous species for replanting of vegetation on sites so as to minimise the need for excessive artificial irrigation following establishment of the plants
- requirements for environmental site management which regulates waste management, erosion control, pollution control on construction sites.

Site Planning - GU engages in periodic site planning reviews in order to minimise waste through unforeseen and unplanned development. As part of the site planning process, particular attention is given to environmental issues with the intent of minimising the impact of ongoing development on the natural environment. Master Plans have been developed for each campus and are used to guide development over time. These Master Plans are reviewed whenever there is a perceived major change in conditions, both internal and external, affecting the University.

The results of these reviews are demonstrated by the following:

- compact development of the Nathan, Mt Gravatt and Gold Coast campuses maximises the retention of the forest environment and at the same time reduces the impact and cost of reticulating site services such as electricity, water, sewerage and communications systems
- development of the South Bank campus recycles previous development sites thereby reducing the impact on the environment through greenfield development
- development of the Logan campus recycles a previously cleared site while at the same time reintroduces vegetation to areas cleared for farming. The development has also identified some small areas of remanent vegetation which is worthy of protection
- site planning for the Southern Precinct of the Gold Coast campus includes a commitment to environmentally sustainable development and acknowledgement of Native Title issues.

Energy Management - GU's Energy Management Policy actively seeks to eliminate waste and to improve the efficiency of energy use, so that University funds may be directed to the primary function of teaching and research consistent with the development of the University.

The methods which will be adopted to achieve these objectives will be determined within the financial limitations of the University and with regard to the likely savings to be achieved.

Water Management – GU seeks design principles and initiatives in its buildings which embrace current technology and practices to minimise or avoid the use of water. Such principles include;

- the installation of tanks to harvest rainwater for reuse in the building
- water efficient sanitary fixtures and tapware
- waterless urinals
- eliminate the need for landscape irrigation systems through careful plant selection

Waste Reduction - GU requires that the amount of construction waste going to landfill is minimised, and resources are conserved through avoidance, reuse and recycling.

These principles are to be incorporated into the design of its buildings through careful material selection and dimensioning to utilise standard material sizes in building fabric and fittings.

Material Selection - GU is continually evaluating material alternatives to optimise their total life cycle performance. This includes material property alternatives complying with the following;

- a high recycled content
- locally/regionally produced
- made from rapidly renewable agricultural byproducts (as opposed to petroleum based products)
- ability to be reused, recycled, or that are biodegradable

- maximum durability based on anticipated life of interior construction, equipment, finishes and furnishings.

3.03 Energy Simulation (mandatory requirement)

Computerised building energy simulations shall be conducted by the Consultants on any building having a designed total gross floor area of 1,000m² or more. The requirements of Section J of the BCA shall be the minimum benchmark for energy efficiency.

The simulation shall dynamically model the building envelope thermal effects, and the operation of major energy consuming equipment such as HVAC, lighting etc.

Results of the simulation shall provide information about the performance, capital and running cost implications as well as energy use profiles of at least two design options. The simulation shall be provided to CLF at the early design planning stage with a view to selecting the preferred option before finalisation of the developed sketch plans and cost estimates.

The design team shall liaise with the CLF mechanical and electrical engineers regarding further reviews that may be required to confirm that the design of the building and services has achieved the energy consumption projections of the simulation.

3.04 Central Control & Monitoring System

GU's buildings are controlled and managed through a Central Control & Monitoring System (CCMS) on each campus. All available functions of the CCMS are to be programmed into the various systems such as temperature reset, special days, load shed and optimum start/stop.

Specific control and monitoring requirements are outlined in the following Sections of this document;

- **Section 17** Hydraulic Services
- **Section 18** Mechanical Services
- **Section 19** Fire Services
- **Section 20** Electrical Services
- **Section 23** Lifts

3.05 Sustainable Design Compliance Matrix

All Head Consultants or Contractors are required to submit a completed 'Sustainable Design Compliance Matrix' as part of their Developed Design proposal or Total Project Sum Submission for new buildings or major refurbishment projects.

The object of the Matrix is to demonstrate that designers have considered all the sustainability issues that impact on the project, and to nominate if their design addresses those issues or provide the reasons why they have not been adopted.

A copy of the Matrix is contained in **Section 32.00 Standard Forms**.

4.00 Project Preliminaries

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

4.01 General

These Preliminaries shall apply to any contracts involving the construction of new buildings, refurbishment of existing buildings, installation or upgrade of building services, site works including roadways and carparks, and site services.

4.02 Terminology

The following terms and their associated meaning are used in this Section and throughout this document;

Principal – Griffith University (GU)

Construction Authority – Campus Life (CLF)

Superintendent – The Associate Director, Capital Works or his/her Nominated Representative

Contractor – Shall be either the Contractor appointed after competitive tendering for 'Traditional' Lump Sum Contracts, or the Design & Construct (D&C) Manager appointed for 'Non Traditional' design and construction management Contracts.

4.03 Conditions of Contract

The Conditions of Contract for all Lump Sum Fixed Price 'Traditional' Contracts over \$500,000 in value are the General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 – 1992, together with the 'Griffith University Amending Conditions of Contract modifying the Australian Standard Conditions of Contract AS 2124 – 1992' and dated July 2012.

For projects up to \$500,000 in value, the GU Conditions of Contract for Minor Works shall generally be adopted. If the projects are complex or highly serviced, then AS 2124 – 1992 with Amending Conditions is preferred.

The Conditions of Contract for Design & Construction Management Contracts (Managing Contractor) are the 'Griffith University Standard Conditions of Contract for Design & Construct Projects (Based on AS 4300 – 1995)' Third Edition dated July 2013 (produced under License 1311-c113-3 from SAI Global Ltd). If the project is to be procured under a Lump Sum Fixed Price D&C (no savings participation) contractual arrangement, then the 'Griffith University Amending Conditions of Contract modifying the Standard Conditions of Contract for Design & Construct Projects' Third Edition dated July 2013, shall also be used.

The Conditions of Contract for Construction Management Contracts are the 'Griffith University Standard Conditions of Contract for Construction Management Projects (Based on AS 4917 – 2003)' First Edition dated February 2013 (produced under License 1311-c13-3 from SAI Global Ltd).

4.04 Conditions of Tendering

The 'Griffith University General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works' Version 2 dated April 2013 and the GU 'Form of Tender' shall be used for all Lump Sum Fixed Price 'Traditional' Tenders other than for Minor Works. These Conditions are contained in **Section 33.00** of this document. If the project is to be undertaken in stages, or may comprise or extend over multiple buildings, the Principal may require that a breakdown of the tender be provided to reflect the value of each stage or individual building utilising a 'Supplementary Tender Form' in conjunction with the Form of Tender.

The GU Conditions of Contract for Minor Works incorporates Conditions of Tendering.

4.05 Conditions for Submission of Proposals, D&C Projects

The 'Griffith University Conditions for Submission of Proposals by Contractors for the Management of the Design & Construction of Projects' Eighth edition dated December 2011 shall be used on all D&C projects. For Lump Sum Fixed Price D&C Contracts, then the appropriate Conditions of Submission dated August 2013 shall be used.

4.06 The Site

The building must be located within the zone indicated on the Site Plan provide by PD&C. Any additional site area for the use of the Contractor during construction, must be approved by the Superintendent after appropriate consultation.

The Contractor must exert proper control on all persons engaged on the works, and restrict all construction activities within the designated site boundaries unless otherwise approved by the Superintendent.

The site boundaries must be clearly delineated and fenced before any site clearing commences. All construction activities shall be within the fenced area, and no rubbish, spoil, sand, gravel, equipment etc. shall be placed or stored outside the fence in bushland, on roads or pathways.

All roads and paths outside the fenced area shall be maintained clear and clean and in good condition at all times. Any damage shall be reinstated by the Contractor at no cost to GU.

Any turf, rock walls, gardens and planting surrounding the site damaged during construction are to be restored upon completion, unless otherwise agreed with the Superintendent.

Side tracks and paths through any adjacent bushland to access the site are strictly prohibited.

Consultants and Contractors must visit the site during the design or tender phases of the project to ensure they are familiar with all existing site conditions, particularly with respect to the location and nature of existing services which enter or cross the site.

The Contractor shall ensure that all necessary precautions are taken to protect the site in accordance with the various requirements outlined later in this Section. All employees of the Contractor and all Subcontractors, must be advised of all the University's requirements which impact on carrying out the Works as part of the Site Safety Induction.

4.07 Soils Investigation

A comprehensive soils investigation must be carried out to the requirements of the structural engineer prior to completion of the developed design, and shall be included in all appropriate tender documentation.

For D&C Projects, the cost of this investigation may be paid for directly by GU, however it is the responsibility of the D&C Manager and its structural engineer to prepare the brief, obtain competitive quotations, and appoint the successful company subject to the approval of GU.

GU will accept no responsibility for the interpretations made from the soils investigation report by its Consultants or Contractors.

4.08 Stamp Duty

The Contractor shall be responsible for the payment of any stamp duty levied on the Contract(s).

4.09 Import Duty

The Contractor is responsible to pay all customs and other charges, duties or taxes which may be payable on any imported materials, plant or equipment required to execute the Contract Works.

4.10 Security & Retention

The University will accept Bank Guarantees for Security and Retention as required under the Contract. Refer to [Section 32.00 Standard Forms](#) for the only acceptable format of the Bank Guarantee.

4.11 Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking & Substitution

Where the Contractor is a wholly owned subsidiary company of another company, it will be required to execute a 'Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking & Substitution' between the Principal and the parent company. Refer to [Section 32.00 Standard Forms](#) for the only acceptable format of this 'Deed'.

4.12 Q Leave Levy

The Principal will pay the Portable Long Service, Work Health and Safety and Construction Skills Queensland levies on all projects where applicable.

4.13 Working Hours

Working hours on site shall be by agreement between the Contractor and CLF.

Except for emergency works, work outside those agreed hours may only be carried out subject to the prior approval of the Superintendent.

4.14 Noise Control

The Contractor shall manage the noise from construction activities in accordance with the requirements of AS 2436, the Environmental Protection Act, Work Health and Safety legislation and Local Authority regulations. Where necessary, provide effective means of noise suppression to plant and equipment.

Where excessive noise from activities such as saw cutting and jackhammer work will occur, this should be carried out either before or after normal University working hours as agreed with the Superintendent.

The Contractor shall provide reasonable notice to the Superintendent when he intends to undertake such activities, to allow warning to be given to occupants in adjacent buildings who will be affected by the noise, or for suitable alternative arrangements to be made.

Radios are not permitted on GU construction sites at any time.

4.15 Project Sign

The Contractor shall supply and erect a project sign board where directed by the Superintendent. Refer to GU Standard Sign GSS - 268 for the layout and content of the sign.

4.16 Existing Site Data

Drawings indicating the locations of existing buildings, site services where known, and other permanent features will be supplied to Consultants or Contractors by GU. The University accepts no responsibility for the accuracy or otherwise of the information shown on these drawings.

A detail contour survey of the site will also be provided by GU.

Position, depth and size or capacity of existing services, floor levels of adjacent buildings etc, must be confirmed on site by the relevant Design Consultant or Contractor, including reference to supply authorities where appropriate. Where such investigation determines that an error exists in the drawings provided by GU, the correct information shall be provided in writing to the Superintendent.

The Contractor must take all necessary precautions to protect existing buildings, services, landscaping and other features where necessary.

The University maintains a register of the Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs) identified in all its existing buildings. The University cannot guarantee that all such materials have been identified in buildings constructed prior to 2004, as they may be concealed in ceiling spaces, behind wall linings, under floor coverings or in plant and equipment items. Prior to undertaking any demolition or refurbishment works in an existing building constructed prior to 2004, the Contractor shall inspect the defined works area and undertake reasonable investigations, including minor demolition, to confirm the information contained in the Asbestos Register and to identify the presence of any other ACMs not registered. If any unregistered ACMs, or potential ACMs are identified, then the Contractor shall immediately advise the Superintendent who will direct the Contractor as to what measures shall be undertaken to deal with the materials in question including arranging for any testing to confirm the presence of asbestos.

4.17 Temporary Services

The Contractor must consult with, and obtain the approval of the Superintendent for all temporary connections to existing campus services. The Contractor shall arrange for and provide adequate temporary services to the Works to suit its own and all Subcontractors' requirements, including all necessary connections and distribution systems, and remove all temporary work and make good on completion as follows;

Water supply - The temporary water service shall include hose points and hoses on all floor levels. The Contractor shall take account of the level of water restrictions in force at the time, and shall take all steps to

limit water usage in compliance with those restrictions. Temporary toilet facilities should utilise water free urinals, dual flush toilets and timed taps.

Electricity supply – Where the project is located within an existing campus, GU will supply all electricity for normal construction work, testing and commissioning, free of charge to the Contractor. The Contractor must take all necessary action to eliminate waste of energy. For new building projects on GU campuses, the Contractor shall source all electrical power from a single supply point. This supply shall be metered for NGRS reporting, and the distribution of power around the site shall be from this single metered supply only. This requirement shall also apply to major refurbishments where whole floors are affected.

Telecom service – The Contractor shall pay all costs for the installation, rental, calls and disconnection of any telephone and fax services that it requires.

Fire fighting equipment – The requirements of the BCA shall be complied with for the duration of the Works.

4.18 Fences, Hoardings etc.

Site Fence – Before commencement of any construction activity, the Contractor shall erect a temporary fence to the perimeter of the site as agreed with the Superintendent and Campus Facilities Manager to comply with the requirements of the Workplace Health & Safety Act & Regulations, but not less than 1,800 mm high. The fence must be maintained in good condition at all times and gates shall not be cut in the wire for pedestrian access other than in designated areas. Gates must be locked when there is no construction activity on site. The fence construction and location must be suitable to prevent any exposure to construction site risks to all pedestrian and vehicular traffic passing the site.

Hoardings – The Contractor shall erect temporary hoardings, barricades etc as required by the relevant Australian Standard or regulations to ensure the safety of all persons and vehicles either on or adjacent to the site.

Signs – The Contractor shall provide all safety signage on the fence or hoardings as required by the WH&S Regulations. Signage necessary to direct deliveries to the site shall not be erected on, or obstruct the view of any GU campus signage. Contractors or Consultants corporate signage may be affixed to the site fence or hoardings, but such signage shall be kept to a minimum.

4.19 Site Sheds & Amenities

The Contractor shall provide site offices, storage and amenities in accordance with the current Construction Workplace Amenities Advisory Standard as issued under the WH&S Act & Regulations. These temporary buildings must be in sound condition, weatherproof, erected on sound foundations and connected to temporary site services by licensed tradespersons.

The Contractor must maintain the sheds and amenities in a clean and tidy condition.

On completion of the works, all temporary buildings and structures must be removed, and the site restored to its original condition where such buildings are outside the site boundaries or not impacted on by the project landscaping.

4.20 Site Security

The Contractor is responsible for safeguarding the Works both during and after site working hours. The Contractor shall be responsible for employing any watchmen or security patrols, providing adequate lighting or other security measures as necessary.

The Contractor shall not rely in any way on the GU campus security service to provide any security for the site.

No extensions of time or extra costs will be allowed with respect to any damage, loss of materials or disruption to the works due to breaches of site security.

Griffith University employs a master key system for all door locks. Contractors and Consultants shall be responsible for any keys issued to them for access, and shall be liable for the replacement of keys lost or not returned to the Principal. The Contractor or Consultant shall also be liable for the replacement of all lock barrels affected by the loss or non-return of keys.

4.21 Work Health & Safety

The Contractor is authorised as the person with management or control of the workplace and appointed as the Principal Contractor within the meaning of the Work Health and Safety (WH&S) legislation. The Contractor must fulfil the obligations of the Principal Contractor as set out in the legislation.

The Contractor shall be responsible to pay all penalties, costs and expenses which may be incurred by the Contractor as the Principal Contractor in respect of offences committed or alleged to be committed under the provisions of the WH&S legislation.

The Contractor must appoint a person to be responsible for the specific health and safety issues applicable to the project in accordance with the WH&S legislation, and shall provide details of the appointed person to the Superintendent prior to work commencing on the site.

The Contractor must ensure that a record is maintained of all incidents that occur in connection with the Contractor's Project, and must ensure that the record is available to the Superintendent if requested.

The Contractor must ensure that all notifiable incidents that occur on the worksite are reported to the Superintendent as soon as possible after the incident and at the time of notifying to Workplace Health and Safety Qld (WHSQ). The Contractor must conduct a detailed investigation of any notifiable incident that occurs, and must also conduct an investigation into any other incident if requested by the Superintendent. The Contractor must provide the Superintendent a copy of the Incident Investigation Report within two (2) weeks of the incident date, including actions taken by the Contractor to prevent similar incidents occurring in the future.

The Contractor must ensure that a WHS management Plan is developed for the project. The Plan must be submitted to the Superintendent for review and comment, and any reasonable requests for changes from the Superintendent shall be incorporated into the Plan.

The Contractor must ensure that the WHS Management Plan for the project includes safe work method statements for each and every Subcontractor, and is updated as the project proceeds and as additional hazards or health and safety risks are identified. The updated Plan will be periodically audited by the Superintendent or his nominee.

For all plant installed as part of the works that is registrable under the WH&S legislation, the Contractor must ensure that a Plant Registration form is completed and lodged with the Superintendent prior to the date of Practical Completion. The Principal will be responsible for undertaking the plant registration with Workplace Health and Safety Qld and for paying all associated fees.

The Superintendent will provide the Contractor with any GU specific WH&S information, policies and procedures including the requirement for campus work permits when work is being performed outside the site fence. The Contractor must ensure that all persons working on the site are aware of this information. The Contractor shall include the said information in the Contractors Site Specific Safety Induction for all persons working on the construction site.

4.22 Temporary Roads, Crossings, Loading Zones etc.

The Contractor is responsible to construct any temporary roads, footpath or kerb crossing that it may require to access the site, and shall remove same and reinstate to original condition on completion of the works.

If a loading zone is required on a public road to service the project, the Contractor is responsible to obtain all permits from the relevant authority and pay all associated fees.

4.23 Parking

There is no free parking on GU campuses, and all parking is strictly regulated. Parking shall only occur in designated parking zones in accordance with the signage, and enforceable penalties apply to any infringement of the zone signage requirements. Parking in bushland, on lawns or on footpaths is prohibited unless special approval has been obtained from the Campus Facilities Manager for each and every occasion. Parking on the site within the perimeter fence line shall be free of charge, however parking outside the site boundaries shall be at the Contractor's expense. Day and monthly parking permits can be purchased subject to availability at the going rates, which may vary depending on the time of year.

4.24 Samples

The Contractor must submit to the Superintendent, for approval, samples of all items, fittings, materials, workmanship, colour or finish described in the Specifications as 'approved'. Such samples must be submitted at least 14 days prior to the date when orders are to be placed or confirmed.

4.25 Disposal of Spoil & Vegetation

The Contractor must remove excess spoil from the campus unless noted otherwise in the project Technical Brief, or as directed by the Superintendent. No spoil from excavations shall be placed in bushland or on mulched gardens or lawns. Topsoil should be separated from subsoil, and stockpiled for future reuse if approved by the Superintendent.

Any trees removed shall be chipped, and the chips delivered to a location on the campus nominated by the Superintendent. Tree stumps and root boles within the site are to be completely removed and disposed of off campus. Burning of trees and stumps is not permitted.

Any rocks in excess of 300 mm diameter must be separated from the spoil and stockpiled in a location nominated by the Superintendent.

4.26 Erosion & Sediment Control

Earthworks carried out as part of the building contract shall be designed and carried out in a manner which prevents erosion by run-off during and after completion of construction. In particular, run-off must not be allowed to carry silt into adjoining bushland, creeks or stormwater systems.

All necessary action shall be taken to prevent any discharge of water containing polluting matter or visible suspended materials into gullies and watercourses. Discharge of greywater from ablutions and amenities into bushland is strictly prohibited.

The Contractor shall create earth berms, install geofabric screens, and any other measure to prevent run off from the site affecting creeks, bushland, roads, paths and stormwater systems. Such barriers must be monitored, repaired and cleaned until the landscaping or restoration of the bushland is completed.

The Contractor shall prepare an Environmental Site Management Plan outlining all proposed erosion and sediment control measures to be adopted, based on the 'Soil Erosion & Sediment Control Guidelines for Queensland Construction Sites'. A copy of this Plan shall be provided to the Superintendent for review and comment before site clearing commences.

During the course of the works, the CLF WH&S Coordinator will periodically inspect the site to ensure compliance with the Environmental Site Management Plan.

4.27 Waste Management & Control of Hazardous Substances

To reduce the amount of construction waste going to landfill and to conserve resources through avoidance, reuse and recycling, a Waste Minimisation Plan is to be submitted to the Superintendent detailing recycling and/or salvage actions that will achieve a diversion rate (by weight) of 50% or greater from landfill.

GU has developed a Waste Minimisation Plan template and this must be completed prior to the Contractor commencing work on the site.

The Contractor must not dispose of any material in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Waste Minimisation Plan, or an amended version of the plan, lodged in accordance with the provisions of this Clause without first obtaining prior written approval from the Superintendent.

Storage of hazardous substances or Dangerous Goods on site should be minimised. Where required, storage of such materials shall comply with Qld WH&S or Dangerous Goods/Emergency Services legislation.

Hazardous or volatile materials must not be stored under or around trees to avoid accidental contamination of ground through leaks and spills or escalation of fire events in the event of ignition of the materials.

Waste oil, paint, solvents, soaps, detergents etc. shall not be dumped on site or emptied down stormwater systems as per EPA legislation.

The cleaning of wheelbarrows, cement mixers, buckets, containers or brushes is to be controlled so that no contaminant enters the stormwater or sewerage system or the natural environment.

4.28 Environmental Site Management Generally

GU is keen to ensure that the development of its campuses has been carried out to a predetermined plan, taking note of environmental issues and ensuring that construction activities do not impinge unnecessarily on the natural environment.

GU places considerable emphasis on the preservation of the natural features and the natural flora on each campus. All Contractors and their Subcontractors and employees are required to observe the GU strict requirements set out in the Clauses of this Section to ensure that the forest is protected from damage, creeks are not polluted, wildlife is not disturbed and soil erosion is prevented.

Under no circumstances must a fire be lit on campus.

4.29 Protection of Fauna & Flora

The following applies on all campuses:

- Particular attention is to be paid to protection of flora and fauna on the campus. The extent of the site shall be surveyed, pegged and clearly delineated before any site clearing takes place. Fences shall be erected before clearing.
- Under no circumstances are any trees, plants, shrubs etc. outside the fenced area to be disturbed, chopped down or removed. Any trees within the fenced area which have been designated for retention are to be protected.
- A penalty of \$500 per tree shall apply to any Contractor or sub-contractor for damage done to any tree specifically designated for retention or in any case where the tree has a girth of 300 mm or more at a height of 750 mm above the ground, whether the tree is inside or outside the fenced area. A similar penalty applies to any Xanthorrhoea (grass tree) irrespective of size.
- Any animals including possums, snakes, goannas, birds and bees found in the area shall not be injured. If necessary, the University will assist with the relocation of these animals outside the fenced area.
- Domestic animals are not permitted on campus at any time, except guide dogs accompanied by their owners.
- The protection of flora by ensuring the ongoing eradication of weeds during site works.

4.30 Red Imported Fire Ants (RIFA) *Solenopsis invicta*

Contractors and Subcontractors are to ensure that if landscape and building materials and machinery used on any GU site are sourced from the current RIFA Treatment Zone, then appropriate precautions as set out in the legislation, are adhered to.

All Contractors and Subcontractors are to be aware of their legislative requirements in relation to the risk management protocols and RIFA eradication and are to ensure that high risk items are stored and managed to prevent infestation by RIFA.

The high risk items that may impact on GU may include:

- Soil and mulch,
- Equipment used for moving soil, products and associated materials,
- Potting Mix, pots and plants,
- Baled hay or straw,
- Landscaping and construction materials, and
- Any materials that have come into contact with RIFA infested ground.

All high risk items purchased from businesses within the treatment zone or which are sourced, or originate from within the treatment zone, are to be assured, certified or guaranteed in writing to be visually free of RIFA by that supplier.

All vehicles, machinery, plant and equipment that have been used to transport any high risk items are to be thoroughly cleaned before entering GU property. This may be done by wash down, brush down, high pressure pneumatic cleaning or physical removal of materials that may harbour RIFA.

Contractors and Sub Contractors are to notify the Department of Primary Industries (13 25 23) within 24 hours if suspect RIFA or ant nests are found as per legislation.

4.31 Project Completion

Prior to Practical Completion the Contractor must examine and clear all drains, pipes and gutters and submit testing and commissioning reports for all engineering services (including CCMS hardware and software installations as required by the Contract) and a full Schedule of 'As Constructed Drawings' in accordance with **Section 27.00** Clause 27.05, to the Superintendent.

All spaces must be progressively cleaned and locked off. If the Contractor allows access to or any further work to be carried out in a cleaned space, either externally or internally, the space must be thoroughly re-cleaned prior to handover.

Refer to **Section 27.00** for all GU's requirements for Contractors and Consultants after Practical Completion is granted for the Works.

Following the granting of Practical Completion for the Works, the Contractor shall obtain all necessary DWG drawing files, specifications and the like from the Project Consultants for the preparation of 'As Constructed' drawings and associated documents.

When the Contractor has completed the 'As Constructed' drawings based on the information provided by its subcontractors, it shall submit the drawings to the relevant project consultant for checking and certification that the drawings reflect the Works as designed and constructed.

Following the certification of the 'As Constructed' drawings by the project consultants, the Contractor shall submit the drawings together with all operating and maintenance manuals for equipment installed under the Contract, to the Superintendent.

4.32 Equity & Social Justice

GU has an Equity policy (available at <http://www.griffith.edu.au/equity>) and encourages others to follow suit. The Equity policy of each Consultant and Contractor may be evaluated as part of the selection criteria for awarding commissions and contracts.

GU requires that Consultants and Contractors comply at all times with their obligations under Anti-discrimination and Sexual Harassment legislation.

Consultants and Contractors must use their best endeavours to provide employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The submission of a policy on this issue may be required for evaluation as part the selection criteria for awarding commissions and contracts. Where an obligation in this matter is conferred on the Consultant or Contractor through the Conditions of Tender or Agreement with GU, the Consultant or Contractor shall ensure that their Sub-consultants or Subcontractors also comply with this obligation.

Consultants and Contractors must comply with their obligations, if any, under the *Affirmative Action (Equal Employment opportunity for Women) Act 1986*, and not enter into any agreement or contract with a sub-consultant or subcontractor who has been named by the Director of Affirmative Action as a non compliant employer under the Act.

5.00 Building Structure

5.01 Generally

As a general principle, GU requires the design of its new buildings to incorporate flexibility for future changes in internal layout or use. This requirement should be reflected in the design of the building structure. GU does not seek to impose any structural design principles or methodologies on Consultants or Contractors, however it does require a structural design which combines both flexibility and economy.

5.02 Floor to Floor Heights

Floor to floor heights should be kept to a minimum while at the same time allowing sufficient space in ceilings for services distribution to maintaining a minimum ceiling height of 2.70m. Floor to floor height should match adjacent buildings if appropriate.

The projection screen size in large teaching spaces must be considered when determining the floor to floor heights in a building where such spaces are required.

5.03 Location of Columns

Careful consideration must be given to the location of columns within the building. Columns located on the centre line of the building generally impose constraints on the layout of the floors, particularly those levels incorporating Academic Offices. As it is the general policy of GU to locate Academic Offices on the external wall of the building to provide maximum natural light to these spaces, and all offices are generally of equal size, this often results in a central corridor which must not be obstructed by columns.

Columns within the body of a functional space should be avoided wherever possible. This applies in particular to Lecture Theatres and Seminar Rooms.

Clear span slabs with no intermediate columns are desirable if budgetary constraints permit.

5.04 Slabs

Floor slabs shall be designed for the most economical construction and flexibility of use with due consideration to long-term deflections and the need to provide for penetrations both initially and during the course of the building's life.

All buildings shall be designed for floor loadings generally in accordance with AS 1170.

Library stack areas shall be designed for floor loadings of 6.0kN/m^2 provided that stack height is limited to 2.3m.

Provision shall be made for the installation of compactus shelving and other areas of special loading if specifically nominated by the Space Description Forms.

The slab design shall provide for the need to core holes, now or at a later date, up to 200mm diameter adjacent to columns, or to provide penetrations up to 1200mm square in selected areas.

All floors are to be finished within a maximum tolerance of $\pm 3\text{mm}$ in a 3000mm straight edge.

Thermal resistance (R-values) of the floor is to be $>1.0\text{m}^2 \text{K/W}$.

As stated in the previous Clause, clear spanning slabs without intermediate support are desirable. In designing such slabs, consideration should be given to the depth of beams to accommodate ductwork and other services suspended below the slab without unnecessarily increasing the floor to floor height.

If post tensioned slabs are installed, the location of all tendons must be clearly and permanently marked on the underside of the slab to ensure that any future core holes or penetrations cut in the slab do not intersect any stressing cables. In locating the permanent markers, consideration must be given to the possible concealment of the markings by ductwork, cable trays and the like.

Construction and expansion joints shall be positioned to minimise cracking and to avoid unsightly gaps in floors and wall as a result of long term movement of the structure.

All internal floor slabs on ground shall be placed on moisture barrier equivalent to 300 micron thick 'Fortecon' polythene membrane, turned up at the perimeter and with all joints sealed.

Any requirement for in-slab floor boxes and conduits for cable access to lecterns or other equipment in teaching spaces, must be established with ITS early in the design process prior to slab thicknesses being finalised.

5.05 Structural Walls

Concrete or masonry walls should be kept to minimum to ensure flexibility for future internal modifications or alterations. Masonry walls should be limited to lift shafts, fire stairs and plant rooms wherever possible. Masonry walls required for bracing purposes should be carefully located so as not to impact severely on flexibility.

5.06 Tanking

Floors, walls and lift pits shall be fully tanked where below grade or subject to hydrostatic pressure.

5.07 Termite Control

Protection from subterranean termites shall be provided to all new buildings. All workmanship and materials shall conform to the requirements of AS 3660 Part 1: New Building Work.

All tree stumps and root boles which have been exposed during excavation, together with any dead logs and other timber debris, shall be removed from the building site.

Stainless steel mesh barriers which comply with the requirements of Section 6 of AS 3660.1, are to be used to provide protection against termite entry. Stainless steel mesh barriers shall also be used between the slab edge and the wall, and across wall cavities in masonry wall structures. The use of chemically impregnated barrier systems shall not be used without the specific approval of the Superintendent.

Termite caps or strip shielding complying with the requirements of Section 5 of AS 3660.1 shall be installed on all foundation walls, piers, stumps and other substructures in such a manner that the structure is isolated by the barriers from the substructure.

The Contractor shall provide the Superintendent with a Certificate of Installation in accordance with AS 3660.1 Appendix A, from the installer of the termite management system.

5.08 Sealing Penetrations

Fire rated sealing of penetrations through floors and walls shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and AS3000. Fire rated floor slabs and walls must have their fire-stopping capabilities restored after the installation of cabling, conduits, cable trays, ducting or pipework which pass through any penetrations. 'Hilti Firestop' foam, blocks, logs, plugs and mastic, or tested equal, are the preferred materials for the sealing of penetrations through fire rated floors and walls, installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions.

6.00 Staircases & Ramps

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

6.01 Generally

Internal and external stairs and ramps shall comply in all respects with the requirements of the BCA and AS 1428 Part 1: New Buildings.

Ramps shall be provided externally as required to provide access to buildings for people with disabilities. The use of ramps internally as a means of interconnecting floors is not an acceptable alternative to providing a lift.

GU will not accept designs which combine maximum height risers with minimum width treads. Treads widths and riser heights shall generally comply with the requirements of AS 1428.2, with goings a minimum of 280mm wide.

6.02 Internal Stairs

There shall be a general circulation stair to access to all levels of the building to minimise the use of lifts. This circulation stair may be a fire isolated stair provided all access doors are controlled with magnetic hold open devices connected to the fire alarm system. The following points are to be considered in the design and placement of circulation stairs:

- Placement of stairs to maximise their visibility and use;
- Finishes to stair treads, risers and landings shall be ceramic tiles and walls shall be rendered and painted with matching tile skirting;
- Comply with the requirements of AS 1428.2;
- Design of stairs to be social spaces where conversations can occur;
- Design of stairs to act, where appropriate as natural ventilation shafts;
- Stairs shall be provided with natural light if possible.

Fire isolated stairs shall be provided to satisfy the requirements of the BCA and AS 1428.2. These stairs may be fully enclosed within the building envelope, or may be open framed stairs external to the building façade.

6.03 External Stairs and Ramps

Ramps for disabled access to buildings shall comply with the requirements of AS 1428.1.

The structural design of stair flights and ramps shall be to suit the actual ground conditions encountered.

6.04 Handrails

Internal general access stairs, including fire isolated stairs for general access, shall have stainless steel handrails to both sides.

Where the general access stairs are in an open well with exposed strings to flights, then a balustrade incorporating glass, perforated metal or other approved solid panels is desirable.

Handrails and balustrades to fire isolated stairs which are not general access stairs, may be galvanised steel.

6.05 Finishes

General use access stairs shall have a tiled finish to treads, risers and landings.

Tiles to stairs shall be non-slip to suit the application with tread, riser and nosing tile of a contrasting colour and matching grout. Tiled stair landings and walls adjoining stairs shall have a matching skirting tile ½ tile height or minimum 100mm high.

Refer to [Section 13.00 Floor Finishes](#), for details of the physical requirements of the tiles.

Fire isolated stairs, which are not general access stairs, shall have an integral non-slip finish to treads and landings, with a 'Yellow' painted nosing on both tread and landing edges.

Where carpet finishes are approved for internal non fire isolated stairs, tread nosings shall be aluminium with adhesive fixed contrasting coloured inserts.

All stair nosings shall be non-skid of dimensions to comply with AS 1428.2.

Consideration should be given to the use of 'self illuminating' nosings such as 'Ecoglo', where step edge contrast is required, or would be enhanced, in low light conditions.

6.06 Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)

Provide warning type TGSIs in accordance with the National Construction Code, Australian Standards AS1428.0 & 1428.4.1.

Directional type TGSIs shall be used where dictated by the needs of the specific project. CLF will advise when these indicators are appropriate based on advice from the University's Access Consultant.

TGSIs shall be selected to suit the particular application taking into account the substrate, appearance, consistency with surrounds, pedestrian/vehicular traffic, standards and code requirements.

The type of TGSI to be used shall be selected from the following list of approved materials, and the selection made must be confirmed with the Superintendent before specifying or installing.

<u>TGSI Material</u>	<u>Manufacturer and/or Supplier</u>
Cork / rubber composite pads	Safety floor Australia Pty Ltd; Comcork (<i>see note below</i>)
Rubber pads	CTA Australia; PolyPad
Ceramic tiles	Australian Building Ceramics; Granito; CTA Australia; Cobble Tac
Granite/Basalt tiles	J.H. Wagner & Sons
Concrete paving units	Stone Directions; Urban Stone
Individual Stainless Steel Studs	Latham Australia; TI Series; CTA Australia; Sure Steel (<i>see note below</i>)

Note: The use of individual stainless steel stud indicators is not permitted except with the written approval of the Superintendent following the receipt of evidence as to the reasons why no other type of TGSI is appropriate or practical. Surface fixed pad type TGSIs will also not be permitted except where other nominated types are not appropriate or practical.

TGSI tiles and pads shall be installed flush with the surrounding surfaces.

The following combination of surface finishes and TGSIs are acceptable;

Internally - New Buildings

Floor finish	TGSI material
Carpet tiles	Cork/rubber composite pads or Rubber pads
Resilient	Cork/rubber composite pads or Rubber pads
Ceramic tiles	Ceramic tiles
Stone paving	Granite/basalt tiles
In situ concrete (no applied finish)	Ceramic tiles

Internally – Existing buildings

Floor finish	TGSI material
Carpet tiles	Cork/rubber composite pads or Rubber pads
Resilient	Cork/rubber composite pads or Rubber pads
Ceramic/Quarry tiles	Ceramic tiles

Externally – New stairs & ramps

Material/finish	TGSI material
In situ concrete (broomed or exposed aggregate finish)	Concrete paving units; Granite/basalt tiles
Stone paving	Granite/basalt tiles
Ceramic tiles	Ceramic tiles

Externally – Existing stairs & ramps

Material/finish	TGSI material
In situ concrete (broomed or exposed aggregate finish)	Concrete paving units; Granite/basalt tiles
Concrete paving units	Concrete paving units; Granite/basalt tiles
Ceramic/quarry tiles	Ceramic tiles

7.00 Roofs

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

7.01 Roofs Generally

All GU buildings shall have pitched roofs. The minimum pitch shall not be less than the roofing manufacturer's recommendations for the particular materials adopted, however the roof pitch must never be less than five degrees (5°).

Membrane roofs will not be acceptable except in special circumstances and only with the approval of the Deputy Director (PD&C) CLF.

All plumbing vent pipes, other pipework, mechanical fans, cowls and the like located on or projecting above the roof shall be finished to match the roof colour. All metal framing exposed above the roof shall be hot dip galvanised after fabrication and be left unpainted.

Roof design shall minimise the number of penetrations through the decking or membrane.

7.02 Roof Deck Materials

Roofs shall generally be metal pan roof decking, manufactured from G550 hi-tensile colour coated (Colorbond) steel in accordance with AS 1397 and AS 2728-Category 3, with a thickness of 0.48mm BMT.

The deck profile shall be equivalent to Stramit 'Speed Deck Ultra' and fixed on concealed clips in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions. All sealants, fixings and accessories shall match the colour of the roof.

Ends of sheets must be turned up at ridges, penetrations and abutments, and turned down into gutters using specialist tools.

The colour of the roof sheeting must be approved by CLF.

If vertical linings are required where not exposed to view, they shall be in colour matched profiled steel wall sheeting with a thickness of 0.42mm BMT, equivalent to Stramit 'K-Panel'.

7.03 Flashings and Cappings

Roof flashings, cappings and trims shall be designed to minimise the use of sealants, and shall be fabricated and installed in accordance with the roof deck manufacturer's recommendations.

Flashings, cappings etc. associated with the roofing shall be fabricated from Colorbond steel of the same thickness and colour as the roof sheeting. All fixing types are to be as recommended by the roof deck manufacturer and colour matched to the flashing.

Where the ends of the roof sheeting are clearly visible above the eaves gutter, install a colour matched steel angle trim with the vertical leg positioned downwards and the other leg fixed to the top of the rib, with sufficient space between the vertical leg and the end of the decking pans to allow water run-off.

Flashings to penetrations for roof access hatches, skylights, exhaust vents and the like shall incorporate a soaker flashing which shall extend to the roof ridge whenever possible. Flashings to all roof penetrations shall be designed to minimise the collection of leaves and debris. All box gutters shall have over flashings fitted under the end of the roof decking to the trimming purlin.

'Decktite' flashings are acceptable for circular penetrations, only where they are installed in a manner which does not impede roof drainage or allow ponding, and strictly in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions.

Where flashings abut walls, a double 'K' flashing is required. Refer GU Standard Detail Drawing No GSD-107.

On some campuses, 'Decktite' flashings and sealants are subject to damage and removal by birds. Where this is a problem, a Colorbond steel shroud shall be installed to protect the 'Decktite' flashing, and exposed

sealants should be protected by Colorbond metal trims. The PD&C Project Manager should be consulted as to the likely requirement for these measures.

7.04 Roof Insulation

To the whole of the roof area, provide an R3 insulation blanket with foil faced backing laid over galvanised wire safety mesh fixed on top of the purlins.

7.05 Gutters

Generally – Gutters for the harvesting of rainwater for reuse in toilet flushing or landscape irrigation, shall be installed on all buildings unless otherwise advised by CLF.

If rainwater is not to be harvested, then gutters should be avoided wherever possible, and the rainwater should be allowed to discharge directly to the ground, clear of the building façade and pedestrian pathways etc where it can be collected in gravel filled trenches with agricultural drains for discharge into the stormwater system.

Box gutters **shall not** be installed unless there is no other viable design solution.

Materials – All gutters including accessories shall be fabricated from Type 304 stainless steel with a minimum thickness of 0.9mm with a pacified polished finish. All joints shall be riveted and silicon sealed. In corrosive environments such as the Gold Coast campus, gutters shall be fabricated from Type 316 stainless steel

Eaves Gutters – Eaves gutters shall be of a self cleaning design as shown on GU Standard Drawing No. GSD-106.

Expansion Joints – Continuous lengths of gutter shall have expansion joints. These joints shall comprise stop ends with a saddle flashing over.

Overflows & Spitters – Any box gutters shall incorporate overflows as a safeguard against flooding caused by downpipe or drain blockages. Overflows shall be located at the high end of each gutter and the discharge from the overflow shall be visible. Horizontal overflows shall discharge a minimum of 150mm from the face of the fascia or building façade. The cross sectional area of each overflow shall be the equivalent of the downpipe from the gutter sump.

Where the overflow discharges directly from the gutter end through the fascia or external wall, the material shall match the gutter lining, however if the overflow is required to travel any distance to discharge, the material shall be the same as for downpipes.

Where spitters are used, they shall also discharge 150mm from the face of the fascia or external wall, and shall be fabricated in No. 4 polished Type 304 stainless steel.

Leaf Guards – All box gutter sumps shall be fitted with stainless steel mesh removable leaf guards. Leaf guards shall project above the top of the sump not less than half the gutter depth at the sump.

7.06 Downpipes

All exposed downpipes shall generally be constructed of 1.6mm thick Type 304 stainless steel with all joints welded. In corrosive environments such as the Gold Coast campus, down pipes shall be fabricated from Type 316 stainless steel.

Tested UPVC will be considered as an alternative for particular applications, in which case they shall be painted to blend with the external wall finish where exposed.

The minimum diameter of downpipes shall be 150mm.

All downpipe brackets shall be a stand off type fabricated from stainless steel for stainless steel downpipes, and painted hot dip galvanised steel for UPVC downpipes.

Downpipes shall not be built into walls or columns.

If a downpipe is located internally, it shall be insulated to eliminate noise transfer into occupied spaces.

The downpipe foot shall not be connected directly to drains, but shall discharge over a **grated** stormwater sump designed to prevent leaves from entering the drains and to avoid water splashing over paths and walls. Sumps to drains which connect to storage tanks shall be fitted with a stainless steel mesh removable basket to minimise the possibility of small leaves and other debris such as cigarette butts entering the tanks.

All downpipes and all gutters shall be hydrostatically tested to the maximum head possible.

All downpipe design is to be approved by CLF.

7.07 Roof Access & Walkways

Access is required to all roofs. Where this cannot be achieved via the continuation upward of an external escape stair, access from inside the building shall be by means of a lockable roof hatch or a door. Access by means of hatch or door shall be situated within the roof safety zone.

Where an external stair is utilised to gain access, a secure barrier shall be provided at the landing on the highest occupied floor level to prevent unauthorised access to the roof.

Where access is via a roof hatch, a permanent steel stair should be provided. The stair shall preferably be located in a plant room, or in a separately enclosed space.

Ladders fabricated from hot dip galvanised steel shall be provided between changes in roof levels, and between access doors from plant rooms and the roof surface if required.

Walkways shall be provided across roofs to provide access to equipment, mechanical fans etc. Walkways shall be of aluminium construction equivalent to that manufactured by Juralco. Walkways which do not require supports that penetrate the roof decking are preferred.

All access stairs, ladders and walkways shall comply with AS 1657.

7.08 Roof Safety System

Provide a fall-restraint safety system in accordance with the provisions of Qld Part G101 of the BCA. The installation shall also comply with the relevant Australian Standards.

Preference shall be given to systems where the anchorage points or cable supports are mechanically attached to the roof deck ribs and do not rely on posts penetrating the roof sheeting to attach to the roof framing.

Consultation with the CLF Campus Facilities Manager is required when selecting the system, to ensure the components of the selected system are compatible with existing systems utilised on other campus buildings.

The system installer must provide all appropriate certification that the system complies with the relevant Standards and regulations.

Supply a minimum of one harness to be located in a lockable steel cabinet at each point of access onto the roof.

8.00 External Walls

8.01 Generally

The colour, materials and texture of external walls shall reflect the proposed use and functionality of the project and shall be selected on a life-cycle cost basis taking into account the long term maintenance and operation of the wall and its finishes over twenty (20) years, as well as the initial cost of construction. Innovative design solutions are encouraged within these parameters.

The materials and texture of external walls shall be approved by GU at the preliminary sketch design stage.

It is a Mandatory requirement that all walls shall be waterproof.

8.02 Construction

External walls to buildings shall be designed with particular care and consideration given to the possible future effects of shrinkage, cracking and thermal movement.

Mortar joints to face brick and face blockwork shall be ironed to a half round radius.

Façade staining shall be avoided by careful design and detailing to shed water clear of the building, clear of lower projections and clear of pathways. Parapet cappings and window framing shall be designed to ensure facade staining is avoided.

8.03 In-situ Finishes

If untreated exposed concrete is proposed and approved by CLF, the surface finish shall be a minimum Class 2 'off-form' finish to comply with the requirements AS 3160 – 2010, with colour control in accordance with Clause 3.4. The tender and construction documentation shall clearly specify the requirements for surface finish in accordance with Table 3.3.1, and test panels shall be provided in accordance with Clause 3.5. The acceptable tonal range of the concrete surface shall not exceed five (5) tones.

Where the concrete finish and colour control does not meet the satisfaction of the Superintendent, such surfaces shall be rendered or receive another acceptable applied finish.

Any exposed concrete edges shall be treated to ensure compatibility with the predominant finish to the external wall surfaces.

Standard grey concrete masonry is not acceptable as a permanent external finish, however coloured concrete masonry may be used subject to the approval of the Deputy Director (PD&C) CLF. Split-face masonry blocks **shall not** be used.

8.04 Applied Finishes

Applied finish on external walls shall be a three coat roller applied membrane coating system comprising a primer and two finishing coats equivalent to the 'Rockcote Armour Flex' system.

Membrane coating on concrete masonry block walls shall be applied over a 6mm minimum thick cement render coat equivalent to 'Rockcote Q Render PM100 High Build'.

The render and membrane coating systems shall be sourced from the same manufacturer and applied strictly in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's technical specifications by accredited applicators to ensure validity of the manufacturer's guarantees. The membrane coating and render system shall have a minimum ten (10) year unconditional guarantee.

Sprayed applied membrane coatings on external surfaces are not permitted.

Ceramic tiles may be used as a finish on walls not exposed to prolonged direct sunlight. Tiles shall be fixed using a rubberised flexible adhesive suitable for the application strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's technical specification and instructions, including surface preparation. Adequate expansion joints shall be provided.

Tiles shall not be adhesive fixed direct to concrete masonry walls. All masonry walls to receive tiling shall be rendered with a 12mm minimum thick cement and sand render with a wood float finish suitable to achieve maximum tile adhesion.

8.05 Colours

Colours for use on the building are to be submitted to CLF for review and comment prior to the preparation of a colour board to be presented to the Project User Committee for formal approval.

The external colour selections shall be in accordance with the colour palate contained in the campus Master Plan (if appropriate).

8.06 Sun Shading & Screening

Sunshading and screening shall be provided as required by the project to minimise the life cycle costs of air conditioning and to eliminate the need for curtains and blinds as sun control measures.

Consultants are to produce Solar Charts illustrating shadow angles resulting from proposed sun control devices to be used on the project at Schematic Design stage.

The effectiveness of the proposed devices shall be further tested during design development by producing floor plans which indicate the sunlight penetration into the building. These floor plans shall incorporate the indicative furniture layouts.

8.07 Provision for Building Signage

Provision shall be made in the design of the facade around the main entry to the building for the installation of the building name and number.

Building identification signage shall be in accordance with the requirements of the GU Signage Manual.

8.08 Sealants

Sealants shall be selected to be appropriate for their application and shall be colour matched to the finished surface. Only sealants with no VOC emissions or levels of VOCs below 420g/L are to be used.

8.09 External Protection

Provide approved bollard protection to all external areas of buildings liable to vehicle damage.

9.00 Windows

9.01 Generally

The amount of glazing in the building façade shall be determined to satisfy aesthetic and functional needs but shall also take into consideration all of the factors which impact on the total life cycle of the proposed building including capital cost of building elements, services and operating costs, the cost of glare reduction, maintenance, cleaning and energy.

Care shall be taken to minimise the impact of solar load and internal glare through windows by carefully considering the options of sunshading, the use of solar or tinted glass or a combination of these measures. An analysis of the life cycle costs of the proposed solution shall be submitted for consideration by CLF before a final design solution is adopted.

Windows shall be of commercial quality designed in accordance with all relevant codes and shall be suitable for the specific application taking into account the requirements for security, cleaning, ventilation, maintenance and operability.

9.02 Design Criteria

For the purposes of design, Terrain Category 2.5 shall be used as a minimum.

In air conditioned buildings, not less than 10% of the window area shall be openable so as to provide for ventilation in the event of a system breakdown. Every room and every bay of windows on the perimeter must have at least one openable window. This requirement may be waived if alternative means of achieving this outcome can be provided.

In general, the following energy targets shall be used for the window design:

- Window Transmission <math><5.8 \text{ W/2m}^2\text{K}</math>
- Window Shading Coefficient <math><0.45</math> or shaded
- Wall Insulation >math>>R1.5 \text{ m}^2\text{K/W}</math>

The design of the walls at windows and doors shall ensure that the cavities between the inner and outer walls are suitably flashed and the cavities are closed with the wall material and not aluminium angles.

9.03 Window Styles

Louvres shall be avoided except for special approved applications.

Pivot hinge windows can open outwards or inwards but must be able to be cleaned from within the building. Where an external pathway, link bridge or staircase abuts the external wall of the building, any windows in that wall are not to protrude beyond the face of the wall at that level when opened.

9.04 Window Framing

Windows and doors shall have anodised aluminium frames of an approved colour, consistent with other buildings in the vicinity.

The minimum thickness of anodising shall be not less than 20 microns. All exposed screw fixings, rivets and cut edges etc, shall be coloured to match the frames.

Where windows or glazed panels have a common jamb with a door unit, provide strengthening to ensure that the window/door jamb does not twist and prevent the door lock from latching.

9.05 Glazing

All glass to windows shall be 'Viridian EVantage' laminated glass or an alternative of equal or greater performance which provides solar and thermal performance, subtle reflectivity and glare control. The selected glass type and colour is to be approved by the Superintendent.

The approved glass shall meet the following criteria;

- Solar control with low E
- Good light transmission with subtle reflectivity

- Low UV transmittance
- Neutral light transmittance which maintains toned glass colour and clarity
- Readily available with reasonable lead time.

Applied film on windows to achieve thermal and glare control shall only be used when refurbishing existing buildings and is subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

Maintenance of privacy shall be the overriding consideration in the selection of glass for windows in toilet areas.

Any frameless or fully glazed doors, sidelights, shopfronts or glazing which might be mistaken for a doorway or opening which do not incorporate a chair rail, handrail or transom, shall be clearly marked for the full width of the glass panels with a solid and non-transparent contrasting line not less than 75mm wide. The lower edge of the contrasting line shall be located between 900mm and 1000mm above the finished internal floor level. The contrasting line shall also provide a minimum of 30% luminance contrast when viewed against the floor surface/s within 2m of the of the glass when viewed from either side.

9.06 Window Locks

All openable window sashes shall be fitted with a lock equivalent to Lockwood 780 or 880. All locks shall be keyed alike, and keys shall be handed to the Superintendent only at Practical Completion. The locking requirement shall be confirmed with the CLF Property Services Manager.

9.07 Window Cleaning

All external surfaces of glass must be easily accessible for cleaning from the inside. If this is not possible, a proposed methodology for cleaning shall be submitted to CLF for consideration and approval.

All provision shall be made in the design for the approved cleaning methodology including providing safe access to the external glass surface and all safety anchors, tracks, hoisting equipment, harnesses etc.

9.08 Window Curtains & Blinds

Curtains and blinds shall not be used as a substitute for external sun shading or screening of windows, or for general glare control where specialist glass is used.

Where blinds may be required for privacy or other reasons, they shall be 'Verosol' or equal manually operated roller blinds. Blind fabric shall be a type to suit the application of a colour approved by CLF.

Where curtains are requested, they shall be 1200mm wide with headings double pinch pleated (1.5 fullness). Curtain tracks shall be series 2000 hand operated roller.

Teaching spaces and meeting rooms require controllable light conditions which enable the effective use of audio visual facilities. This may be achieved by fitting any windows with roller blinds having a selected fabric with sufficient opaqueness to achieve an appropriate light level within the space.

9.09 Teaching Spaces

Windows in teaching spaces shall be located so that no direct sunlight falls on projection surfaces. The extent of windows, the level of natural light entering the space and the potential for uncontrolled light through reflection off surfaces must be assessed and managed to ensure adequate contrast ratios are achieved on all screens. Consultation must be undertaken with ITS on the extent and location of proposed windows as this will also impact on the selection of projectors.

10.00 Internal Walls & Partitions

10.01 Generally

Building interiors shall be designed to provide maximum flexibility for future modifications or change in use.

Load bearing walls shall be minimised and restricted to areas such as the building core for stairwells, lift shafts and toilets. All other internal walls and partitions shall be non-load bearing and able to be readily removed and altered at minimum cost.

10.02 Masonry Walls

Load bearing walls shall be concrete or concrete masonry as determined by application and economy.

Non load bearing masonry walls shall be restricted to plant rooms, service ducts and the like, or where required to achieve fire ratings or acoustic requirements not achievable by other wall systems.

Any exposed concrete walls shall have a minimum Class 2 'off-form' finish.

All face blockwork shall have half round radius ironed joints.

Adequate control and expansion joints shall be provided to prevent cracking due to building structure settlement. If the concrete is untreated, then colour control of the concrete shall apply as previously outlined in **Section 8.00 Clause 8.03**.

10.03 Framed Partitions & Linings

Internal partitions shall be constructed using not less than 76 x 0.55mm BMT steel stud and track framing components. Size and thickness of framing components will be dictated by height and load imposed by wall mounted fittings and equipment.

All framing shall generally extend to underside of slab over, and adequate nogging shall be provided for the installation of wall mounted fittings and equipment. Deflection head tracks shall be used to accommodate slab deflection.

Framed partitions shall be sheeted with recessed edge plasterboard with flush set joints. The thickness and number of layers of plasterboard sheeting shall be to suit the application or to satisfy acoustic and fire separation requirements, but sheets shall not be less than 13mm thick. For spaces where the SDF nominates a significant number of fittings or equipment items mounted on or supported by the partition, consideration should be given to substituting individual framing noggings with a structural plywood lining to the full extent of the partition/s faced with 10mm thick plasterboard.

Fibre cement sheet linings shall be used in wet and heavy use areas, and shall not be less than 6mm thick.

The lining shall extend from floor level to underside of slab above on at least one side of the partition between functional spaces and corridors, foyers and other public spaces for security, and between all spaces to achieve acoustic separation. Linings need only extend full height both sides if required to satisfy acoustic or other criteria.

Where the top floor of the building is covered by a steel framed roof, partition linings need not extend to underside of roof except for acoustic or fire separation reasons, but shall extend at least 300mm above ceiling level on both sides.

All partitions between Chemistry/Biochemistry laboratories and corridors, foyers, toilets and the like shall be lined full height both sides well screw fixed for maximum security, also stud framing and linings shall extend to the underside of roof framing if located on the top floor level unless an alternative security barrier is approved by the Deputy Director (PD&C) CLF.

All penetrations in partition linings shall be sealed to maintain the required acoustic rating of the partition.

In the interests of future flexibility, consideration shall be given to using partitions which extend only from floor level to the underside of the suspended ceiling. If this approach is adopted, particular attention must be given to limiting the transmission of noise between spaces such as the use of seals between the partition capping and the ceiling tiles, insulation batts laid on top of the ceiling tiles over the top of the

partition, or the use of baffles in the ceiling spaces. Given the requirement for greater use of single glass in corridor walls for the penetration of natural light, and doors which are not fully acoustically sealed and are often left open, the acoustic integrity of spaces is compromised and therefore the acoustic requirements outlined in Section 2.00 Clause 2.28 are not achievable.

It is also important that these partitions are stabilised to prevent distortion resulting from the weight of wall mounted fixtures and fittings. This may be achieved through extending a proportion of the framing studs to the underside of the slab or roof framing over or other top plate bracing methods. These extended studs or bracing shall not be attached to any ductwork or cable trays.

The use of ceiling height partitions shall be assessed on a case by case basis with CLF, but shall not apply to spaces where a high level of privacy or security is required e.g. interview, consulting and meeting rooms, and laboratories.

10.04 Linings to Masonry Walls

Plasterboard linings to masonry walls shall generally be adhesive fixed in accordance with the manufactures printed instructions.

If the wall to receive the plasterboard lining requires power points, data outlets and the like, then the plasterboard should be fixed on metal furring channels. Chasing of masonry walls for cabling etc. is not acceptable.

All fibre cement linings to masonry walls shall be fixed on metal furring channels.

Fibre cement linings to receive ceramic wall tiling shall be fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions. Sheets shall be installed to allow expansion joints to be full depth of tiles and lining.

10.05 Wall Protection

Anodized aluminium angle protection shall be provided to external corners of all partitions. The angle shall be 38 x 38mm, adhesive fixed and filled and continuous from top of floor coverings to underside of ceiling. Exposed ends to all nib walls shall have full aluminium capping protection.

10.06 Acoustics

Particular attention shall be paid to acoustics and noise transmission. Refer to [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#), for the acoustic requirements applying to internal spaces.

Insulation to partition cavities shall be 'Dacron' polyester fibre or natural wool batts of thickness and density necessary to achieve the necessary sound transmission loss between spaces.

Details of intersection of partitions and external windows shall ensure sound insulation is maintained at that intersection equivalent to that of the remainder of the partition.

Partition walls between toilet/shower areas and academic offices or teaching spaces shall be constructed to eliminate the transmission of noise from voices and closing of cubicle doors.

10.07 Projection Walls

One wall of all teaching spaces, except laboratories, is to be used for projection. In Lecture Theatres and Auditoriums this shall be the front wall.

Projection walls shall be uniformly flat and perpendicular to the projector and audience. All projection walls shall be lined with plasterboard and the joints shall be carefully set to ensure that the projected image is clear of distortion.

Meeting and video conferencing rooms may also require projection walls which will be nominated in the SDFs.

10.08 Operable Walls

Where there is a requirement to open up adjacent similar spaces into a larger space e.g. seminar rooms, this shall be achieved by the use of operable walls.

The acoustic performance of the operable wall and baffle wall over in ceiling space, shall be equal to that of a fixed partition between the spaces in accordance with the acoustic requirements outlined in [Section 2.00](#).

10.09 Glazed Partitions & View Panels

Glazed view panels shall be provided in internal partitions to provide surveillance or transmission of natural light.

The corridor wall to all academic and general staff offices shall be fully glazed from floor to ceiling including a glass highlight panel above the door. In instances where this is not possible or practical, the glazing shall at least comprise a 300mm minimum wide sidelight panel and/or a highlight panel over the door. In refurbishment projects where the existing corridor wall is stud framed and plasterboard lined, an opening is to be cut in the wall to accommodate a glazed panel adjacent to the door to allow the transmission of natural light into the corridor. This panel should extend from 150mm above floor level to door head height but does not need to abut the door frame, and the width should be to suit the wall stud centres.

All glazed walls and panels shall be installed in an anodised aluminium frame to the full perimeter. Door frames shall also be aluminium but reinforced if required to ensure that the frame jambs do not twist and prevent the door from sagging or the lock from latching. Glazed panels fitted into cut openings in stud partition walls in refurbishment projects may have timber frames.

Full height glass to internal walls is to be safety glass to requirements of relevant Australian Code.

Where no mid-rail exists in full height glazed partitions, each glass panel shall be clearly marked full width with a solid and non-transparent contrasting line not less than 75mm wide as previously outlined in **Section 9.00 Clause 9.05**.

Where the Superintendent and the Users determine that there are particular privacy requirements, frosted film shall be applied to the glass on the room side from 300mm above the floor level to 300mm below the head of the screen or panel. Solid frosting is discouraged and consideration shall be given to the use of a patterned film which allows a percentage of the filmed glass area to remain clear while preventing direct vision into the room from outside the room. The use of such frosting as 'artwork' and to create themes appropriate to the building function is encouraged.

Glazed panels to the front of a Projection Room/Bio Box in a Lecture Theatre or Auditorium shall be adequately angled to avoid reflections, and the glass shall be of a thickness to achieve the required acoustic separation.

Curtains or blinds shall not be installed to internal glass walls or panels except in special circumstances agreed to between the Users and the Superintendent.

Glass to view panels in walls between Chemistry/Biochemistry laboratories and corridors, foyers and other public spaces shall have '3M Ultra 400 Series' security film applied to the full face of the glass panes before installation in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions. Glass shall be installed in the perimeter frame with silicon sealant in lieu of removable PVC glazing beads.

10.10 Toilet Cubicle Partitions

Toilet cubicle partitions shall be equal in all respects to the 'Laminex FAOB' self supporting partitioning system. Panels shall be Laminex 13mm multipurpose compact Laminate with privacy strips to doors.

10.11 Sealing Penetrations

Fire rated sealing of penetrations through walls and partitions shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and AS3000. Fire rated walls and partitions must have their fire-stopping capabilities restored after the installation of cabling, conduits, cable trays, ducting or pipework which pass through any penetrations.

'Hilti Firestop' foam, blocks, logs, plugs and mastic, or tested equal, are the preferred materials for the sealing of penetrations through fire rated floors and walls, installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions.

11.00 Doors & Hardware

11.01 Aluminium Framed & Glazed Doors

External and internal aluminium framed glazed doors shall be in accordance with GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-401 unless agreed otherwise in writing by CLF.

Door leaves shall have a mid rail not less than 200mm wide, and shall be glazed with safety glass.

Framing shall have an anodised finish not less than 20 microns thick to both doors and frames.

All building entry doors shall be glazed doors.

Doors leaves exceeding standard sizes must be fitted with appropriate hinges, closers, etc. to accommodate the door weight and to prevent movement and misalignment. Preference is for a single door leaf with a side light rather than a pair of doors.

Double action swing doors shall **not** be permitted.

Sliding doors shall be used for all main exit/entry doors fitted with an automatic opening/closing mechanism.

At least one external door to each building should be fitted with an approved automatic opening and closing device. This door or doors shall also be linked into the Electronic Access Control system.

The jambs and heads of aluminium door frames shall be reinforced to avoid twisting and misalignment of the door leaf which will prevent locking, where door leaves exceed standard sizes and where door closers or magnetic locking devices are fitted to the door head.

Frameless hinged and sliding doors are permitted in certain circumstances, however any proposal to use this type of door must be presented to CLF for approval, particularly where access control is an issue. Any such doors must have a solid and non transparent contrasting line full width of the door panel/s as previously outlined in **Section 9 Clause 9.05**.

11.02 External Doors

All doors in the external building façade other than entry doors, such as to plant rooms, service ducts, fire egress etc. shall be aluminium framed with aluminium faced plywood or aluminium louvre infill panels as appropriate for the application. All aluminium shall have an anodised finish.

Timber doors shall not be used unless they are fully protected from the weather by building overhangs and the like. Any timber doors shall be solid core with marine grade plywood facing both sides, edge stripped all round with hardwood. Glue used in timber doors shall be Type A bond 'waterproof' glue, **not** 'water resistant' glue.

Timber doors shall be finished with an approved full gloss enamel paint system.

All external doors shall be fitted with seals as necessary to prevent ingress of water, dust and insects to the building.

Louvre panels in external doors shall be fully insect screened.

11.03 Internal Doors

Internal doors other than aluminium glazed doors, shall be 40mm minimum thick plywood faced solid core doors, finished in Tasmanian Oak Veneer with 12mm thick matching mitred edge strips all round. Doors shall have an approved 'clear' polyurethane finish.

Doors in high traffic areas and to lecture theatres, seminar rooms and other teaching spaces, and where allowed by fire regulations, shall have a viewing panel in accordance with the GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-400. Provide a viewing panel to all laboratory doors, including fire doors, to comply with the requirements of AS 2982.

Viewing panels in laboratory doors shall have '3M Ultra 400 Series' security film applied as previously described in Clause 10.09 of **Section 10 - Internal Walls & Partitions**.

Air grilles may be installed in doors only where their installation does not affect acoustic and physical security. Where installed, air grilles shall be fixed with concealed screw fixings on the inside face. (**Note:** Doors to Disabled toilets and doors which provide access to laboratories, are not to be fitted with an air grille).

Door sizes shall generally be of a standard size not less than 2040 x 920mm wide, unless nominated otherwise or required to be larger for particular purposes or to meet statutory requirements.

All doors to plant rooms, seminar rooms and laboratories, and other doors as required by the Space Description Forms, shall generally be single leaf of 1000mm minimum width, and shall open outwards taking care not to swing across traffic paths. Where pairs of doors are required, one leaf shall be of the minimum width nominated.

Doors to cleaners' rooms, service ducts and small storage cupboards shall also open outwards.

Doors to fully enclosed sanitary compartments for people with disabilities shall comply with AS 1428.1 and shall open outward.

11.04 Fire Doors

Fire doors shall be provided to satisfy the requirements of the BCA, and shall be finished as previously nominated for either internal or external timber doors.

The use of fire doors in lieu of standard timber doors to provide access to and from spaces which experience high levels of traffic, shall be avoided wherever possible, however if this cannot be avoided then doors shall be held open by magnetic hold-open devices interlinked with the Fire Alarm system.

11.05 Frames

All doors other than aluminium framed glazed doors and timber doors installed in glazed internal screens and partitions, shall be hung in a one piece fully welded metal door frame which shall fully wrap around sheet wall linings to both stud framed partitions and masonry walls. Frames to doors installed in in-situ concrete walls shall not wrap around the opening reveals.

All metal frames shall be securely fixed into the wall or partition opening, and fully grouted where in masonry walls or acoustically sealed to the partition framing.

Aluminium door frames shall be sufficiently rigid to avoid distortion by the door weight or the twisting action of the door closer.

Generally all door frames shall have three hinges per leaf with the middle hinge approximately 200mm below the top hinge. Doors with leaves 1000mm or greater in width shall have four hinges.

11.06 Hinges

Except for aluminium doors, all hinges shall be stainless steel, **screw-fixed** to door leaves and frames with stainless steel screws. Hinges shall be left unpainted.

Hinges generally shall be 'Lane', loose pin butt hinges, Catalogue No. 8580SS.

Outward opening doors shall have fixed pins and shall be 'Lane', Catalogue No. 8588SS.

Hinges for aluminium doors shall be 'McAllum A104' aluminium hinges.

11.07 Locks

Except where otherwise scheduled, the requirements for door locking are as follows;

- Mechanical locks/latches shall be 'Dorma ST9600' or 'Lockwood 3P70' dead latching series. All locks must be of the same manufacture, and mixing lock brands within the same building is not

desirable. In refurbishment projects, the lock brand used must match the existing lock brand throughout the building;

- Locks shall be mounted such that the strike is 1000mm above finished floor level except where an indicator bolt is fitted to toilet entry doors.
- No locks are to be mounted in the bottom rails of doors.
- All locks shall have cams which prevent over 90° key rotation wherever possible.
- Doors to fire isolated stairs are to be fitted with 'Boyd Roller Bolts No. RB1/1' (stainless steel roller) to the top edge of -/120/30 fire doors in accordance with CSIRO Certificate of approval No. 192.

Electric locks shall be:

- Electric locks shall be '*Fail Safe*' or '*Fail Secure*' if on an external door and activated by the building Fire Alarm System, as determined by CLF. If the internal and external handles are secure, a key override must be installed on both sides, however if the inside handle is free and the outside handle is secure, a key override is to be installed on the outside only unless otherwise advised by the Security & Traffic Manager.
- Mortice locks and magnetic locks shall be as nominated in Appendix 1 of the '*Griffith University Electronic Security Systems Specifications & Installation Guidelines*'.

Note: Drop Bolts are not to be installed in the mid rails of aluminium doors.

Where electronic locks are installed, any required card readers shall be located so as to be accessible to people with disabilities, and where possible installed on a solid or sheeted walls and not on glass walls with thin (less than 75mm wide) aluminium mullions.

When installing electronic or magnetic locks, the Contractor shall provide the following for connection to the EAC system by an approved specialist Sub-Contractor;

- Conduit access to from the card reader position to an access point in the ceiling space.
- Conduit access from door frame head to ceiling space for magnetic locking devices.
- Conduit access from the electric locking power transfer device to an access point in the ceiling space.
- Conduit access from the hinge side to the lock side in all doors fitted with electric locking devices.
- Install suitable power transfer devices equivalent to 'Abloy 8810' at time of hanging the doors.
- Provide horizontal separation where a card reader is installed externally and internally on the same door to prevent electronic interference.

11.08 Door Furniture

Door furniture shall be Lockwood 1800/1900/70 Series' with SCP finish and 'Dalco 1353-04' offset D handles surface mounted to aluminium doors.

Push/pull plates and handles shall be stainless steel to GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-400. All plates are to be glued and screwed with stainless steel countersunk head screws.

Fire egress doors from buildings and entry doors to laboratories, shall be fitted with approved strike shields to inhibit unauthorised access.

Door furniture for electronic doors shall have an LED indicator light to indicate status of lock i.e. Green – unlocked, Red – locked.

11.09 Door Closers

Surface Mounted door closers shall be provided to entrance doors, external doors, internal doors from general office space to public corridors, lecture theatre doors and doors to all teaching spaces, plant rooms, toilets, air-locks and fire doors. Closers shall not be mounted on the outside face of the door leaf.

Closer type shall be 'Dorma TS 73' with hold open and delayed action controls for disabled access as directed. Non hold open door closers shall be provided between all air conditioned spaces and non-air conditioned spaces, except for individual staff offices. Non hold open door closers shall be provided for all electronically locked doors, unless specified otherwise by the Security & Traffic Manager. A mounting plate is to be used when mounting door closers on aluminium doors.

Care shall be taken to ensure that closers do not puncture wall linings when the door is opened.

When mounting door closers in conjunction with acoustic seals, provide suitable mounting packers to keep the arm of the door closer clear of the seal. In all cases screws are not to penetrate glazing beads or acoustic seals.

Note: All outward opening doors shall have parallel arms and inward opening doors shall be regular arms.

11.10 Electro Magnetic Hold-Open Devices

Electro magnetic hold-open devices (EMHODs) as required shall be 'Dorma' type and be provided to all fire doors in high traffic areas and all fire isolated stairs used for circulation. These shall be activated by the Building Fire Alarm System, and be mounted at 1800mm above finished floor level near the leading edge of the door.

Where fitted to external doors, Electro magnetic hold-open devices will be linked to the EAC system for time controlled lock down of the building.

11.11 Kick Plates

Kick plates, where required, e.g. toilets, shall be 0.9mm satin stainless steel, screw fixed with countersunk head screws. Where timber doors are subject to excessive damage from trolleys etc, the stainless steel kick plates shall be provided and shall extend to the top of the door furniture.

11.12 Door Stops

To any door where the door may strike a wall, provide an aluminium and rubber door stop, floor/or wall mounted, in a position that will allow full access clear of door furniture.

11.13 Cabin Hooks

Cabin Hooks shall be provided as required to doors without door closers.

11.14 Security Door Viewer

Doors to meeting rooms, video conferencing rooms and other specialist spaces shall be fitted with a security door viewer reverse mounted for viewing into the space at 1500mm above the finished floor level.

11.15 Acoustic Seals

Where acoustic seals are required to doors to achieve the acoustic performance of the wall in which they are installed, these seals shall be fitted as follows;

- Seals to the bottom edge of the door shall be surface mounted and not rebated into the face of the door
- Where heavy duty acoustic seals are required to the door perimeter, the door frames shall have plain jamb and head sections and the seals shall be planted on the frame to form the door stops

Acoustic seals shall not be fitted to the bottom edge of doors to offices.

11.16 Automatic & Special Door Operating Systems

Automatic doors shall comply with the requirements of AS 5007-2007 Powered Doors for Pedestrian Access & Egress.

The manufacturer and installer shall supply documentation for the installation, technical data, acceptance tests, commissioning, operation, use and maintenance, including servicing and troubleshooting instructions in case of failure.

The operating mechanism shall be able to interface with electronic access and fire control systems. The door shall be compatible with a manual Request to Exit (REX) button and also have the provision for a dual input door override from both the REX button and the access control system. The rechargeable battery

back-up module shall be self-monitoring and capable of sustaining full operation of the door for a minimum of two (2) hours.

Proposed operating mechanisms shall be submitted to CLF for examination and approval.

Refer to Section 2.00 Clause 2.05 for details of the special electric operating system required to the PWD toilet on the main entry level of each building.

11.17 Keying System & Keys

Only master keying shall be used. Maison keying will not be approved.

The lock/hardware schedule will be prepared by the architect in consultation with the Superintendent as per the GU Key Control Policy.

Construction cylinders will be used during construction of any new buildings or alteration works.

At practical completion of the construction and before handover to GU, the construction cylinders shall be removed and replaced with barrels and keys to one of the following University Restricted series:-

Nathan	Abloy Pro-tec profile
Mt Gravatt	Abloy Pro-tec profile
Logan	Abloy Disc Pro profile
Qld Conservatorium Griffith University	Abloy Pro-tec profile
Queensland College of Art South Bank	Abloy Pro-tec profile
Gold Coast	Abloy Pro-tec profile

The Contractor shall source all final keys and barrels from the University's Locksmith, John Barnes & Co.

The standard number of keys to be cut is to be set out in the Lock Schedule.

All keys shall be stamped with a continuous numbering system for that campus by the lock cylinder supplier. These numbers are to be entered on to the Lock Schedule.

12.00 Wall Finishes

12.01 Generally

All internal wall surfaces including those in Plant Rooms, Lift Motor Rooms and Service Cupboards but excluding inaccessible service ducts, shall be painted unless noted otherwise elsewhere in this Section.

The requirements of this Section with respect to paint finishes shall apply equally to paint on any other surfaces.

Refer to [Section 8.00 External Walls](#) for Applied Finishes to external façade surfaces.

12.02 Paint Finishes, Materials

Generally – Only '*premium lines*' from Dulux, Taubmans, Rockcote or Wattyl shall be used.

Contractors are informed that other brands / lines are generally not acceptable to OFM. The proposed paint types shall be specified in the tender documents and shall not be changed without the approval of OFM. Paints shall be delivered to the site in the manufacturer's labelled and unopened containers.

Paints and/or colours from different manufacturers shall not be combined in a paint system.

Paint shall not be a Schedule 1 paint within the meaning of, and in specified human contact areas prohibited by the Uniform Paint Standard issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

MSDS forms of materials must be available on site at all times.

Colour tinting shall be by the relevant manufacturer unless otherwise approved. The addition of tint or stainers must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended colour without detriment to the formula, and provided the tinting produces the required colour without detriment to the durability or aesthetic performance of the product.

Generally only paints made with no or low VOC emissions are to be used. This applies to both interior and exterior applications. Low VOC emissions equate to non flat paints having a VOC content of less than 150g/L and flat paints 50g/L. For door and frame finishes, use water borne formaldehyde free polyurethane with total VOC content below 200g/L. The use of all other paints is to be approved by the Superintendent.

Gloss Level - Flat, low gloss, semi gloss, gloss and full gloss finishes shall be to AS 2310 and AS 2311, Clause 4.1 as applicable. Light coloured internal finishes shall be utilised in order to minimise lighting power densities. Ceiling/wall/floor reflectance shall be at least 70% / 50% / 15% respectively.

12.03 Paint Finishes, Workmanship

Paint and related materials shall be applied in accordance with the requirements of AS 2311, AS 2312, and the manufacturer's recommendations.

Where recommended by the manufacturer, sanding between coats from top to bottom and dust down before recoating shall be specified.

Spray painting of any external or internal surface is not permitted without prior approval from the Superintendent.

Warning notices etc must be placed conspicuously and not removed until paint is dry, unless approval is given and precautions are taken to deny access to all but painting staff.

Painting will not be permitted in dusty conditions, or in unsuitable weather such as when the relative humidity exceeds 85%, or when the surface temperature of the substrate is less than 10°C or more than 50°C, unless the paint is suitable and recommended for such conditions.

During preparation of surfaces, painting and inspection, light levels must be maintained such that the luminance (photometric brightness) of the surface is at least equal to that produced under daylight and/or maximum permanent artificial illumination conditions.

The areas in which painting is being carried out must be adequately ventilated, and precautions must be taken to prevent fire and accumulation of solvent fumes.

Paint-soiled rags, waste, empty cans and other debris arising out of the painting work must be removed from the site upon completion of each day's work.

Paint must be mixed and applied in accordance with the manufacturer's printed recommendations. Paint shall not be mixed in areas or on surfaces liable to damage from spillage.

A suitable container for the washing of brushes, rollers and utensils must be provided by the Contractor. The container must be removed from the site on completion of works in accordance with current environmental practices.

Prior to surface preparation and application of material remove all items such as locks, furniture, hardware, switches and the like and replace upon completion of painting. For light switches and general purpose outlets, precautions must be taken when releasing from surfaces to be painted.

12.04 Paint Systems

The following paint manufacturers and their painting systems are acceptable to OFM:

- Dulux
- Taubmans
- Rockcote
- Wattyl

Other brands of paint shall not be used without the prior written approval of the Superintendent. The manufacturers recommendations with regard to the number of coats and type of paint for each coat must be strictly adhered to for the location and surface to be painted.

12.05 Paint Colours

Generally - Paint colours specified shall be from the Dulux, Taubmans, Rockcote or Wattyl standard range. Differing colours may be selected for individual walls, ceilings, trims, doors, frames, cupboards or any other distinct element of the building. All colour schemes are to be approved by the Superintendent prior to issue.

Specifically -The wall colour to Video Conferencing Rooms shall be 'Taubmans Blue Monet T69-6A' or a colour approved by ITS.

Paint finish to the 'Projection Wall' in Lecture Theatres and Seminar Rooms shall be a flat seamless finish in the 'white' to 'off white' colour range to the approval of ITS.

12.06 Ceramic Wall Tiles

The use of ceramic wall tiles shall generally be limited to applications where other impervious materials are not suitable. Where ceramic tiles are used internally as a wall finish, they must not be adhesive fixed directly to off form concrete surfaces or masonry, but shall be fixed to a fibre cement sheet substrate as outlined in [Section 10.00 Internal Walls & Partitions](#).

Wall tiles shall be glazed or semi glazed with grouting in a dark colour. **White grout shall not be used.**

As a minimum, provide sealed expansion joints at all internal angles and abutments with door frames. Joints shall be full depth of tiles and wall linings.

12.07 Sealants

Sealants shall be selected to be appropriate for their application and shall be colour matched to the finished surface.

12.08 Decorative Wall Finishes

Where decorative wall finishes are used in public foyers, waiting areas, lift lobbies and the like, they must be durable, easily cleaned and impact damage resistant.

Where timber finishes are used, there must be colour consistency in the timber panel veneers or battens used, particularly where different species are specified or detailed to create patterns or features.

If ceramic tiles are used as a decorative finish, then the requirements of Clause 12.06 shall apply.

12.09 Acoustic Wall Finishes

If fabric faced acoustic treatment is used on walls in lecture theatres, it shall be located above head level or protected by handrails, chair rails or similar to avoid damaged by traffic along side aisles.

12.10 Chair Rails

Provide a chair rail 180mm min. high x 20mm thick comprising custom wood with a plastic laminate finish to exposed face, top and bottom edges, to all walls of seminar rooms, tutorial rooms, video conferencing rooms, computer rooms, open learning areas and meeting rooms.

Consideration shall also be given to the protection of operable walls from damage by chairs.

12.11 Built-in Artwork

The design of foyers and building entrances should consider the installation of artwork on walls.

This artwork will be supplied by GU and may take the form of sculptures, paintings, fabric screens, tile mosaics and the like. Consultants and Contractors will be advised if GU intends to install such artwork, and appropriate provision shall be made in the building fabric to facilitate such installations.

12.12 Wall Finish to Toilets or Wet Areas

Wall finish to toilets and showers shall be 13mm thick 'Laminex Multipurpose' or approved equal compact laminate panels 1800mm high, with 10mm wide expressed ship lap vertical joints. The top edge of the panels shall align with the top edge of the toilet cubicle partitions. Corner joints shall be mitred.

The panels shall be installed utilising the concealed 'Quantum Innovation Smartfix' system, all in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions.

Wall surfaces above and below the panels shall be lined fibre cement, with paint finish above to ceiling and the floor finish below. There shall be a minimum of 20mm overlap between the panels and other finishes.

In refurbishment projects where the use of the fixing system will constrain cubicle widths and essential clearances, the use of visible screw fixings to furring channels or battens will be permitted.

Provide splashbacks to all sink units, cleaners' sinks, hand basins and safety showers. Where these exist in isolated locations, provide a splashback which shall extend from the top edge of the skirting to at least 300mm above the top edge of the fixture and on each side.

Splashbacks shall generally be a single sheet of 10mm thick compact laminate attached to the wall with mechanical fixings. Splashbacks to safety showers in laboratories may be a continuation of the sheet vinyl coved skirting and shall extend to the ceiling line.

13.00 Floor Finishes

13.01 Colours

Colours of all floor finishes shall form part of the overall colour scheme and maintainability for the building.

Light and plain colours should generally not be used, particularly in high traffic areas or adjacent to external entries.

Colours and patterns to carpet and vinyl finishes shall be selected from the nominated manufacturer's standard product range. No custom patterns will be permitted without the written permission of the Superintendent.

Carpet and vinyl selections shall be submitted to the Superintendent for approval prior finalising the building colour scheme to be presented to Users.

13.02 Carpet Finishes

Carpet finishes shall be used generally throughout all GU buildings.

GU has adopted patterned, tufted loop pile, 100% solution dyed nylon modular carpet tiles as its standard finish.

Further to the constraint in noted Clause 13.01 regarding the use of light and plain colours in floor finishes, this also applies to the use of single colour carpet tiles in floor feature strips or panels. Where such features are proposed utilising bright colour for effect, the feature colour must be uniformly mottled with charcoal or black such that the feature colour does not exceed approx. 50% of the surface area of the carpet tile. Samples of the proposed feature carpet tile must be submitted to the Superintendent for approval.

Carpet tiles shall be classified commercial extra heavy duty/stair, in accordance with the Australian Carpet Classification Scheme (ACCS) and Level 4 (A) in accordance with the Environmental Classification Scheme (ECS).

Carpet tiles shall be selected from the **Ontera**, **InterfaceFLOR** or **Godfrey Hirst** standard range of tiles to meet the following criteria;

- Critical radiant flux values shall be in accordance with the current version of the BCA,
- The total VOC limit shall be 0.5mg/sqm,
- The electrostatic propensity shall be 2500v max. at a relative humidity of 25%,
- 15 year warranty for wear, dimensional stability, electrostatic propensity and chair castor impact.

The carpet finish in individual buildings shall be sourced from a single manufacturer with a maximum of three (3) patterns. Each colour and pattern used shall be from the same manufacturing batch and dye lot, including spare tiles.

Whenever small areas of carpet require replacement in an existing building which is fitted with **Autex** polypropylene sheet or tile carpet finishes, matching carpet shall be installed. If a matching colour cannot be obtained, then a substitute colour, or alternative carpet, will be advised by the Superintendent.

Carpet tiles shall be fully adhered to the substrate with a low VOC (<50g/L) water based acrylic pressure sensitive adhesive approved by the tile manufacturer. Carpet on risers shall be fixed using a double bond system.

Cut tiles shall not be less than half a tile unless absolutely necessary with the prior approval of the Superintendent.

Spare tiles equivalent to 1% of the area installed shall be provided to the Superintendent in sealed cartons labelled '*Spare Carpet Tiles + Building No. + Date*'. The batch number and dye lot shall be clearly noted on each carton.

13.03 Vinyl Finishes

Vinyl shall only be used in those areas as noted on the SDFs, and shall be **Tarkett** 'Emminent', **Armstrong** 'Accolade' or **Polyfloor** 'Classic Mystique PUR'. All vinyl finishes in an individual building shall be sourced from the one manufacturer.

All vinyl flooring shall comply with the Introductory Guide HB 197:1999 published by CSIRO and Standards Australia, for slip resistance.

Corridors and circulation areas directly connecting laboratories, but not comprising primary circulation through the building, shall have vinyl finish.

All joints shall be welded. Vinyl shall be fixed to floor using adhesive equal in all respects to 'Polymer 265'.

Vinyl to wet areas such as toilets, cleaner's rooms, common rooms at server counters, isolated basins and drinking fountains, shall be an approved non-slip safety sheet vinyl equivalent to 'Armstrong Accolade Safe Plus' with a minimum slip resistance of R10. Provide a separate continuous strip of vinyl up to 600mm wide under all urinals to facilitate easy replacement if floor staining becomes excessive. This strip does not need to be a different colour from the rest of the flooring.

To wet areas where barefoot use will occur e.g. pool surrounds, change rooms, shower and drying areas, Altro T20 safety flooring shall be used.

Approved anti-static vinyl shall be installed in all areas subject to static electricity discharge eg. TER rooms, bio-boxes etc. In TER rooms, the vinyl shall be covered up the walls to a height of 150mm as described in **Clause 13.04**.

In areas where foot traffic noise may cause disturbance or where the foot surface needs to be softer such as physiotherapy areas where staff and students will be standing/working for long periods, 4mm 'Acoustifloor' cushion vinyl may be required.

Concrete floor slabs to receive vinyl flooring shall be properly prepared in accordance with the sheet manufacturer's printed instructions including grinding to remove ridges and all hollows filled with an approved levelling compound, to provide a clean level surface.

Lift car floors shall be covered with an approved 3mm thick studded sheet rubber flooring to meet critical radiant flux values in accordance with the current version of the BCA. Flooring shall be adhesive fixed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

13.04 Vinyl Skirtings

Black vinyl feather-edge skirtings of 150mm height shall be provided to all internal partitions except where walls are tiled or where other floor finishes are turned up walls.

In all laboratories and other wet areas, the flooring shall be covered up the walls to a height of 150mm. Coves shall be to a maximum 25mm radius, and shall be fully backed with a rigid cove former. The height of coved skirtings in toilets and showers shall be determined by the height above f.f.l. of the wall panelling (refer **Section 12.00 Wall Finishes**, Clause 12.12).

Painted skirtings will not be accepted to any areas.

13.05 Ceramic Tile Finishes

The use of ceramic tiles on floors shall be to the approval of CLF.

Floor tiles shall be anti-slip with dark grout (charcoal or similar) and shall finish level with adjacent finishes. Careful consideration must be given to the colour selection of floor tiles to ensure an acceptable visual appearance of the tiles after cleaning as a result of the anti-slip finish.

Appropriate caulked expansion joints shall be provided as required including the junction of tiles floors with walls. All tile layouts shall be approved by the Superintendent.

All tiles shall comply with the following criteria:

Physical Properties	Standard	Values
Surface qualities	ISO 10545-2	Length and width + or - 0.6% Warpage of edges + or - 0.5% Thickness + or - 0.5% Wedging + or - 0.6% Flatness + or - 0.5%
Water Absorption	ISO 10545-3	> 0.5%
Modulus of Rupture	ISO 10545-4	≥ 27 N/mm ²
Deep Abrasion	ISO 10545-6	> 205 mm ²
Coefficient of Linear or Thermal Expansion	ISO 10545-8	> 9 ⁰ K ⁻¹
Resistance to Thermal Shock	ISO 10545-9	No visible defects
Moisture Expansion	ISO 10545-10	> 0.05%
Crazing Resistance	ISO 10545-11	No visible defects
Chemical Resistance	ISO 10545-13	No visible defects
Resistance to Stains	ISO 10545-14	No visible defects
Slip Resistance	AS 4586-2013	Refer to ABCB Advisory note 2014-1 'Slip-resistance for Stairways, Landings and Ramps' dated August 2014

13.06 Nosings, Junctions & Trims

Nosings to step treads in aisles of Lecture Theatres, shall be a proprietary AS 1428.1-2009 compliant anodised aluminium nosing with a non-slip insert equal to Latham Asbraloy FA501S. The nosing shall be securely screw fixed direct to the surface of tread. The tread finish shall be scribed and butted to the rear edge of the nosing, however the front lip of the nosing is required to overlap the riser finish. Illumination of the stair tread shall be means of aisle lighting units as specified in **Section 20.00 Electrical Services**, attached to the end of the seating rows on both sides of the stair flight.

Provide a 50mm x 6mm flat clear anodised edge trim to the junction of the platform and riser in tiered floor Lecture Theatres. The trim is to be screw fixed to the riser at the top edge before the floor coverings are installed.

Junctions of dissimilar floor finishes shall be achieved using brass angles or strips set into the slab. Separation strips are not required between vinyl finishes and carpet tile.

13.07 Door Mats

Provide internal 'door mats' to carpeted areas at external entry doors. Mats shall be selected Ontera 'W.O.M.B.A.T' or InterfaceFLOR 'Entry Level' carpet tiles, laid in full tile modules to suit width of door x three (3) tiles deep.

Provide similar mats where the internal entry finish is ceramic tiles, stone paving or other hard finish. Provide a brass or stainless steel angle or strip trim at the junction between the mat and the hard finish.

Recessed mat wells with drainage are not required.

13.08 Plant Room

Floors to Plant Rooms, Lift Motor Rooms and accessible Service Cupboards shall be painted with an approved paving paint.

13.09 Thresholds

Provide an approved tapering clear anodised aluminium threshold at all external doors.

13.10 Access Floors

Access floors where required by the Space Description Forms shall be a 'Unistrut MK.25A' gridless system as required for the room function.

A 150mm high flat black PVC skirting to be used at the floor perimeter.

13.11 Alternative Finishes

Where finishes other than carpet, vinyl or ceramic tile finishes as previously nominated are proposed, full details/data relating to the durability, the cleaning regime and manufacturer's warranty associated with those finishes must be submitted to CLF for consideration and approval prior to their incorporation into a project.

13.12 Tactile Indicators

Refer to Section 6.00 Staircases & Ramps Clause 6.06 for details of permitted tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)

14.00 Ceilings

14.01 Generally

Suspended ceilings shall be provided in all occupied areas in buildings unless noted otherwise in the SDF's.

The minimum acceptable ceiling height throughout all GU buildings shall be 2,700mm, with a minimum clearance from the top of the ceiling grid to the lowest soffit of floor or roof structure over of 400mm.

Where ceilings with different types of drop-in tile occur within the building, the same grid suspension system should be used throughout, and shall be the grid utilised for the predominant ceiling system.

Suspension hanger rod fixing clips shall be anchor bolt fixed to concrete soffits or screw fixed to steel roof structure. The use of 'shot' fixings is strictly prohibited.

14.02 Mineral Fibre Tile Suspended Ceiling Systems

Mineral fibre tile suspended ceiling systems shall be Armstrong, USG or CSR systems including tiles and prefinished steel grid suspension system.

The ceiling tiles shall be equivalent to Armstrong Fine Fissured RH99 HumiGuard Plus 1200 x 600 x 16mm thick medium texture square edged board tiles suitable for both internal air conditioned and non air conditioned spaces. Any change to the ceiling tile type to suit particular acoustic requirements, must be approved by the Superintendent.

The suspension system shall be equivalent to the Armstrong PeakForm PRELUDE 24 XL² hot dipped galvanised steel two way exposed suspension system comprising main runners, cross tees and shadowline wall angles. The main runners shall be suspended and accurately levelled on 5mm dia. galvanised steel rod hangers, all in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions and recommendations. Additional hangers shall be provided at all light fittings and air conditioning registers. Main and cross runners shall not be notched over the wall angle trim at the ceiling perimeter, but attached to the trim using the standard system purpose made clip. The wall angle trim shall be mechanically fixed to the wall framing or structure, not adhesive fixed to the wall lining.

The University requires a 30 year warranty from the manufacturer of the ceiling system against ceiling panel sagging and warping, and rusting of the grid components.

Where ceiling tiles are subject to uplift from wind or air flow from mechanical systems, they shall be secured by use of hold down clips. In these situations, the suspension system shall also incorporate down bracing to prevent movement of the grid.

14.03 Vinyl Faced Fibre Cement Tile Suspended Ceilings

Ceilings to all toilets, showers, food preparation kitchens (not tea making kitchenettes) and laboratories shall have 1200 x 600 x 6mm thick vinyl faced fibre cement ceiling tiles equivalent to those manufactured by APB Allboards.

If the suspension system is not the same as for the mineral fibre tile ceilings, then it shall be a 'Rondo' or approved equal prefinished exposed steel grid T bar system installed in accordance with the manufacturers written instructions and recommendations.

14.04 Flush Plasterboard Ceilings

This type of ceiling shall be avoided unless required for specific applications such as PC3 laboratories. If used for aesthetic reasons in building foyers etc. subject to the approval of the Superintendent, adequate access to the ceiling space must be provided for maintenance and future equipment and services installations.

Flush plasterboard bulkheads at changes in levels of tile ceilings are acceptable, and shall be framed with metal stud framing, fixed to the soffit over and adequately braced.

Plasterboard linings shall be installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions including providing control joints as appropriate. Particular attention shall be made to setting of the joints to provide a clean seamless surface.

The suspension system for flush ceilings shall be equal to the Rondo fully concealed system comprising top cross rails and furring channels clip fixed to the rails at centres nominated in the manufacturers printed instructions. Shadowline wall angle trims shall be provided to the ceiling perimeter. The suspension system shall be supported on 5mm min. dia. galvanised steel threaded rod hangers at centres to suit the weight of the ceiling. The use of spring clips on the hanger rods for adjustment purposes is strictly prohibited. The wall angle trim shall be mechanically fixed to the wall framing or structure, not adhesive fixed to the wall linings.

14.05 Ceiling Mounted Fixtures

Where fixtures or fittings such as light fittings, speakers, thermal alarms etc are to be mounted on the ceiling tiles, approved timber backing pieces shall be provided which shall span full width of the tile to provide bearing on the ceiling grid. Timber backers shall not be bonded to tiles.

Data projectors shall not be supported off the ceiling grid, but from the slab soffit or steel roof framing above.

14.06 External Soffit Linings

Soffit linings shall be prefinished materials such as 'Colorbond' profiled metal sheeting or metal faced cladding systems. The use of timber or metal section battening is prohibited.

Painted fibrous cement, adequately fixed and sealed against the ingress of moisture and corrosion, is acceptable only for soffits not more than eight meters above the ground.

Soffit design and selection of materials shall be carried out with a view to minimising spider webs and insect nesting which is an ongoing problem on most GU campuses.

The installation of light fittings and other fixtures in profiled metal sheeting shall be avoided.

14.07 Plant Room Ceilings

All concrete slab soffits over Plant Rooms, Lift Motor Rooms and accessible Service Cupboards shall be painted.

Plant rooms on upper levels under a steel framed roof do not require a ceiling, however perimeter walls must extend up to and be sealed to the underside of the roof, and the roof insulation shall extend over the plant room.

14.08 Equipment and Servicing Access

Wherever access is required to the ceiling to service or remove equipment, the ceiling shall be designed for easy removal including the removal of T bars.

In flush ceilings, access panels shall be a minimum of 900 x 900mm and shall be an approved proprietary hinged metal panel with frame and budget lock, opening downward. Lift out panels will not be acceptable.

14.09 Pelmet

Pelmets shall only be used where curtains are nominated on the Space Description Forms. In this instance, the pelmet shall be recessed into the ceiling.

Pelmets are not required where roller blinds are used.

14.10 Timber Feature Ceilings

The use of timber in ceilings shall generally be limited to foyers, lift lobbies, reception areas and commercial tenancies. The use of proprietary modular perforated plywood or slat ceiling panels which are supported on standard suspension systems and which can be easily removed for the maintenance of

services in the ceiling space, are preferred. The size and weight of ceiling panels should be limited to what can be handled by a single person standing on a step ladder.

15.00 Fitments

15.01 Generally

Joinery fixtures and other fittings shall generally be outlined for each space on the SDFs. This Section outlines the **mandatory** requirements for particular spaces. If these requirements do not appear in an SDF or on a Standard Drawing, then the requirement shall be checked with CLF prior to finalising the design documentation.

15.02 Whiteboards & Pinboards

All Whiteboards and Pinboards shall be 1000mm high unless noted otherwise.

Whiteboards shall be 'Allboards Visual' or approved equal white vitreous porcelain finished steel sheet with a clear anodised 'Fineline' aluminium perimeter trim with mitred corners, a pen rail full width along bottom edge.

Whiteboards to teaching walls shall be located to allow simultaneous projection onto the wall surface or a screen when used.

Pinboards shall be 'Allboards Visual' or approved equal 6mm Bulletin Board bonded onto MDF board backing, and shall have a full clear 'Fineline' anodised aluminium perimeter trim with mitred corners. The colour of the Bulletin Board shall be agreed with CLF, however all pinboards in corridors and foyers shall be consistent in colour.

All boards shall be mounted on concealed fixing brackets. Brackets shall be securely fixed using 'Ramset Hollow Wall' or 'Hilti Cavity' anchors, or screw fixed direct to studs. 'Wall Mate' fixings or plastic plugs in wall linings, are **not** permitted. Screw fixing through the perimeter frame or using adhesives to attach boards to walls is **expressly forbidden**.

Where Pinboards other than Noteboards are nominated as required externally to room entry doors, consideration must be given to the location of Room signage so that no conflict occurs.

Faculty/Admin Offices/Meeting Rooms:	Pinboard 1200mm long. Whiteboard 1200mm long. Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage Manual, IF3)
Lecture Theatres/Seminar Rooms/Computer Teaching:	Matte Finish whiteboard with no joints to maximum width of front teaching wall subject to projection requirements at 900mm above f.f.l. Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage Manual, IF3)
Laboratories:	Whiteboards and pinboards to size and numbers as stated in the SDFs. Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage Manual, IF3)
Common Rooms:	Pinboards to available walls internally (2 No. max.) Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage Manual, IF3)
General Offices:	Whiteboards and pinboards internally as stated on the SDFs.
Lift Lobbies: Collaborative Learning & Study Centres:	Pinboard 1200mm long (position to be agreed with CLF) Whiteboard to each group Study room (size to suit fitout) Pinboard 1200mm long at or near the printers

Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage Manual, IF3)

Other Occupied Areas:

Noteboard 250mm x 300mm high outside room to be installed in conjunction with room sign (see Signage manual, IF3)

15.03 Bookshelves

Particular requirements for bookshelves throughout the building shall be as set out in the SDFs. The minimum quantity of shelving to each faculty office shall be 24m unless noted otherwise and shall be fully adjustable.

Unless nominated otherwise in the SDFs, shelving shall be white melamine finished Craftwood with glued edge strips all round, 300mm wide and supported on a white prefinished 'U-rect-it' keyhole strip and bracket system.

Shelving to PVC or Head of School offices shall be Tasmanian Oak veneer finish.

No other colour of shelving or support components are to be specified unless approved by the Superintendent.

Keyhole stripping shall be fixed to walls and partitions at 600mm max centres to coincide with studs with countersunk screws, or 'Ramset' or 'Hilti' anchor fixings to masonry walls. 'Wall Mate' fixings are not to be used.

Shelving on walls adjacent to windows shall be terminated at least 200mm from the window.

Where freestanding 'bookcase' shelving units are nominated in the SDFs, the Consultant or Contractor must confirm with CLF whether these units are to be provided under the Contract or as a furniture item by GU.

If partition walls to offices and other spaces which require shelving extend from floor level to the underside of the ceiling only, then keyhole wall strip support systems shall not be used, and all shelving shall be freestanding units unless the partition wall framing is specifically designed and certified by an engineer as capable of supporting the shelving.

15.04 Notice Boards

All notice boards are to be included in the Contract in accordance with GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-404. Allow to provide a minimum of one lockable noticeboard not less than 3m in length to each reception/general office area or foyer.

'Charles Tims Series 16 Deluxe' is an acceptable propriety noticeboard.

15.05 Projection Screens

Where the length of the teaching wall in Seminar Rooms and other teaching spaces does not allow sufficient space for projection direct onto the wall surface, provide and install a retractable projection screen with torsion bar in a location which does not impede concurrent use with the Whiteboard. Ensure that the screen clears the Whiteboard pen tray when lowered.

The screen shall be wide screen format (16:10) with a matt white finish. Install the screen with the canister as close as possible to the ceiling strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions.

The screen size and location shall be confirmed with CLF and ITS.

15.06 Built-in Joinery Generally

Built-in joinery units such as cupboards and laboratory benches shall be provided as noted on the SDFs.

Details shall be determined in conjunction with CLF, and GU Standard Detail Drawings shall be used as a guide only.

All built-in furniture units shall have a recessed base finished in satin black laminate.

Where abutting walls, provide an integral splashback not less than 150mm high, sealed to the wall.

All cupboards and drawer units shall be lockable and master keyed (not keyed alike).

Where a timber finish is selected for built-in furniture, a graded Tasmanian Oak timber veneer or a Beech melamine finish shall be used. All other built-in cupboards, benches, etc. shall have a durable coloured laminated plastic finish of colours to be approved by the Users. The use of White laminate on bench tops is discouraged.

Where joinery units are required to house audio visual equipment, they must be ventilated and provide secure access to the equipment enclosed. Where equipment racks are mounted in joinery, there shall be a 150mm space behind the rack for the provision of services and cable access. Refer to Section 10 of the AETM Design Guidelines.

15.07 Lecture Theatres

Lecture theatres shall be fitted out with all benches, desks, lecterns and fixed seating as required by the SDFs.

Seating - Fixed seating with tablet arms shall be equal to 'Fagaleo Studia' series with 'Wrimatic' tablet arm with upholstered seat and back pads. The selection of seat type is to be approved by CLF. The seat framing shall be capable of incorporating electrical wiring and mounting plates for GPO outlets located under the seats, aisle lighting at the end of the seating rows, and lighting transformers if required.

People with disabilities - Provision shall be made to accommodate people with disabilities by provision of spaces for wheelchairs with writing benches which are designed in accordance with the Australian Standard. The location of these spaces should be distributed around the Theatre and not only located at either the front or the rear.

Teaching station – a Lectern/control console unit shall be provided to the front of all lecture theatres. If the unit is fixed, it shall be located on one side of the teaching wall. The design of the lectern unit shall be approved by ITS and shall be height adjustable. The unit shall house equipment for the AV system.

Data Projector Support – Provide the necessary structural support in the ceiling and necessary mounting below the ceiling to safely support and mount video/data projectors that may weigh up to 120kg each depending on the make and model. Refer to GU Standard Detail Drawing Nos. GSD-501 & GSD-507. The location of the support shall be determined by ITS.

15.08 Seminar & Computer Teaching Rooms

Where the SDF nominates the space is fitted with Data Projection, a suitable fixed joinery unit to house the AMX console based on the Lecture Theatre teaching station shall be provided on one side at the front teaching wall.

When the SDF does not nominate Data Projection to a Seminar Room, a VCR/DVD & Monitor floor pedestal as supplied by 'Strongabuilt' shall be provided at a corner of the front teaching wall. The VCR/DVD & Monitor mounting pedestal will have inbuilt security and be as specified by the University.

A Data Projector mounting plate shall be provided if required in accordance with GU Standard Detail Drawing Nos. GSD-501 & GSD-507, including any additional support structure necessary. The location of the mounting plate shall be determined by ITS.

15.09 Video Conferencing Rooms

The design of the fitments in video conferencing room shall depend on the technology and equipment to be used, the shape of the room and the number of persons to have active participation in the conference.

All the above shall be nominated by INS/ITS, and the design of joinery units shall be to their approval. The SDFs shall nominate to joinery to be provided under the contract.

If Data Projectors are to be used in lieu of flat screen monitors, then one wall of the room will be required for projection.

15.10 Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Refer to [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#) for more information regarding the space and functional requirements for the Centres.

Furniture and fittings shall generally be proprietary loose items, however to maintain the integrity of each zone in the Centre, it may be necessary to utilise custom built-in fixed furniture or select loose furniture items which are capable of being fixed in position. This particularly applies where furniture items are intended to be used in conjunction with computing equipment which requires cable connections e.g. computer tables to the Individual Study Zone or Team Study Booths.

15.11 Kitchenettes & Tea Preparation Stations

Bench cupboard units to kitchenettes in Staff Common Rooms and to Tea Preparation stations shall be as previously described with laminate bench tops and splashbacks generally in accordance with GU Standard Detail Drawing GSD-302, with provision for a dishwasher, microwave oven or refrigerator if nominated in the SDFs. Microwaves shall be mounted on a wall mounted shelf unit fixed at 600mm above the bench top.

Tea preparation stations may be located in recesses off circulation corridors rather than be installed in an enclosed room. All stations shall have a 300mm deep wall cupboard for cup storage.

Each kitchenette or tea preparation station shall be provided with a 'Zip Hydro Tap G4 Four-in-One' or approved equal underbench chilled, boiling, hot and cold water unit completed with a bench mounted mixer tap for hot/cold water and a hydro tap with extended levers for chilled/boiling water. The unit size shall be determined by the number of building occupants to be served by the unit. Filters shall not be installed in the units and unit wiring shall be modified to accommodate this.

Where the SDF requires a dishwasher to be installed, it shall be a first quality energy efficient and 4 Star WELS rated brand. All dishwashers shall be built-in.

Provide a 'Kimsoft 4959' surface mounted Hand Towel Dispenser with integral waste receptacle if required by the SDF.

Each kitchenette shall be provided with a fridge unit with freezer with an energy rating not less than 5. The size of the unit shall be commensurate with the number of building occupants who will use the facility. Each tea preparation station shall have a bar fridge with an energy rating of not less than 4 installed under the bench.

Where a Microwave oven is required by the SDF, it shall be an approved model with automatic sensors and reheat function and utilising inverter technology. The minimum size of Microwave oven shall be 19 litres.

15.12 Laboratories

The construction of laboratory fitments shall comply with the following;

Bench tops - Bench surfaces within laboratories are to be designed to suit the use of the laboratories. GU has currently approved the following materials for use as bench tops.

- Selected laminate over moisture resistant 'Craftwood'.
Note: All faces and edges (including underside) shall be covered with selected laminate, and edges shall be post formed
- 'Trespa TopLab' or 'Durapal HPDL' compact laminate board with machined edges (subject to Superintendent's approval).

The colour of bench tops must be approved by CLF. All bench tops are to incorporate an integral drip mould.

Bench Framing – Generally bench framing shall be powdercoated steel section framing. All bench legs shall have adjustable feet capable of being fixed to the floor.

Splashbacks - Standoff splashbacks are required to all wall benches to accommodate services. Splashbacks to be of the same selected laminate material as the bench top with a minimum height of 350mm.

Service Spine & Reagent Shelves – Fascia panels for mounting of service outlets and reagent shelves shall be of the same material as for bench tops and splashbacks.

Under Bench Units – Mobile under-bench units shall be provided as noted on the SDFs, constructed from 18mm MDF board with plastic laminate finish to all surfaces. Laminate finish to units in wet laboratories shall be selected laminate. Details of specific requirements with respect to size, number of drawers etc. will be established in consultation with CLF and Users.

In the design of laboratory fitments, consideration must be given to providing access for people with disabilities.

In general, each laboratory shall have a minimum of one workstation per 40 users or part thereof which is adjustable to allow use by a person with a disability.

The most common problem for people with disabilities in laboratories is the height of working surfaces and the inadequacy of space below the surface. Laboratory spaces are usually designed for standing work which limits their use by those who use wheelchairs or have poor balance, co-ordination and endurance.

Flexibility of design, including adjustability, helps to fit the working environment to the range of users. One workstation per 40 users should be designed to be easily adjustable by the user to enable a full range of bench heights to be used giving access to all services. The design should also address accessibility for people with disabilities to items such as fume cupboards and sinks.

Some general principles for consideration in fitment design are as follows;

Bench Height - Although standard heights of wet laboratory benches are normally high enough, if unobstructed, to allow a wheelchair to fit below the bench, they may be too high for wheelchair users. Reference should be made to AS 1428.2 Section 24, Furniture and Fitments, for standards for tables, counters and worktops.

Access - It is important that access between benches is adequate and not less than set out in AS-1428.1.

Reach Distances - Reach distances for disabled workstations should comply with the provisions nominated in AS 1428.2 section 22.

Laboratory Services - The controls for power, water, gas etc. in wet laboratories are usually placed on a service spine above the bench top and away from potential hazard. In many cases, the location and separation of the services is determined by regulation. Consideration should be given in the design of the workstation for people with disabilities to the placement of services and controls in a position accessible to people with disabilities. Reference should be made to AS 1428.1 Section 12 for details.

The following equipment items may be required in laboratories;

- Three phase commercial Laboratory Glass dishwasher
- Ice maker
- Autoclave

The type and size of unit will be specified on the SDF or must be confirmed with CLF.

Refer to [Sections 17.00, 18.00](#) and [20.00](#) for all services connections to this equipment.

15.13 Monitor Brackets

Wall and ceiling mount monitor brackets where required by the SDFs must be to a design applicable to the make and model of the monitor to be used in each specialised situation. All brackets must be approved by ITS.

15.14 Compactus Units

When required by the SDFs compactus units incorporating shelving or hanging rails shall be supplied and installed by the Contractor.

15.15 Toilets

Provide the following fittings in all toilets;

Air-locks or hand wash areas:

- Cantilevered vanity bench unit with full width mirror and lighting pelmet (in locations only where directed or approved by CLF)
- Wall basin splashback panel/duct to match wall panelling with 250mm wide hinged shelf/lid at 1200mm above f.f.l. (detail to be provided by CLF)
- Mirror panel 800mm high of width to match splashback panel to each basin.
- Deb 2127 soap dispenser mounted over each basin
- 'Xlerator Model XL-W' surface mounted automatic electric hand dryer with white epoxy painted cover.
- Coat Hooks (c.p.), 2 No.

Toilet Cubicles and Urinals:

- 'Bradley 756' stainless steel (304) shelf with satin finish 500 mm long, mounted on the wall with 20mm matching cylindrical spacers, between urinals and above WC cisterns for the placement of books, handbags etc by persons using the facilities.
- Regal DJRTDPSW dual roll toilet tissue dispenser
- Door bumper and hook to cubicle door (c.p.).

Unisex toilet for people with disabilities:

- Grab rails as required by AS 1428.1
- 300mm long Grab rail to back of outward opening door as a pull handle
- Aluminium framed mirror 600 x 1000mm high with bottom edge abutting top of wash basin approx. 800mm above f.f.l.
- Deb 2127 soap dispenser mounted over basin
- 'Bradley 756' stainless steel (304) shelf with satin finish 500 mm long, mounted on the wall with 20mm matching cylindrical spacers
- 'Xlerator Model XL-W' surface mounted automatic electric hand drier with white epoxy paint finish
- Regal DJRTDPSW dual roll toilet tissue dispenser
- Coat Hook (c.p.), 2 No.
- 'J & D MacDonald' wall mounted folding baby change table (at Ground Level of building only)

Shower recess:

- 'Bradley 900' soap holder in accordance with AS 1428.1
- Coat hooks (cp), 2 No.
- Grab rails in accordance with AS 1428.1
- 'L&M BTSS -960SL' wall mounted stainless steel folding slatted bench seat
- 'Monotrack D9180 Shower Bend' pre-bent curtain rail with mid hanger and white nylon curtain or sliding glazed shower screen door if nominated by the SDF's.
- 'Bradley 756' stainless steel (304) shelf 500 mm long as previously described.

15.16 Hand Wash Stations

Provide the following to hand wash wall basins in laboratories or clinical spaces;

- Compact Laminate splashback panel approx. 900 x 1650mm high with bottom edge to align with top of skirting
- Regal CTDPSW paper towel dispenser
- Deb 2127 soap dispenser mounted on the splashback over each basin. Ensure that soaps drips over basin and not onto the floor.

15.17 Coat Hooks

In addition to those required in toilet areas, provide a coat hook on the back of all office doors in the building and coat hooks to all laboratories. A minimum of one coat hook should be provided for each occupant in a laboratory. All coat hooks shall be mounted at 1750mm above finished floor level.

15.18 Mail Boxes, Assignment Boxes, Enquiry Counters

For all Reception/General Offices provide lockable/secure enquiry counters designed so as not to adversely affect the operation of air-conditioning. Such counters shall be fitted with adjustable shelves below the counter and adjustable computer work tops and shall provide for disabled access.

Adjacent to General Office areas, provide lockable mailboxes and assignment return boxes in accordance with the requirements stated in the SDFs and GU Standard Detail Drawings GSD-402 and GSD-403. Mailbox locks shall be master keyed but not keyed alike. Final details to be checked with CLF for user requirements.

15.19 Bag Racks or Hooks

Bag racks or wall mounted bag hooks shall be provided where required by the SDFs.

Bag racks generally shall be of 'pigeon hole' type constructed in edge stripped melamine faced 'Craftwood', the design of which is to be approved by CLF.

Wall hooks where used shall be stainless steel and mounted on a melamine faced wall protection panel.

15.20 Waste & Recycle Bin Enclosures

Internal bin enclosures shall be as shown on GU Standard Detail Drawing GSD-409 to suit 80 ltr wheeled bins. Enclosures shall be provided in Utility Rooms and Common Rooms. The number of bins in each enclosure, and their location, shall be determined in consultation with CLF.

Refer to **Section 24.00 Clause 24.17 Outdoor Furniture** for details of external waste and recycle bin enclosures.

15.21 Drinking Fountains

Provide a minimum of one 'Zip Chill Fountain CFB140FWA' wall mounted chilled water drinking fountain to serve both adults and wheelchair users at each building floor level and externally adjacent to the main building entry. Each unit shall be fitted with one fixed gooseneck spout suitable for bottle filling as described later in this Clause on the wheelchair fountain. This spout is to be controlled by either a switch or spring loaded tap.

In addition to the above, drinking fountains shall be provided at the entries to Learning Centres and Libraries.

Within student accessible areas in Libraries and Learning Centres, provide Water Bottle Filling points comprising a modified 'Zip Chill Fountain CFB140FW' single bowl fountain fitted with a fixed gooseneck spout in lieu of the bubbler outlet. The spout shall have a radius bend to allow discharge over the centre of the bowl and shall be fitted with a purpose made shroud to prevent contact between the water bottle neck and the spout outlet.

The spout outlet shall be of sufficient height above the bowl to allow a standard 220mm high water bottle to be held vertically under the shroud. A sign stating 'Bottle Filling Only' shall be applied to the stainless steel wall panel above the bowl. The number of bottle filling points shall be determined in conjunction with CLF.

Refer to **Sections 17.00** and **20.00** for connections to services.

15.22 Works of Art

Liaison with the Director, Griffith Artworks, should occur at an early date in the development of the plans to designate 'gallery' areas in public spaces such as corridors, foyers and meeting rooms. These walls to be kept clear of notice boards and other fittings such as clocks, power points, phones, drinking fountains, air conditioning equipment etc.

In all designated 'gallery' areas, install hanging tracks to the length of the wall. The track shall be 'CAPRAL EOO229A1605650' extruded aluminium section sail rope track with anodised clear finish. The track is available in 6.5 metre lengths.

Ensure that access to the track channel and butted pieces allow for the smooth passage of the slider lugs.

Where a purpose built Gallery for the display of artworks is intended, all specialist fittings required will be nominated in the SDF.

16.00 Audio Visual Services

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

16.01 General

This Section outlines the minimum requirements for teaching and learning spaces fitted with Audio Visual (AV) equipment and services.

Where GU Standard Detail Drawings are referred to in this Section, it shall be the responsibility of the Head Consultant or Contractor to liaise with ITS, through CLF, to ensure that the nominated drawings reflect the current technical requirements.

Refer to the AETM Audio Visual Design Guidelines for Tertiary teaching Spaces (Second Edition) for the design of the AV systems to spaces nominated in the SDFs.

16.02 Systems Design

16.02.01 General Principles

The following principles impact on the design and specification of AV systems.

Projector/display mounting position – The position of projectors and other display devices is subject to the following;

- Data projectors shall be securely mounted in accordance with the manufacturer's published specification
- The location of any data projector shall be specified to facilitate ease of access for routine maintenance without compromising security.
- Where proposed mounting height exceeds 3000mm affl a motorised projector lift of a type acceptable to ITS shall be installed to drop projectors to a safe working height for maintenance. The 'home' position of the lift will be the projector's normal operating location.
- The lens of any projector shall be perpendicular to and on the centreline of the planned image.
- No amount of digital keystone correction is acceptable.
- Other display devices (LCD, Plasma, CRT) shall be mounted solidly to a wall or a secure mount
- All display devices must be mounted such that adequate free air is provided to maintain the ambient temperature at any point around the device within the maximum allowed by the manufacturer.
- Air-conditioning outfalls must not be located in proximity to data projectors
- Security devices as nominated by ITS will be applied to all display devices

Lecterns/equipment racks – The requirement for Lecterns is based on the following;

- A Lectern or Teaching Station conforming to the requirements outlined in **Section 15.00 Fitments** shall be provided in each standard teaching space
- In specialist spaces, suitable furniture will be designed to allow for equipment racks.
- Where equipment racks are specified the following rack dimensions and location shall apply for joinery design

Room type	Rack footprint	Rack location and number
Seminar	600x600mm	Built into teaching station. Single rack
Meeting	600x600mm	Built into room furniture. Single rack
Videoconference, Lecture Theatre, Auditorium	600x800mm	Source equipment (DVD, PC etc) shall be accessible from table/teaching station. Other equipment to be easily accessible for maintenance. Multiple racks may be required

- In all cases where racks are to be built into furniture there shall be 150mm space behind the rack for provision of services and cable access
- Adequate ventilation must be provided to all equipment racks

Audio systems – The specification of audio systems shall be developed as follows;

- A specialist Acoustics Consultant acceptable to ITS shall be appointed by the Head Consultant or Contractor to acoustically map any lecture theatre or other large space before finalising the design of the space. This specialist Consultant must work with ITS to assist them in developing a

specification for a suitable public address system for each theatre space within appropriate performance and budget limitations.

- The design of audio systems in theatres and other large spaces shall be biased towards maximising coverage and intelligibility whilst providing high quality audio for the majority of users.
- In specialist spaces (eg: cinema, screening rooms, boardrooms) a custom sound system will be developed to best reflect the primary purpose of the facility.

16.02.02 Audiovisual System Design Documentation

Unless directed otherwise by CLF, the system design and specification of AV systems for projects shall be undertaken by ITS in conjunction with the specialist Acoustics Consultant.

Appropriate documentation will be provided by CLF to enable the Contractor to obtain competitive quotations for the supply and installation of the systems, and will be reviewed for possible revision prior to equipment procurement to ensure that the most appropriate equipment model is sourced.

No deviations from the system design provided by ITS will be accepted unless specifically agreed to in writing by the Superintendent.

16.03 Systems Installation

16.03.01 Program

No projector, display device or other AV component (with the exception of furniture, empty racks and projector mounting posts) shall be installed until a clean, dust-free environment is provided.

Adequate time must be allowed in the project schedule for AV installation and commissioning. **As a guide only**, the following are suggested assuming appropriate cables are installed prior to the AV Subcontractor's arrival onsite;

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| • Standard seminar/meeting room | One day |
| • Standard lecture theatre | Four to five days |
| • Videoconferencing | One additional day |

Security of AV equipment is to be maintained by the Contractor until handover.

16.03.02 Acceptable Specialist AV Subcontractors

Unless otherwise agreed by ITS a single specialist AV Subcontractor shall be selected to supply, install and program all audiovisual equipment.

The specialist AV Subcontractor must be selected from those contracted by GU as a 'Preferred Supplier' of AV equipment and services. A current list of the University's approved suppliers will be provided by OFM.

For reasons of confidentiality with respect to the 'Preferred Supplier' status with GU, the specialist AV Subcontractor must be engaged directly by the Contractor, and shall not be engaged through an another Subcontractor such as the Electrical Services subcontractor.

The AV equipment contract will include equipment racks, display devices, sound systems, security devices and all other equipment specified by the designer as a part of the AV package. It is not acceptable to split the specified scope of work between multiple AV Subcontractors unless approved by the Superintendent.

16.03.03 Installation of Cables

The Contractor may use a separate Subcontractor other than the specialist AV equipment installer to supply and/or install audiovisual cables subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

All cables must meet or exceed the cable specification later in this Section and included in the AV design.

For any requested deviation from the published specification, the Contractor shall submit a full specification demonstrating compliance with the published minimum specification.

The cabling installation Subcontractor shall be responsible for adhering to good cable management practices; including but not limited to;

- Appropriate bend radius

- Suitable looming and lacing
- Separation between data/power/audio/vision cable types where appropriate
- Protection from moisture, corrosive materials and other hazards

16.03.04 Equipment Installation Practices

The specialist AV Subcontractor responsible for the supply and installation of AV equipment shall adhere to appropriate installation practices, including but not limited to;

- Provision of IEC-standard, 19" welded steel equipment racks to ITS specification
- Use of 6mm caged nut and GU standard security bolt Fibre, plastic or nylon cup washers must be used
- Rack-mounted power distribution
- Power cables shortened for best fit within equipment racks
- Audiovisual and control cabling to be loomed separate to power
- All blank rack spaces to be covered with vent panels
- Anti-tamper covers to be fitted to all equipment with front-panel knobs/switches
- Cable labelling to ITS specification

Power cables used within equipment racks shall be terminated with side-entry plugs (eg: Clipsal 418 or similar) wherever practical.

It is a requirement that all electrical work shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified person and in accordance with the requirements of [Section 20.00 Electrical Services](#).

The use of double adaptors of any type and switched domestic power boards is **not** acceptable.

16.04 Control System

16.04.01 General Requirements

All AV systems in standard teaching spaces, meeting rooms and other nominated areas shall be controlled by an integrated control system acceptable to ITS. The current standard for AV control systems is the 'Netlinx' controller manufactured by 'AMX Corporation'.

Where specified in the AV design, the control system may be expected to interface to and control the following;

- VCR, DVD, Cassette, visualiser and other source devices
- Videoconference and/or teleconference codec
- Public address system volume levels
- Lighting systems
- Projection or other display devices
- Overflow/room linking systems
- Recording/presentation capture systems
- Other systems as adopted from time to time

In all but the most basic (projection/TV only) spaces, a programmable touch panel will be used as the user interface. Positioning of touch panel will be determined by ITS.

All infra-red controlled equipment shall be internally modified for external control via an RCA (phono) socket on the back panel. Vendors shall honour full warranty on items modified in this way.

16.04.02 System Programs

Where possible, AMX system programs will be provided by ITS and will be identical in rooms of like type.

Where AMX programming is undertaken by the Contractor, programs shall be written to conform with any coding standards in place at the time and shall be compiled for each individual room.

Standard user interface files shall be used unchanged. It is expected that the Contractor will reuse code in identical rooms to lower development, debugging and technical training costs.

Upon completion of the installation, the Contractor shall deliver to the ITS both electronic and hard copies of the program source code for each room in a format readily modifiable by any programmer qualified through appropriate AMX technical training.

All intellectual property rights (copyright) shall be transferred to Griffith University at handover.

Unless agreed otherwise 'modular' programming is acceptable only to the extent that source code and intellectual property are transferred to GU.

16.04.03 User Instruction Panel

A clear acrylic panel for equipment user instructions is to be provided and installed at 1600mm above f.f.l. adjacent to the Lectern/Teaching Station (refer GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-502).

16.05 Master Antennae Television (MATV) and Cable Television distribution

16.05.01 General Requirements

An MATV system for VHF, UHF and cable television signal reception shall be provided in all buildings. The system shall comprise all antennae, amplifiers, splitters and other components, necessary to provide noise and interference free reception of all available digital and analog television transmissions at each outlet.

The Contractor may use a specialist Subcontractor other than the specialist AV equipment installer to supply and/or install the MATV system subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

MATV outlets shall be provided within the equipment rack space in all Lecture Theatres, Seminar rooms, Meeting Rooms, Computer Teaching rooms, Video Conferencing rooms and other nominated areas.

MATV outlets will be cabled back via an accessible riser duct with lockable door to roof mounted antennae.

All outlets for MATV distribution shall be terminated with PAL/'Belling Lee' style sockets; only those provided for direct connection of a receiver/decoder for Satellite, Cable or other commercial service may be terminated with 'F' type sockets.

In teaching spaces where an equipment rack is not installed, provide an MATV outlet at a position nominated by ITS.

16.05.02 Testing and proof of performance

It is the responsibility of the MATV contractor to provide signal level at each outlet tested for compliance against AS1367.

The Contractor shall provide a report identifying the test equipment and procedure employed and proof of performance against the specification.

16.06 Audio Visual Cabling

16.06.01 Cabling Locations

Audio, video, remote control and other special cabling (tie lines) are required between the following locations or equipment in accordance with the AV Specification

- Video/data projection and equipment rack;
- Equipment rack and Bio-Box/equipment room where specified
- As required elsewhere for specific situations as noted in SDFs and as determined in consultation with ITS.

16.06.02 Conduits for AV Cabling

All AV cabling shall be run in conduits. Conduits shall be installed as follows in accordance with the requirements of [Section 20.00 Electrical Services](#), Clause 20.10 General Wiring.

Seminar rooms - Three (3) 50mm conduits to be provided for AV cabling only between the equipment rack/lectern position and the ceiling cavity.

Theatres/larger spaces - Four (4) 50mm conduits to be provided for AV cabling only between the equipment rack/lectern position and the ceiling cavity

Additional conduits/specialist spaces - The size and quantity of any additional conduits will be specified at the end of the AV design phase.

Conduit elbows are not to be used in any conduits for audio, video and control cabling. Bends must not be less than eight (8) times the diameter of the conduit.

16.06.03 Cable Types

All cable types will be clearly specified on the AV design documentation. Where a Contractor wishes to use alternative cable types, they must demonstrate in advance to the satisfaction of ITS that they meet or exceed the specification below. Red cable shall not be used for any audiovisual cabling.

Any RG59 vision cable that is not contained wholly within the equipment racks or lectern shall be capable of transporting high definition serial digital video signals and shall be equivalent to Belden 1505A.

All UTP and serial digital vision cable dedicated to audiovisual signal transport shall be **white**.

16.06.04 Connectors & Terminals

All connector types at terminations shall be clearly specified or indicated on. Alternative connectors are **not** acceptable to ITS.

All serial digital vision cable shall be terminated with true 75 Ohms connectors that are specified to perform to specification for the transport of high definition video signals. These connectors shall be electrically and mechanically equivalent to Kings 2065 series

Analog video connectors shall not be used with serial digital vision cable.

16.06.05 Services Required in Teaching/Meeting spaces

The following services are required at the locations nominated in addition to any provided for general use. Location of all services to be as nominated by ITS.

Room	Service	Qty	Location
Lecture theatre, Auditorium, videoconference	Data	8	Within equipment rack
	Dynalite (where specified)	2	Present above lectern for customer use
	MATV	1	Within equipment rack
Seminar	Data	1	Within equipment rack
	Dynalite (where specified)	4	Within equipment rack
	MATV	1	Within equipment rack
Meeting	Data/Telephone	1	Within equipment rack
	Dynalite (where specified)	4	At meeting table
	MATV	2	Within equipment rack
		1	Within equipment rack

16.06.06 Telephones in teaching/meeting spaces

Analog telephones shall be provided only within or adjacent those spaces with an installed audiovisual system. All telephones deployed in common use spaces shall allow internal calls only.

Room Type	Location
Meeting room	Specific socket at meeting table; phone to tabletop
Standalone seminar room	Specific wall socket immediately adjacent teaching station
Grouped (adjacent) seminar rooms	Specific wall socket prominently located in shared corridor/entry adjacent rooms
Any videoconference room Lecture Theatre, Auditorium	Desk/wall mount adjacent equipment rack. To be patched to an AV port to be nominated by ITS

16.07 Video/Data Projection

Lecture Theatres, Seminar Rooms, Computer Teaching and other areas nominated to have a Video/Data projection system require the following:

- A video/data projector as specified by ITS; including a three years hardware warranty.
- The location of the *projector* support will be determined by the required screen size and the make and model of Video/Data projector to be installed.
- Cabling between the equipment rack and the data projector location as per AV Design Specification
- A twin CAT6 data outlet **inside** the ceiling space adjacent to the Video/Data projector.
- A double GPO mounted inside the ceiling adjacent the data projector and on the same circuit as the FOH equipment rack

16.08 Linkable Rooms

Where stated in the Technical Brief or SDFs that there is a requirement to link two rooms, the general requirements for the system to be provided are as follows:

- The two rooms should be adjacent or in close proximity. Distant rooms or those in adjoining buildings should be linked by other means e.g. Video Conferencing.
- Linkable/Expandable Seminar rooms should be designed such that the Lecterns/Teaching positions are adjacent when the operable wall between the rooms is opened i.e. between the two projection surfaces.
- The AV design shall allow for all signals including audio to be available in both rooms.
- In linkable Lecture Theatres, remotely controlled video cameras shall be provided to allow bi-directional visual communication.
- In linkable Lecture Theatres, microphones shall be provided to allow for audience questions to be heard in both rooms.

16.09 Audio Systems

A high quality Public Address (PA) system shall be provided in all teaching and AV equipped meeting rooms for the playback of audio from DVD, VHS, PC and other content sources. In lecture theatres, amplification will also be provided for microphones.

All theatres and other large spaces will be acoustically mapped during the design stage as previously outlined in this Section by a competent acoustic consultant acceptable to ITS in order to provide input into the design of the public address system and provide optimal intelligibility and coverage.

Preference is for a single PA system to be specified to handle both vocal and playback audio, with appropriate processing for each to attain the desired performance. Separate systems may be specified where acceptable results cannot be achieved with a combined system.

Equalisation, delay, feedback processing and mixing shall be handled by means of a DSP audio mixer/router specified by ITS. Four (4) discrete outputs will generally be available for the house PA system plus a fifth for any hearing augmentation system.

16.10 Hearing Augmentation

In all-spaces where a PA system is installed, a hearing augmentation system will be provided in accordance with the requirements of the Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010, the BCA and relevant Australian Standards (Refer to Clause 7.4 of the current edition of the 'ATEM Design Guidelines for Tertiary Teaching Spaces).

Where an Audio Frequency Inductive Loop System is specified, the installation Contractor will be required to submit a design for the loop and proposed test plan, and at completion of installation demonstrate compliance with the specification by means of objective testing.

Loops installed in adjacent rooms shall be designed to maximise coverage and limit spill into any other space.

Where a larger space can be created by opening the operable wall between two smaller spaces, provide audio loops which will serve the combined area.

A hearing augmentation system shall be installed in any space with a permanently installed videoconferencing or other audio conferencing system.

16.11 Video Conferencing

Where videoconferencing is nominated for any space, the system shall be designed and specified by ITS to ensure complete compatibility with other corporate systems. System design shall include camera and microphone positions.

No deviations from the published specification are acceptable unless specifically authorised by ITS.

In addition to electrical and space design guidelines the following are specific requirements of any videoconference space:

- Dual projection or wall mounted displays
- 'Tandberg 6000MXP' codec with accessories as specified
- Small room layout must allow camera to be framed on any single participant
- Fixed furniture must be provided in all rooms to ensure optimal seating positions
- Provide a permanently lit sign with Room Name, Campus, and 'Griffith University' opposite the 'viewing wall' camera. The sign and light details are to be agreed with ITS.

Compliant hearing augmentation systems are to be deployed in all new videoconference spaces.

16.12 Registration of AV Assets

As soon as practical prior to the granting of Practical Completion of the Project, the Contractor shall obtain from its AV Subcontractor and provide to the Superintendent, a list of all AV equipment provided under the Contract including serial numbers, MAC address where appropriate, value and location by room number.

17.00 Hydraulic Services

The requirements of this Section are generally Mandatory

17.01 General Requirements

17.01.01 Scope of Hydraulic Services

This Section of the Guidelines outlines the minimum requirements for the following;

- sewer drainage
- stormwater drainage
- sanitary fixtures
- taps
- soil, waste and vent plumbing
- hot and cold water reticulation
- hot water systems
- pumps
- rainwater collection and reticulation
- testing
- sewerage pump stations

17.01.02 Underground Pipework & Valves

All underground pipework shall have a minimum of 600mm cover to topmost surface of pipe or pipes. Pipes shall be laid to the requirements of AS 3500. Pipes shall be laid side by side and not one above the other.

Pipes laid in the same trench as electrical or data conduits shall be separated in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000 and AS 3500.

All underground pipework shall be identified by laying continuous PVC marker tape not less than 300mm above the line for its entire length. For all non metallic pipework other than irrigation pipework under 32mm diameter, use 'Wavelay' colour coded and labelled polyethylene tape with integral stainless steel tracer wire. The tracer tape shall be jointed strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maintain electrical conductivity. The marker tape shall run up to every inspection/valve pit on the line where it shall be accessible to allow connection to the detector equipment. Test each run of tape between pits before final backfilling of trenches, and provide test records to the Superintendent.

Grade (slope) of gravity flow hydraulic pipe work shall be compliant to AS 3500 requirements based on flow rate and internal diameter of the pipe.

Trenches shall be backfilled only with selected fill and compacted in layers not exceeding 200mm to a relative density of 90%.

All valves shall be accessible in concrete pits which shall be drained. All bolts and washers etc shall be 316 stainless steel with suitable barrier to prevent contact with dis-similar metals. Thrust brackets in pits shall be hot dipped galvanised. Pipes shall be sleeved where they pass through the pit wall.

All valve pits are to be identified on the surface by a precast concrete pillar with recess for reflective 'V' marker plate.

17.01.03 Reticulation Pipework & Valves

In general, each riser shall be isolated at the bottom or at top in cases of downfeeds. Isolation of downfeeds shall be between 1500 and 1800mm above floor level.

Branch lines shall be isolated at the riser on each level and further where servicing an outlet or group of outlets in a laboratory or on a bench.

In all cases, isolation valves shall be readily accessible at floor level behind suitably sized duct doors or stainless steel access hatches.

Groups of fixtures and single fixtures are to be isolated adjacent to the units.

Ring main distribution pipes should be used wherever possible.

All fittings shall comply with the requirements of SAA MP52 and shall have AS markings and manufacturer's Licence No. stamped into the fitting.

17.01.04 Pipework Support

Brackets for all pipe supports shall be hot dip galvanised (HDG) "unistrut" with threaded rod hangers and appropriate saddles or stand-off 'Abbey' clips.

In all cases, the pipework is to be separated from the hanging bracket by the use of an approved tape.

17.01.05 Floor Penetrations

Floor penetrations for groups of pipes in wet areas shall have a cast concrete upstand or bund.

In all locations, metal pipes shall be sleeved and caulked. The sleeve shall be copper, standing 30mm above the finished floor.

17.01.06 Service Ducts

Where possible all services shall be run in accessible service ducts, fire rated at the floor. Duct sizes shall be such to allow for the safe and easy removal and repair of pipework and valves.

17.01.07 Laboratory Services

The water services to each laboratory shall have isolation points located within the laboratory or within reasonable distance to the laboratory.

Isolation of the water services to a laboratory and other research facility shall be possible without the interruption of services to other spaces in the building.

Services to any PC3 Animal or Invertebrate Facilities shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 2243.3 – 2002 Safety in Laboratories Part 3; Microbiological Aspects of Containment Facilities.

17.01.08 Identification of Pipework

All pipes shall be identified in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1345 for the Identification of Piping, Conduits and Ducts; and AS 1318 - Industrial Safety Colour Code and AS 2700 Colour Standards for General Purposes.

The ground colour shall be applied to a length of not less than 300mm and shall be used in conjunction with adhesive labels for identification.

The location of identification marking shall be at intervals of not more than 3m and adjacent to branches, junctions, valves, both sides of walls and control points. Such markings shall be placed so that they are easily seen from all approaches.

Safety colours where required shall be over a length of not less than 75 mm at locations and intervals as nominated for ground colours.

Ground colours used in conjunction with safety colours shall be applied to each side of the safety colour.

The direction of the flow shall be indicated by an arrow adjacent each colour band.

'Safetyman' adhesive labels shall be used for identification and indication of the direction of flow of pipework.

17.02 Sewer Drainage

17.02.01 Materials

Materials shall be uPVC schedule 40 (gravity flow) schedule 80 (pressurised flow) and fittings (schedule 80) with solvent welded joints or HDPE DPE SDI9 (gravity flow) SDI 11 (pressured flow) for trade waste requirements.

17.02.02 Inspection Chambers

Inspection chambers shall be installed in accordance with Local Authority requirements.

Gas tight chamber covers stamped 'SAN' shall be used throughout and shall generally be 'Gatic' light duty covers except in roadways where medium duty covers shall be used. Brass edged covers shall be used when chambers occur in particular floor or paving finishes. All covers must be compatible with 'Gatic' lifters.

All chambers over 1200mm in depth shall have hot dipped galvanised step irons or ladder.

Tops of chambers in landscaped areas shall be installed 100mm above landscaped levels to the same gradients as the landscape.

Chambers in forest areas shall be locatable by means of a white painted 50 x 175 concrete identification post 600mm high above ground with the top 100mm painted black.

17.02.03 Inspection Openings & Floor Wastes

All inspection openings shall be brought to finished ground level and capped with a screwed brass cap.

Floor wastes generally shall have chrome plated brass or stainless steel screwed grates set flush with the floor finish. Grates to floor wastes in laboratories shall be PVC. All floor wastes in concrete floor slabs shall have puddle flanges. All floor wastes shall be capable of being regularly charged via a sink, basin or condensate drain, not by a hose tap.

17.02.04 Trade Waste

Trade waste shall conform to relevant Australian Standards and Codes.

17.02.05 Greywater Systems

Systems for the collection, storage and reticulation of waste 'grey' water for landscaping irrigation and the like, shall be installed strictly in accordance with the Plumbing & Drainage Act 2002.

17.03 Stormwater Drainage

17.03.01 Materials

Materials shall be sanitary grade uPVC/PVC or HDPE pipes and fittings, Class X reinforced concrete pipe, fibre reinforced cement pipe and fittings or F.C. stormwater pipes and fittings.

17.03.02 Pipe Sizing

Design for flooding frequency shall be designed on 1 in 50 year 30 minute rainfall intensity event. . All stormwater drainage shall be in accordance with the National Plumbing and Drainage Code AS 3500 and as otherwise amended by these Design Guidelines.

17.03.03 Discharge

The route, point of outlet and method of discharge is to be approved by CLF. Provide a means of dispersal with water energy reduction.

17.03.04 Inspection pits

Inspection pits shall be provided at major changes of direction and junctions.

'Gatic' light duty pit covers stamped 'S-W' shall be used generally except in roadways where medium duty covers shall be used. Brass edged covers shall be used when pits occur in particular floor or paving finishes. All covers shall be compatible with 'Gatic' lifters.

All inspection pits over 1200mm in depth are to have a hot dipped galvanized ladder or step irons installed.

Tops of pits in landscaped areas shall be installed to match finished landscape levels.

Pits in forest areas shall be locatable by means of a white painted concrete post 600 high above ground with the top 100mm painted black.

17.03.05 Grated Drains

All grated drains for the collection of surface run-off shall have the main bars running in the direction of flow, however grates located in pathways or paved areas must be suitable for the passage of wheelchairs.

'Forge-weld' brand grates complete with matching metal frames should be used, not cast iron grates. Square stainless steel grated sumps are preferred in tiled areas.

Sizing of drains shall be to the Superintendent's discretion and the current AS 1428.

17.04 Sanitary Fixtures

17.04.01 Standard Fixtures

All sanitary fittings and fixtures shall be WELS compliant and 'White' unless noted otherwise.

Vanity Basins (particular applications only as directed by CLF)	'Caroma Laser' semi-recessed basin with tap holes to suit application and D250 Brackets
Wall Hung Basins (all toilets and hand wash stations)	'Caroma Flora 500' basin with single centre or 3 tap holes to suit application, and D200 fixing kit
Wall Hung Basin to Disabled Toilet	'Caroma Care Flora 500' with single centre tap hole and trap shroud and D200 fixing kit
Toilet Pans	'Caroma Concorde Concealed' standard S or P trap pan
Toilets Seats	'Caroma Caravelle Commercial' double flap seat, colour to be white only except for accessible toilets which shall be single flap and colour of a minimum luminance contrast of 30% to the pan colour
Backrest (accessible toilets)	'Caroma Care' backrest unit
WC Suites (for refurbishments only or as directed by CLF)	'Caroma Caravelle 2000' 'Smartflush' 4.5/3 litre dual flush close-coupled suite with vandal resistant conversion kit.
Disabled Toilet WC pans	'Caroma Care' S Trap or Trap pan, with 'Colani' double flap white seat
Cleaner's Sink	'Caroma' wall mounted sink with D1520 Wall Bracket and CP hinged grate and rubber rest pad
Urinals	'Uridan Cadet' water free wall mounted ceramic urinal with wall waste fitting, Model no. KHC-6.
Shower	Showers in disabled toilets shall meet the full requirements of the current AS 1428
Drinking Fountain (internal)	'Zip Chill Fountain CFB140FWA' double tier fountain to serve both adults and wheelchair users to comply with AS 1428.1. One chiller unit is to supply the double tier unit and a cup/bottle filler is to be mounted on the bowl of the lower unit (Refer Section 15.00)
Drinking Fountain (external)	'Street & Garden Furniture Co.' FL001 with galvanised finish.
Bottle Filler	Modified 'Zip Chill Fountain CFB140FWC' with

	fixed gooseneck spout in lieu of bubbler (Refer Section 15.00)
Kitchenette & Tea Prep Sinks	'Clark Model 3007' double bowl drainer flushline sink unit to kitchenettes, 'Clark Model 1003' single bowl single drainer flushline sink unit to tea preparation stations (Refer Section 15.00 for chilled / boiling water units).

17.04.02 Laboratory Sinks

Unless otherwise stated in the SDFs, single bowl laboratory sinks shall have a centre bowl 600 x 450 x 350mm deep and double bowl laboratory sinks shall each be 450 x 450 x 350mm deep, all with draining boards and a 350mm high integral splashback.

Sinks shall be fabricated from Type 316 stainless steel and shall be certified as such by the sink supplier. Copies of such certification shall be provided to CLF. Laboratory users must be consulted as to the chemicals that will be placed in the sinks, to establish if the sinks should be fabricated from another material such as PVC in particular situations such as the use of Hydrochloric acid.

Self-draining PVC runnel sinks shall be installed in benches where required by the SDFs.

17.05 Taps

17.05.01 Standard Taps

To ensure compatibility with fittings and fixtures across the campus, the University has standardised on the following fittings which shall be specified. All taps shall be WELS compliant.

Departures may only be made with the prior agreement of CLF.

All handles except hose cocks will be anti vandal, and all taps shall be chrome plated brass.

All tapware shall have ceramic disks unless directed otherwise by CLF.

Flow regulators shall be fitted to all tapware to minimise water consumption.

Wall Basins Generally	'Enware CS Series' half basin set with gooseneck aerated spout or full set if hot water required (6 l/m regulated flow to tap)
Wall Basins to Toilets	'Delabie Tempostop' or 'Galvin Engineering Ezy Push' time flow chrome plated brass pillar tap with coloured insert for 6 l/m flow and set for 3 second water cut-off.
Disabled Basin	'Enware' long lever action pillar cock with aerator spout or disabled single lever mixer where hot water nominated on SDF (6 l/m regulated flow to tap)
Cisterns	'Enware CS Series' vandal proof right angle stop cock
Cleaners Sink	'Enware CS Series' vandal proof bib cock with aerated spout and 50mm BIB extension
Safety Shower & Eyewash	'Enware Model ECN240' freestanding hand operated shower and eye/face wash basin
Showers	'Enware CS Series' shower set with anti vandal shower head (9 l/m max. regulated flow to taps)
Toilets	'Enware' vandal proof 13mm hose cock with shroud (to one toilet only per building level)
Flush Valves (exposed model)	'Zip' 47004 or equal manual 3/6 litre dual flush valves and flush pipe with c.p. finish to all WC pans. Flush pipe is to be supported off the wall with c.p. brackets mounted between the valve

	and the pan.
Laboratory Tapware	'Broen', 'Enware LF Series' or 'Galvin Engineering' taps, spouts and gas turrets to suit user requirements with chemical resistant coating. Handles shall be to International Colour Coding except for hot water.
Kitchenette & Tea Prep Sinks	'Enware CS Series' forward bowl sink set (8 l/m regulated flow to taps)
Flow Restrictors	'Brasshards', 'Conserv' or 'Water Wizz' flow restrictors to suit water efficiency standards required by local water service provider and the most current Qld Water Commission guidelines

17.05.02 Laboratory Safety Showers

Safety showers and eyewash stations are to be provided in accordance with AS 2129 for safety showers and eyewash. . Refer to the previous Clause for details of the preferred station.

Consideration must be given to the location of the safety shower and eyewash station to ensure their use does not constitute a slip hazard for other laboratory users. They should not be located in the main exit from the laboratory.

A floor drain under the shower is to be provided to remove the bulk of the water when used. The floor is to be sloped towards the drain and in all directions around to direct water into the drain.

Eye wash stations are not to be drained onto the floor but to waste.

17.06 Soil, Waste & Vent Plumbing

17.06.01 Materials

Materials for pipework above ground shall be uPVC, HDPE, or copper subject to Building Act requirements.

17.06.02 Pipework Installation

Pipework shall be concealed where possible in accessible ducts and ceiling spaces.

The installation shall be designed to gain full benefit of the systems as set out in the current Queensland Standard Sewerage Law, Standard Water Supply Law and AS 3500.

Provide waste plumbing to laboratory equipment such as glass washers, autoclaves and ice maker units, and to drinking fountains in accordance with the equipment manufacturers' requirements.

17.06.03 Access

Access to serviceable items (I.O's, valves, etc) shall not be obstructed and be readily accessible.

17.06.04 Condensate Waste Pipework

Pipework for draining condensation water from large or multiple Air Handling Units, ice machines, cold rooms, freezers, constant temperature rooms and the like, must be insulated and vapour sealed from the unit waste point to the ground level drainage connection. Long horizontal runs of pipework shall be avoided. The use of heat traces to treat condensate lines is not permitted.

17.06.05 Installation of Waterless Urinals

The design for the installation of waterless urinals shall satisfy the requirements of AS/NZS 3500.0:2003 Part 2 to eliminate or minimise the build up of Struvite deposits in waste pipes or drains. A minimum of two fixtures generating water waste e.g. hand basins, shall be connected upstream to the same waste pipe or drain servicing waterless urinals as a means of flushing the pipes to prevent the build up of deposits.

The Hydraulics Consultant must liaise with the Architect on the layout of any toilet space with waterless urinals to achieve the above requirement.

17.07 Water Reticulation Generally

17.07.01 Water Systems

All water systems shall be designed to include back flow prevention devices to comply with the latest versions of AS 2845.3 and AS 3500.1 and other relevant Australian Standards. Refer to Clause 17.07.05 of this Section.

17.07.02 Pipe materials

Reticulation within buildings shall be in copper tube type B to AS 1432.

Mains and fittings buried in the ground shall be either:

- Class K9 concrete lined ductile cast iron in polythene wrapping
- Type B copper with 'Polylag' or 'Denso' tape wrapping
- HDPE for mains 100mm diameter or above

Buried mains less than 100mm diameter, shall be copper with 'Polylag' or 'Denso' tape wrapping. Where the integrity of the 'Polylag' is broken by joints, fittings etc, the area shall be completely wrapped in Denso tape to a minimum of 100mm each side of the break.

All potable mains within buildings shall be Type B copper. uPVC schedule 80 pipe work shall be used for deionised and distilled water only. .

Where mains pass through walls and floors they shall be sleeved and caulked.

All exposed pipework and fittings in toilets, changerooms, showers and kitchens shall be chrome plated.

17.07.03 Pipe Fittings and Jointing

Screwed fittings, barrel unions and flanged connections only shall be used for easy removal of all fittings. Compression fittings shall not be used under any circumstances.

Copper Pipe Jointing shall be silver soldered capillary fittings containing not less than 15% silver.

All junctions are to be by use of fittings, no pulled junctions will be allowed.

17.07.04 Valves

Isolation valves shall be provided on either side of any component that requires regular maintenance and servicing.

Isolation valves shall be Norcast or RMC resilient seat gate valves where service exceeds 80mm diameter. Dezincified brass Ball valves shall be used on services less than 80mm diameter. Balance valves shall be globe valves. Stat valves shall be used for hot water balance valves.

Brass stop cocks, chrome plated where exposed, can only be used to isolate sanitary fixtures.

Valves shall be tagged to identify areas served.

Valves shall not be buried in the ground and shall be located either in service ducts or easily accessible pits. Pit covers shall be compatible with 'Gatic' lifters.

All RPZ valves shall be 'Tyco' or 'Fabco'. The Contractor shall ensure that all RPZ valves installed on a project are tested and registered with the Local Authority and provide copies of the test and registration certificates to the Superintendent. The Contractor shall also ensure that the RPZ valves are tested just prior to Final Completion and that the test results are submitted to the Superintendent.

17.07.05 Back Flow Prevention

All water systems shall be designed to include back flow prevention devices as previously described in Clause 17.07.01 of this Section.

Backflow devices are to be installed in locations that permit access for servicing and testing from floor level without ladder assistance.

17.08 Cold Water Service

Buildings shall be supplied through a two-piped system from mains pressure except when deemed undesirable by GU, one for potable water and the second via an RPZD in the Valve Room for non-potable supplies.

All laboratories shall be supplied from the non-potable system except for safety showers, eyewash stations and hand wash basins. The installation shall comply with AS 3500 and other relevant Australian Standards such as AS 2243.3.

Branch line sizing and outlet pressures shall also comply with the latest versions of AS 3500 and other relevant Australian Standards.

Generally cold water shall be run in minimum 20mm NB pipe. Short branches up to 1.5m may be 15mm NB if serving only one outlet.

Dead legs in cold water pipework shall be minimised to a maximum of 1 pipe diameter in length.

The cold water service to equipment (including but not limited to laboratory glass washers, autoclaves and ice machines) shall be terminated in a ball valve the same size as the supply pipework. .

17.09 Hot Water Service

Hot water systems to be designed as continuous recirculating loop systems. Temperature reduction valves (thermostatic mixing valves and tempering valves) shall be a maximum of 6 metres from point of use.

Generally hot water services shall be run in minimum of 20mm NB pipe. Short branches up to 1.5m may be 15mm NB if serving only one outlet. Dead legs shall be a maximum length of 1 pipe diameter. .

Laboratory hot water services shall be separate from all other hot water requirements to the remainder of the building. The water supply to the hot water systems servicing the laboratories shall come from the non-potable system except for hot water to any hand wash basins in laboratories, if required, which shall be taken from the potable water system.

All hot water pipes shall be insulated with preformed sectionalised fibreglass insulation wrapped with 'Sisalation 450' or 'Bradflex/Armaflex'. Under no circumstances will 'Polylag' be permitted.

Insulation shall be installed in strict accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. In plant rooms, walk-in ducts and wherever else exposed to view, the pipework and insulation shall be metal sheathed to a height of 2700mm only with zinc annealed sheathing, edges swaged and overlapped. Wooden blocks shall be used at all supports.

The minimum insulation thickness to hot water piping shall be 25mm for pipes less than 50mm nominal bore and 38mm for pipes of 50mm and above. Hot water lines should not be encased in walls, however, where this is unavoidable, 'Bradflex/Armaflex' with maximum wall thickness and glued joints to manufacturers recommendations should be used. Joint sealing using tape will not be permitted.

In addition to areas specifically noted in the SDFs, hot water shall be provided to the following points:

- All showers
- Kitchenette and tea preparation station sinks. An additional outlet shall be provided for a dishwasher viz. 20mm diameter copper, 200litres/hour if required. These facilities shall have their own hot water system which shall not be less than 315 litre capacity where high turnover dishwashing facilities are required.
- Laboratory Glass Washers. This service shall be terminated in a ball valve the same size as the supply pipework.

Toilet Hand Basins are **not** to be provided with hot water unless specifically called for in the SDFs.

Thermostatic mixing valves (located a maximum 6 metres from point of use) are required to all showers and any other areas required by the relevant Australian Standard e.g. in Child Care Centres. Valves shall be equal to 'Grohe' and shall be located to permit easy access for servicing and testing from floor level without ladder assistance.

17.10 Hot Water Generation Systems

17.10.01 General Hot Water

Where there is a significant requirement for hot water in a project, then a centralised hot water generation system similar to that as described later herein for laboratories shall be incorporated.

Sufficient storage shall be provided to allow provision of hot water for four (4) hours when heating elements are shed by the CCMS for energy management purposes. Provide Auto/Off/Manual controls at the hydraulics switchboard for all electric hot water systems and hot water circulating pumps.

Where hot water is generated by energy sources other than Solar energy, provision shall be made in the design of the hot water storage for the future installation of solar panels and associated pumps unless advised otherwise by CLF.

17.10.02 Laboratories

Hot water for laboratories shall be centralised using a number of mains pressure Hot Water Systems in parallel with insulated flow and return lines incorporating both circulating and stand-by pumps. The hot water supply to hand washing basins, if required, shall be taken from a separate hot water unit connected to the potable water supply, and not from the general laboratory hot water generation system.

17.10.03 Hot Water Systems

Solar Hot Water Systems - Prime consideration should be given to the installation of electrically boosted solar hot water units. In all cases, the Consultant should check that the flows and temperatures available are suitable to the application. If solar hot water is not viable, the use of electric or gas systems may be adopted.

Heat Pump Systems - Hot water may be provided by single or multiple 'Quantum Titan Commercial Solar' or approved equal mains pressure hot water generation units. The location of the evaporators must be approved by CLF.

Gas Hot Water Systems - Gas fired hot water units shall be 'Rheem' or approved equal mains pressure units in single or multiple installations.

Quick Recovery or Boiling Water Units - Hot water to single isolated applications such as tea preparation stations, may be provided by the use of a local quick recovery unit such as 'Zip' or approved equal, under sink mounted units.

Overflows - Overflows to hot water units shall discharge over stainless steel safe trays under all units at sufficient height to face the overflow pipe to a drainage connection point. Units shall be mounted within the safe tray and the tray drained in accordance with the current addition of AS 3500.4.

Space Requirements - Allow for sufficient space around the unit for removal of elements and above the unit for the withdrawal of anodes.

17.11 External Hose Cocks

All external hose cocks shall be 20mm nominal, brass, mounted on a white painted 75 x 75mm hardwood post, finishing 600mm above ground and located away from the building facade. External hose cocks shall be not more than 30m apart. Final locations shall be determined in consultation with CLF.

In circumstances where hose cocks are unavoidably mounted on the face of the building, these shall be stood off the face by not less than 50mm with an aluminium bracket approved by the Superintendent, and shall discharge over an ORG or stormwater sump.

Groups of hose cocks shall be capable of being isolated by ball valves.

All external hose cocks shall be serviced by a separate water supply isolated from the general building supply via an isolation valve and backflow prevention device located in the Valve Room.

17.12 Pumps

General - Pumps shall be 'Ajax 2000 Series' or 'Southern Cross' *back-end-pull-out* type. Close coupled pumps shall not be used. All seals shall be mechanical seals. Pumps shall be mounted on a concrete inertia base complete with spring mounts.

Pumps used in campus water reticulation shall have variable speed drives.

Cold Water Booster Pumps - Dual cold water pumps shall be provided. One pump shall be capable of providing the flow and pressures required. The other pump shall act as standby. Controls shall include for automatic 24hr changeover for duty and standby pumps. Provide control switching positions for 24hr automatic pump changeover, manual switching and 'off' for both pumps. Hours-run meters shall be provided for each pump.

Pressure gauges with a nominal 75mm diameter face of the bourdon-tube type complete with an isolation ball valve shall be provided on each side of the pumps. Pumps shall be activated by a drop in system pressure. Fit a 'Binda' cock adjacent to all pressure gauges.

Loss of suction control is to be provided to all pumps.

Hot Water Pumps - Hot water circulating pumps shall be provided in hot water loops to minimise dead legs, where a central system is installed.

The hot water circulating pumps shall be installed in the return water loop. Care shall be taken to ensure that pressure in the hot water circuit is not greater than the pressure in the cold water main. Pumps shall be of the 'Grundfos' *in line* model with totally enclosed single phase motor. Pump casings shall be bronze with bronze impellers and mechanical seals. Open motors are not acceptable.

Hot water circulating pumps shall be controlled by the CCMS for hours of operation. 240V contactors shall be provided on the pump control panel for this purpose. Control via the CCMS shall be 24V a.c.

Rainwater Supply Pumps – storage tank installations supplying rainwater to buildings for toilet flushing shall be provided with pumps which have a dual feed from both the stored rainwater and the mains water make-up supply, with an automatic switch over from the primary rainwater supply to mains water in the event of pump failure or loss of electrical power. The pump shall incorporate a built-in dual check valve for backflow prevention to each supply, and be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.

The pump shall be operational only when drawing rainwater from the storage tanks, and shall not operate once the automatic switch over to mains water has occurred. It is essential that the switch over in water supply is clearly indicated by an appropriate means.

The pumps shall have 'Watermark' certification and comply with the following product approvals;

- Endurance test ATS 5200.030 50,000 Cycle
- AS/NZS 4020 – testing of products for use in contact with rainwater.
- N16113C – Tick Compliance
- Dual Check Valve fitted low hazard AS 2845

17.13 Water Meters

Water meters are required on all potable and non potable cold water supply pipelines as follows:

- Supply to building.
- Supply to Laboratories.
- Supply to commercial tenancies.
- Supply to centralised circulating hot water systems.
- Supply from building to landscape irrigation system.

Water meters shall be 'ABB Helix 4000', and shall be installed in an accessible location for easy reading such as a plant room or services pit.

Meter counters shall be capable of providing data interpretation with regard to water volume over a specified time period. Building supply meters shall be fitted with an approved wireless data logging station mounted in a secure enclosure, and shall be capable of communication with 'Redlion' interface controls.

The meter to a Campus main water supply shall be an 'ABB Aquamaster' or 'Magflow' installed in accordance with Local Water Authority requirements complete with lockable vandal proof cabinet and shielded electrical supply cable.

17.14 Rainwater Collection, Storage & Reticulation

For every new building, rainwater shall be collected from the roof and stored in a holding tank/s for reuse to flush toilets and irrigate landscaping. The collection of waste water from RO systems, fire hose reel testing and air conditioning condensate shall also be considered.

Storage tank/s shall be sized to reflect the building population with a minimum capacity of 30,000 litres available for flushing purposes. Tanks may be either 'in' or 'above' ground as appropriate to the building design. Prefabricated above ground tanks must have a 20 year 'in-use' warranty. Polythene tanks shall be 'Duraplas' or approved equa.

Tanks shall incorporate mains water make-up activated by a float valve, and each tank shall be fitted with an external 'Water Level' indicator. Where multiple tanks are installed, the mains water make-up shall be provided to the flushing tank only.

Separate irrigation tank/s shall be connected to the flushing tank via a single 50mm dia. pipe with a check valve and two ball valves, to allow water from the irrigation tank/s to automatically flow to the flushing tank when its water level has fallen to less than that in the irrigation tank/s.

Water from the flushing tank shall be reticulated through a separate pipe system, clearly marked at 1 metre min. intervals with in coloured lettering to read 'Rainwater', to all flush valves and toilet cisterns. Provide all pumps required in accordance with the requirements previously outlined in Clause 17.12 of this Section. The Contractor shall test and certify that the reticulation pipework is not cross connected to any of the other water reticulation systems in the building.

Any taps serviced with rainwater from the tanks shall be clearly labelled with a green indicator with the letters RW.

The installation of the whole system shall be to the requirements of the Local Authority.

17.15 CCMS Control & Alarm Points

Alarms - Provide alarms, grouped as one alarm for each of the following to be connected to the CCMS via a DDC control panel in the building:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Booster pump(s) alarms | - failure and low pressure. |
| Cold and Hot water circulating pumps | - failure. |

Controls - Provide the following control points to be connected to the CCMS via a DDC control panel:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Hot water heater elements | - for load shedding. |
| Hot water circulating pumps | - for load shedding |

17.16 Inspection & Testing

17.16.01 General Requirements

Contractors shall carry out all the necessary and required tests including the payment of fees, provision of labour and test equipment. All tests shall be carried out to the applicable Australian Standard, the requirements of any Act or Authority having jurisdiction or these Guidelines, whichever is the greatest.

No piping work, fixtures or equipment shall be concealed or covered by any means before they have been pressure tested, flow tested and inspected by the Superintendent. All work shall be completely installed and tested as required by this Section and the Code requirements and shall be leak tight before inspection of the particular work is requested. Tests shall be repeated to the satisfaction of the authorities having jurisdiction.

Pressurised pipe work shall be hydrostatic tested for 60 minutes at pressure of 1.5 times the maximum operating pressure of the pipe work. Gravity flow drainage lines shall be hydrostatically tested at maximum hydrostatic pressure for a minimum 60 minutes.

All defects shall be remedied immediately and the tests reapplied to the satisfaction of the Superintendent and the Authorities.

At least 72 hours' notice shall be given prior to the carrying out of tests. Where construction vehicles or similar equipment is used on site, allowance shall be made for retesting pipelines under concrete slabs on ground immediately prior to placing membrane and reinforcing steel.

Inspections of all under slab pipework shall be carried out by the Local Authority, the Hydraulics Consultant or the Superintendent before backfilling of trenches.

17.16.02 Testing Pressures

Water supply pipelines shall be tested at 2.1 MPa for twelve (12) hours and generally kept charged thereafter.

17.17 Sewerage Pump Stations

Materials of construction shall be concrete (epoxy coated) or fibre re-enforced plastic (FRP).

Pumps shall be KSB, Grundfos or approved equivalent grinder pumps.

Pump guide rails, lifting chains and shackles etc shall be 316 grade stainless steel rated to 150% of the pump weight.

Pump stations shall be marked with confined space entry by permit only signs.

Valving for pumps shall be installed in valvebox to permit access to valves without the requirement to enter the pump station.

18.00 Mechanical Services

The requirements of this Section are generally Mandatory (Refer to Section 1.00)

18.01 Air conditioning & Ventilation

18.01.01 Generally

The following outlines GU's minimum requirements for air-conditioning and ventilation. Switchboards shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements outlined in **Clause 20.08** of **Section 20.00 Electrical Services**.

Wherever possible, small air conditioning systems incorporating small air-handling shall be utilised. These units shall be supplied with chilled water from existing or new campus central chiller water plant.

Areas such as lecture theatres, tutorial rooms, laboratories shall have dedicated individual air conditioning units.

All air-handling systems shall have adequate fresh air drawn from outside the building via ductwork at locations well away from cooling towers discharges, fume exhausts or traffic.

Direct-expansion (DX) refrigeration systems shall be used only where it can be demonstrated that required conditions cannot be achieved by use of chilled water or the area is of a critical nature e.g. computer, data or communication rooms.

The use of direct expansion, window mounted or through the wall room air-conditioners (RACs) is strictly prohibited.

Should it be found necessary to deviate from the requirements outlined within, written permission from the Superintendent must be sought. Departure from these requirements without prior approval shall be rectified by the consultant/contractor at no expense to Griffith University.

Equipment requiring regular service and maintenance shall not be mounted in ceiling spaces. Fan coil units shall be mounted below the ceiling while air handling units shall be floor mounted in dedicated plant rooms or cupboards of adequate size to allow servicing of all components. Ventilation fans shall be mounted in plantrooms wherever possible, rather than above roofs or in ceiling spaces.

Air-conditioning systems shall be designed to meet the requirements of AS 1668 Parts 1 and 2 and AS 3666 as well as any other applicable Standard, Regulation or Act including but not limited to AS 1851.

Humidity control will not be provided unless specifically called for or where special circumstances dictate. Where special conditions are required these will be nominated by the user and agreed by the Superintendent's representative.

For the design of general air conditioning systems including constant air volume (CAV) and variable air volume (VAV) systems for office and administration areas, the minimum air change rate shall be over six (6) air change/hour at the design load. The only exception is for variable air volume systems operating at partial load the air change rate could be lower than six (6).

Plant rooms shall be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation to achieve a minimum of five (5) air changes per minute. Fresh air intake and exhaust grilles shall be located so as to provide effective air flow through the space and to remove heat from equipment and switchboards installed in the plant room. There shall be a Water Supply within each A/C Plant Room. A Solenoid that is fed by a Timer shall be fitted and a line shall be fed to each drain that is connected to Sewer.

All ductwork, AHUs, filters, fans and the like retained when undertaking refurbishment works, shall be cleaned to remove accumulated dust and mould and treated to prevent mould regrowth.

Refer to **Section 17.00 Hydraulic Services** for insulation treatment of air conditioning condensate pipework.

Whenever there is any new construction, refurbishment or modification work for the whole or part of a building or a chiller plant which involve changes on the existing chilled water piping schematic such as changes on pipe sizes, pipe routing, AHUs or FCUs connected, addition or deletion of chillers, pumps etc., the mechanical consultant engaged for the project shall be responsible for updating the complete piping

schematic drawing for the whole system. The BMS contractor shall also revise and update the BMS control graphics and diagrams accordingly.

18.01.02 Specific Requirements

Wet Area Ventilation – Generally, GU requires ‘maze’ style entrances to male and female toilets, shower rooms and change areas. In addition to the ventilation requirements nominated in AS1668 part2, the design must ensure the containment of odours and steam when designing the mechanical systems.

Mixed Mode Ventilation – When designing mechanical services for new buildings or major refurbishments, the feasibility of combining natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation and air conditioning shall be investigated.

Where possible mechanical ventilation systems and air conditioning shall compliment natural ventilation. A changeover system suitable for the application shall be included via the TAC central control and monitoring system.

Data Rooms – Data rooms with a floor area equal to or greater than 4m² shall be air-conditioned via a cool only wall mounted inverter style split DX system. The air conditioning system shall run continuously and automatically restart upon power failure. Data rooms less than 4m² shall be ventilated with an extraction fan, drawing air from an adjacent air-conditioned space. In refurbishment projects, if a data room is already on a chilled water system, then consideration shall be given to maintaining that system and adding a DX system as a back-up.

Photocopy / Print Rooms – Photocopy and print room shall be air-conditioned. Supply and exhaust ventilation rated shall be in accordance with AS1668.2.

Laboratory Space – Any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for scientific or technical work which may be hazardous, including research, quality control, testing, teaching, preparation, analysis, support areas etc must comply with the Building Code of Australia, AS 2982, AS 2243 Parts 1-10 inclusive, AS 1940, AS 4332, AS 2430, AS/NZ 2982.1 and referenced and related documents including the Workplace Health and Safety Act and regulations.

Where laboratory space is not designated PC2, provisions shall be built in which allow the upgrade to Physical Containment Level 2 (PC2) standards as defined in AS 2243-3. Provisions shall include, but not be limited to, ductwork for extraction systems, discharge stacks, plant room space, electrical capacity, plumbing and drainage and other building related items. Design of laboratory space shall also be mindful of this requirement.

For Physical Containment (PC) laboratory spaces, the design consultant shall provide an air flow schematic drawing detailing the method of achieving a negative differential air pressure in the laboratory relative to the spaces outside the boundary of the PC space. It may be necessary to achieve an air pressure differential between adjoining rooms and air locks. The method of achieving the pressure differential for various spaces must be discussed with and approved by the CLF mechanical Engineer and the space User. In some instances it may be necessary to install specific exhaust systems to achieve a negative air pressure in the laboratory. This exhaust system shall be controlled by the CCMS and linked to pressure sensors mounted on each side of any door in the laboratory perimeter walls. The exhaust and air conditioning systems shall be linked via the BMS so that should the negative pressure within the laboratory spaces fail, then the air conditioning will shut down and an alarm will be generated. On completion of the project and during the commissioning of the facility, an air pressure differential test shall be carried out to confirm the design and compliance with physical containment requirements.

UVC System for Kitchen Hoods – All kitchen exhaust hoods shall be installed with a water wash system combined with a UVC system similar to the ‘Capture-ray’ technology manufactured by Halton. The UV lights shall be capable of easily maintenance and replacement. Alternative similar technology with equal and proven performance will be acceptable subject to the approval of the CLF Mechanical Engineer.

18.01.03 Design Conditions & Performance Standards

Careful consideration must be given to the design conditions for various areas. The following design assumptions may be made:

External Design Conditions – Summer

General Teaching, Research and Office Areas

- Logan Campus 33.1°C DB / 24.8°C WB
- All other campuses 31.9°C DB / 24.9°C WB

Critical Areas (Computer Facilities, Critical Research Areas etc.)

- All campuses 33.5°C DB / 26.0°C WB

External Design Conditions – Winter

General Teaching, Research and Office Areas

- Logan Campus 7.5°C DB
- All other campuses 9.3°C DB

Critical Areas (Critical Research Areas etc)

- All campuses 6.0°C

Hours of Operation – Normal hours of operation for teaching areas are between 8.00 am and 10.00 pm Monday to Friday and office areas are 8.00 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday. Research Facilities, Computer Laboratories and Communication Rooms may require twenty-four operation.

Population Densities – Population densities can be taken to be approximately equal to those shown below:

General Office	10.0 m ² /person
Interview Rooms	5.0m ² /person
Library Reading Rooms	2.5m ² /person
Laboratory – Undergraduate (1 st year)	3.7 m ² /person
Laboratory – Undergraduate (other years)	4.7 m ² /person
Laboratory – Postgraduate	12 m ² /person
Seminar Rooms	1.8 m ² /person
Lecture Theatres	1.1 m ² /person

Internal Design Conditions, Summer – The following design conditions shall apply unless specifically nominated otherwise;

Teaching Areas, Office Areas etc.	23.5°C DB +/- 1°C
	55% RH nominal
Laboratories	22.5°C DB +/- 1°C
	65% RH maximum

Internal Design Conditions, Winter – The following design conditions shall apply unless specifically nominated otherwise;

All areas	21.0°C +/- 1°C
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Chilled Water Temperatures – For design purposes the following chilled temperatures may be assumed:

Supply Water Temperature	7°C
Return Water Temperature	13°C

Noise Levels

Room Type	L _{Aeg}	L _{A01}
Faculty Offices and all other individual offices	37 dBA	45 dBA
Administrative/clerical office (open space), post graduate student areas	37 dBA	50 dBA
Counselling office	37 dBA	45 dBA
Teaching Room	37 dBA	45 dBA
Lecture Theatre	32 dBA	40 dBA
Library	40 dBA	50 dBA
Video-conferencing Room	32 dBA	40 dBA
Corridors, Lobbies	45 dBA	55 dBA

18.01.04 Vibration control

The system shall be designed to eliminate the transmission of noise and vibration from air-conditioning and mechanical equipment to the space and the building structure. Sound attenuators and/or insulated ductwork shall be installed where necessary to eliminate the transmission of fan noise.

Where reciprocating or rotating equipment is installed, it shall be isolated from the structure by vibration isolators.

The Consultants and/or Contractors shall replace any equipment or system found to exceed the nominated noise levels at no cost to the University.

18.01.05 Equipment, Warranties & Maintenance

Major mechanical plant (e.g. Chillers, pumps, fans, air handling units, fume cupboards, filters, fan coil units, DX Units, DDC equipment, Variable Speed Drives, Fume Cupboards, Exhaust Hoods, Compressors, Vacuum Units, Cold rooms, Constant temperature Rooms, etc.) shall be provided with full manufacturer's warranty for a period of two (2) years from practical completion.

Maintenance and servicing of the Mechanical Services installation shall be carried out by the Contractor for a period of twelve (12) months after Practical Completion.

18.01.06 Piping, Valves & Fittings

All pipework internally within a building shall be of Type B Copper except condensate drains, which shall be class 12 PVC. Where fixing brackets or clips to copper pipework are of a dissimilar metal, they shall be effectively isolated from the pipework with plastic tape or similar material to prevent corrosion. Paint finishes are not acceptable as an isolating medium.

Internal pipework shall be installed in service ducts, risers or ceiling spaces to the approval of the Superintendent. Pipework shall be easily accessible for maintenance or modifications.

All the return chilled water pipes at the Chiller Plant shall be installed in such a way that allows for complete mixing of all return water before passing the Chiller staging sensor.

Pipework immediately prior to the inlet of any water meter, energy meter or any measuring device installed on the pipework, shall be in a straight length of not less than ten (10) times the pipe diameter.

Valves shall be of approved manufacture to conform to AS MP52 and shall be in easily accessible positions. Provide ceiling markers to easily identify the location of equipment above ceilings.

Valves and fittings laid in-ground shall be flanged and located in drained concrete service pits and shall have 316 stainless steel bolts and washers. Transition from one material to another should be made adjacent to the buildings in a concrete services pit.

Ball or resilient seat valves shall be used throughout except where throttling is required in which case 'Tour and Anderson' Stat and 'Stad' or approved equal valves shall be specified. Valves shall be butterfly lever action up to 150-mm DIA and geared action 150-mm DIA and above.

Chilled water control valves shall be rated to resist the system pressure when shut and offer satisfactory authority of the system pressures at that point. All valves shall be labelled for their service and function using engraved discs to the approval of the Superintendent. Valves shall be scheduled and detailed in the maintenance manuals.

All valves shall have extended shafts to accommodate complete insulation of the pipework.

Incoming mains and main distribution pipes shall be installed of a size adequate to permit connection of future buildings or any expansion. The requirements are to be discussed with the Superintendent and generally follow the site master plan.

Pipes that pass through floors or walls shall have sleeves filled with appropriate insulation or fire rated material to suit the application.

Provide suitably sized pipework risers within the building to service every building level. Provide dirt legs and drains at the bottom of each riser, fitted with hose cocks. Pipework risers shall incorporate dedicated isolating valves at every building level take-off and at all other significant sub branch pipework runs. It shall be possible to isolate each building level and sub branch without disrupting the chilled water service to other levels and sub-branches. Provide drains at the lowest points in the chilled water system on each

building level. Automatic air bleeds complete with an isolation valve and drain to nearest waste pipe, shall only be installed at the highest point of the chilled water reticulation system such as the top of vertical risers via a T junction and a short riser extension, and **not** on horizontal pipe runs.

Chilled water campus reticulation pipework between buildings etc, shall be buried in the ground and shall be 'Blue Brute' or 'HDPE'. Thrust blocks must be installed at all junctions and changes in direction. Where future buildings are planned, provide valved take-offs for future connections located in services pits located adjacent future building sites. Pipework shall be sized to accommodate future building as indicated on the campus Master Plan.

All screwed valves and fittings shall have unions for easy removal without cutting the pipework.

'Binda' cocks shall be fitted to all at all air-handling units, fan coil units, pumps etc and shall extend a minimum of 15mm beyond the outside surface of the insulation. 'Binda' cocks shall be located next to all DDC sensors for calibration and test purposes.

On completion, all pipework shall be chemically cleaned, flushed and drained. The Contractor shall allow sufficient chemicals to be provided to dose the chilled water system through the dosing tank. Chemicals shall be those used by the University.

18.01.07 Ductwork & Registers

Main riser ducts shall be capable of handling an increase of 15% in air quantity. Fans and motors should be selected with this in mind.

Ductwork, solid and flexible, shall be constructed and installed in accordance with AS 5254. Flexible ductwork shall be supported by packaging straps, buckles and mesh saddles not less than 300mm long, to suit the duct diameter. Provide locking quadrants to all adjustable dampers including spigot and butterfly dampers.

Supply air ductwork immediately prior to the inlet of a VAV box shall be in a straight length of not less than ten (10) times the width of the duct.

Insulation to air conditioning ductwork shall be applied to the external, **not** the internal surfaces of the duct to minimise the growth of mould and collection of dust. Internal insulation of ductwork shall only be installed with the prior approval of the Superintendent. If internal insulation is approved, then easily accessible access panels shall be provided in the ductwork for cleaning and inspection. Any internal insulation shall be faced with perforated galvanised steel sheet for ease of cleaning and to ensure that the insulation does not separate from the duct wall over time.

Where ductwork is exposed to view in occupied spaces, all ductwork whether insulated, or uninsulated, shall be spiral wound circular or oval duct. Where ductwork is exposed to weather, it shall be profiled to shed water. Ductwork exposed above roofline excluding fume exhausts shall be constructed from 'Colorbond' sheet steel to match the roof colour. External ducts shall be graded to prevent ponding and all joints shall be sealed with an approved sealant.

Joints in exposed ductwork shall be pocket and tail joints or similar to provide a smooth neat appearance.

Longitudinal joints shall be of the Pittsburgh type with a smooth interior finish. Standing seams shall not be permitted.

All duct joints shall be secured by using self-tapping screws or blind head pop rivets and sealed airtight with '3M EC800' duct sealer

Duct supports shall not be used to support piping, ceiling and any other loads additional to the ductwork.

Provide duct access panels in the risers at each floor and in each branch or sub-branch for cleaning purposes. Duct access panels shall be not more than 10 metres apart. Duct access panels minimum size 300 x 200mm shall be 'Bullock' brand and the location of access panels above ceilings shall be coordinated with the ceiling grid, light fittings and equipment layout. Where these access panels are visible they shall be fitted with 'Larkspur' catches.

Ceiling registers shall be of the square louvers-faced type of 'Bradford', Holyoake', 'Dragon' or other approved manufacture with removable cores. The interior of ductwork behind registers shall be painted black.

Wall registers shall be of the adjustable blade type with the front set of blades horizontal. Maximum blade spacing shall be 20mm.

All exhaust and return air grilles shall be square or rectangular one-way Louvre faced type grilles similar in appearance to the general ceiling registers, and with removable cores.

Ductwork penetrations to walls and floors shall be packed with an approved insulation (fire rated if required) and shall be flanged on both sides of the penetrations. Flexible ducts shall be sleeved where they penetrate full height walls.

Fan coil units fresh air intakes to be fitted with CAR (Control Air Regulators) when supplied from a mechanical outside air system.

Outside air intakes shall be provided with easily removable media filters to pre-filter the air before it enters the unit(s). Outside air grilles shall be anodised aluminium, minimum 20 microns, to match the exterior colour scheme of the building (no 'Colorbond'). Provide removable vermin mesh behind all external louvers.

To eliminate condensation on ductwork which can potentially cause water damage to ceilings, light fittings, electronic equipment etc, the following must be considered;

- All return, discharge and exhaust ductwork including all applications for air conditioning, fume cupboard extraction, laboratory pressurisation systems, vacuum systems, dangerous goods cabinet discharge etc. which are subject to an internal air temperature lower than the surrounding air temperature, may be subject to the formation of condensation on its external surfaces.
- The forming of condensation on external duct surfaces will be more prevalent when the ducts pass through plant rooms, service risers, ceiling voids and any enclosed spaces which will contain stagnant untreated ambient air.
- Ceiling voids shall not be assumed to have the same controlled indoor conditions as exist in the air conditioned spaces over which they occur.
- External insulation shall be provided around ductwork wherever there is a chance that condensation may form including but not limited to the situations previous mentioned.

18.01.08 Insulation to Pipework

Insulation to chilled water pipework shall be 'Koolfoam Ultra' or approved equal sectional, preformed grey EPS insulation complying with AS1366 Part 3. Insulation shall be factory faced with 'Sisalation 450' (extra heavy duty grade) aluminium foil insulation. Insulation sections shall be adhered to the pipes and sealed at ends with 'Denso Vapourseal Primer' or approved equal non setting gel sealant applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions in sufficient thickness to eliminate all air voids. All joints in the length and at the ends of sections shall be further sealed using 50mm reinforced aluminium foil self adhesive tape. Cut, trim and seal insulation around all bends, junctions and the like in a workmanlike manner.

The thickness of the insulation shall generally be as follows;

- 25mm thick for pipe up to 25mm dia.
- 40mm thick for pipe 32mm and 40mm dia.
- 50mm thick for pipe 50mm dia. or larger

If the ceiling space in existing buildings is restricted, it may not be possible to comply with the foregoing specification for insulation material thicknesses. In situations where this occurs, any change to thicknesses must be approved by the GU Mechanical Engineer and the Superintendent.

All spacer blocks at hangers and supports shall be inorganic closed cell high density polyurethane insulating blocks. Wood blocks are prohibited.

Insulated pipework exposed externally shall be fully sheathed in 'Colourbond' steel. Insulated pipework in plant rooms and walk-in risers and ducts shall be metal sheathed with .5mm zinc annealed to a minimum height of 2700mm. Edges shall be swaged and overlapped 50mm. Metal straps shall be used at 500 max centres. Any penetrations of the metal sheathing shall be effectively sealed to ensure that the vapour barrier is maintained and rusting prevented.

Condensate drains shall be continuously insulated with approved elastomeric closed cell insulation, minimum 9mm wall thickness equivalent to 'Armaflex'. All joints shall be glued with approved adhesive in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation.

To eliminate the problem of condensation on chilled water pipework installed internally to buildings which causes water damage to ceilings, light fittings, electronic equipment and the like, the following shall be considered when designing and installing pipework and insulation;

- Weak points inherently exist in the insulation to chilled water pipework such as at the valves, 'binda' points, special joints, elbows etc.
- These weak points may exist not as a result of poor workmanship, but for other reasons such as the need to access these fittings for system monitoring or maintenance from time to time, and constricted ceiling space making installation difficult.
- Design and installation of the pipework must identify and seek to strategically locate these potential weak points to provide easy accessibility for both installation and servicing.
- Drip trays with gravity drainage shall be provided under all weak points to eliminate the potential for damage as previously described.
- Both drip trays and drainage pipes shall be provided with adequate fall gradients to ensure that cold condensate water does not lie in the tray or drain pipe and become an additional condensation source. Insulate trays and drain pipes if limited falls only are achievable.

18.01.09 Plant & Equipment

Pumps – Pumps shall be *Back-End-Pull-Out* type wherever possible, 'Ajax 2000 Series' or 'Southern Cross'. Impellers shall be bronze, casings gunmetal and shafts etc stainless steel. Chilled water pump selection shall be based on their suitability to the duty. The pump casing and electric motor shall be sized to accommodate an impellor two standard sizes larger than selected. Stainless steel drip trays are to be mounted on concrete inertia bases complete with spring mounts.

In all cases, dual pumps shall be provided complete with variable speed drives (VSD) for balancing or controlling purposes. Each secondary/tertiary chilled water pump shall be sized to accommodate 65% of the required design water flow. Where more that one (1) chiller/pump combination is utilised together, a single primary chilled water pump and VSD is acceptable.

Motors – Motors shall be totally enclosed fan cooled and normally be limited to 1450 rpm maximum. Motors shall have an IP56 rating. Belts, pulleys and couplings shall be protected by the use of easily removable and replaceable guards. Motors rated at more that 10kW shall be provided with a lifting eye. All motors rated at 5.5kw and above shall be of the Premium Efficiency type ('TECO Max-E2' or equivalent).

Hot Water Heating Coils – Heating of air shall be by means of hot water coils fitted to Air Handling Units (AHU) or air Pre Conditioners located generally in plant rooms. Hot water shall be generated by heat pumps and circulated by an in-line pump with a controlled variable speed drive that varies the rate of circulation of the water through the coils depending on the amount of heat required.

Heat pumps for air heating shall be Quantum Titan or approved equal commercial range units located centrally in a separate plant room with cold air discharge to the outside of the building. If three or more units are required they shall be manifolded together to achieve an equal flow output.

Electric Heater Banks - The use of electric heater banks shall only be considered if there is no alternative and is to be approved by CLF. Heater banks shall be located generally in plant rooms and shall be clearly identified using 'Safetyman' labels. Heater banks shall be of a physical size that gives maximum coverage to allow for effective heat transfer and to ensure that no air bypasses the heater bank. The HPT for duct heaters shall be generally positioned 250mm downstream from the heater bank. Heaters on fan coil units shall be of the low surface temperature type and sized to fit the full extent of the air outlet. Heater banks shall be fully balanced over all three phases. HPTs shall be 'Penn A25' type only, and shall be mounted in an easily accessible place no closer to the heaters than 200mm in horizontal ducts and 300mm in vertical ducts. 'Klixon' brand thermostats are not acceptable. There shall be a switch capable of acting as a 'lock-out' device located immediately adjacent to the heater bank to isolate all power feeding those heaters. Isolating the control circuit only is not acceptable.

Filters – The following is a guide to the type of filters to be specified:

Filters	Details
Built-up air-handling units	'Pyracube' or 'Four Peak'
Unitary fan coil units	'Email SP' series panel filter
Grease filters	'Email' Type GW

Dry media filters serving air-handling plant shall be of the disposable type and comply with the requirements of AS 1668 Part 2 for Dust No.1 efficiencies. Panel filters serving fan coil units shall be washable.

Fresh air intakes shall include accessible pre-filters.

Filter banks shall be provided with manometers. The manometers shall be mounted in an easily accessible and visible location and shall be 'Dwyer Magnahelic' or equal. The initial and final pressure drop reading shall be clearly marked adjacent the gauge on a fixed label of approved type.

Before starting any air handling system, install the correct filters in their frames together with a rough filter across the face. Upon completion of commission, the rough filter shall be removed and the manometers calibrated to show clean filter pressure setting. Filters shall be replaced at the end of the defect liability period.

Chiller Plant Rooms

Where there is a dedicated Plantroom for Chillers and where there is the potential for Refrigeration Gas to accumulate beyond an acceptable amount then the following shall be installed

- Gas Detection shall be by an Infrared Type Detector
- The Alarm shall be connected to the University BMS Dial Out System
- Must have a Red Strobe Light and a Sign saying " Gas Alarm " inside the room in a place where it will be seen
- Must have a Red Strobe Light and a Sign saying " Gas Alarm " outside the room and above each Entry point
- Must have a Green LED Light constantly illuminated and a Sign saying " Safe to Enter " outside the room and above each entry point
- Both the Constantly Illuminated Green Light and the Red Strobe Alarm Light be interconnected but only one Light is to be illuminated at a time and **MUST** be fed from the same Power Source

Chiller Sets – Chillers of 'York', 'Trane' or approved manufacture. Chiller Sets when installed on site shall be complete with a communications port for connection to the BMS, and shall conform to an open standard protocol e.g. Backnet (preferred), Lon, Modbus etc. Additional chillers shall be compatible with existing equipment. All chiller units shall be raised above plant room/enclosure floor slabs on corrosion protected supports to allow easy removal of leaf litter and the like which may accumulate under the unit. All chillers installed in a corrosive environment shall have enhanced corrosion protection to painted and galvanised surfaces, and the condenser coil fins to air cooled units shall be protect with a factory applied treatment to the approval of CLF.

Cooling Towers – cooling Towers shall be stainless steel or fibre glass. Towers shall comply with all relevant codes, standards, acts and regulations. Particular care is to be taken with respect to the possibility of introducing Legionnaire's Disease as a result of tower placement. Particular care shall also be taken to ensure that statutory requirements relating to noise levels are met. Cooling Tower fan motors shall be provided with variable speed drives for controlling purposes.

Water treatment systems of the highest quality are required. The details shall be agreed with the superintendents' representative in advance.

Air Cooled Condensers – Air Cooled Condensers shall be of approved manufacture and should preferably be of the vertical airflow type. Where multiple compressors are installed, each compressor shall be capable of being individually isolated of maintenance and for fault.

Belts and Pulleys – All belt driven equipment shall have a minimum of two vee belts. All equipment pulleys shall be equivalent to 'Taperlock'. Pulleys shall be arranged to allow future adjustment in either direction at commissioning. Pulley systems, which are at the extreme of adjustment, will be rejected.

Unitary Fan Coil Units – Unitary Fan Coil Units shall be 'Sinko' brand (or similar approved by CLF), either floor mounted or suspended below the false ceiling. Units provided with wall mounted fan speed control e.g. Faculty Offices, could be selected at high speed. Units serving all other spaces shall be selected at medium speed. Please note, the final unit selection may be dictated by its heating capacity.

Air Handling Units – Air handling units shall be of 'Fan Coil Industries', 'Colair', 'Air Design' or 'Walker' manufacture, designed for easy, safe access to all internal components. Access panels shall have at least two (2) D handles and be locked with spring loaded 'Larkspur' catches. Access panels larger than 600 x 600.

New AHU's shall be fitted with a Traffolyte Label containing the following information –

Date ___/___/___
AHU # . #
Design Water Flow ### l/s
Actual Water Flow ### l/s
Design Air Flow ### l/s
Actual Air Flow ### l/s
Air Pressure Drop across the Coils ## Pa

The use of screw fixings in the manufacture of the units is not acceptable.

Any internal insulation subject to damage shall be protected by the use of perforated metal or other means. Drip trays shall be stainless steel, formed to provide a sump and shall be adequately drained. Drip trays, which hold water, will be rejected and replaced by the Contractor. Drains shall be trapped and treated as Trade Waste, run to the Sewer system by means of a tundish. Traps shall be easily removable by means of pressure barrel unions. The face velocity at the cooling coil shall not exceed 2.3 m/s.

Equipment Location – All equipment shall be located in easily accessible adequately sized plant rooms unless otherwise approved by CLF. Clearances around the mechanical switchboards shall meet the requirements of AS 3000.

All chillers shall be provided with at least 2 High Level Interface (HLI) connections at the chiller local panel. One HLI shall be of Modbus connection and will be used for connection to Griffith data Historian Modbus RTU for data monitoring only. The other shall be of Bacnet connection and will be connected to the BMS system for all control and monitoring functions. All connection works outside the chiller local panel will be done by others not by the chiller supplier.

18.01.10 Air-Conditioning Electrical System

Switchboards and Motor Control Centres shall normally be of type-tested construction with IP rating approved by the superintendent prior to tendering. Switchboards shall be electrical orange (X15 to AS 2700) externally and white internally.

All components shall be located on the rear panel in orderly manner. No components are to be mounted on the sides or base of the switchboard and they shall be mounted not less than 300mm above the floor.

Permanent, clearly legible traffolyte labels screw fixed to all internal and external controls.

Fire Alarm Relays shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of AS 1668 and AS 1670 as applicable.

Provide spare space and capacity in all switchboards, sub-boards and control panels to allow for future expansion. This spare capacity also applies to the switchboard sub-mains etc. The amount of spare capacity shall suit the situation and be agreed upon and approved by the Superintendent prior to manufacture, but in no instance shall be less than 10%.

A Polyphase kilowatt-hour meter complete with pulsed output to the CCMS shall be provided to the air-conditioning section on the main electrical switchboard. This meter shall be suitably labelled and grouped with all other meters. Refer to [Section 20.00 Clause 20.08](#) for further details of meter installation.

All cables shall be run on cable trays, ladders, catenary wire etc and terminated in terminal strips. All cables entering switchboards shall enter the switchboards through a gland nut and be terminated on a terminal block, labelled as to its origin and numbered. All active, neutral, earth and control wiring shall be number ferruled both in the switchboard and at field terminations corresponding to circuit breaker numbers. Wrap around tape numbering systems are not acceptable to the Superintendent. Multi-joining of cables prior to termination on bars is not acceptable. Neutral and earth bars shall have the same number of terminations as circuit breaker positions and shall include two grub screws per terminal. All cabling shall comply with the requirements of [Section 20.00 Electrical Services](#).

The MSSB shall include 'Auto/Off/Manual' switches for each piece of equipment served except for VAV boxes which will have a common heater 'Auto/Off/Manual' switch (refer to GU Standard Drawing No. GSD-600). For all VAV heater banks, a HPT fault indicator light for each VAV unit shall also be provided on the MSSB fascia.

Approved electrical and control drawings shall be prepared and supplied with the switchboard by the Date of Practical Completion.

Provide a GPO in all switchboards and a fluorescent lamp in each switchboard cupboard greater than 2m² in face area.

All mechanical switchboards shall have a lamp test facility incorporated into the control system via relays and not diodes.

All mechanical boards with DDC control shall have the low voltage and DDC controls mounted on the right-hand side of the board while the 240V/415V equipment shall be mounted on the left-hand side. Separate DDC boards will only be accepted where approved. All boards shall be adequately vented to remove heat and locked via an 'L&F 92268' key. A triple RJ45 socket shall be installed within the DDC board in a location that is determined by the controls system installer to enable the board to be connected to the GU network.

DDC cables shall be screened and not run adjacent to any 240V electrical cables. Separate ducting shall be provided within the switchboard to separate DDC and power cables.

The following equipment shall be used in the Air-Conditioning control System;

All Relays	RELECO 11 Pin, Circular Base
All Timers	RELECO 11 Pin, Circular Base
Contractors	'Sprecher and Schuh' or other approved equal
Control Switchers	'Kraus and Naimer CG4' (not lockable)
Indicator Lamps	L.E.D. Multi array type
Circuit Breakers	'Merlin Gerrin' or 'Clipsal 4 series Power Range'

The electrical supply to mechanical sub-boards must be taken from the main mechanical switchboard or the mechanical services section of the building MSB. Under no circumstances shall the electrical supply be taken from the buildings general light and power distribution boards.

All Electrical & Mechanical services inside the ceiling void which will generate heat such as recessed light fittings, transformers etc. shall not be covered by any thermal insulation or the likes which will impede the heat rejection. For small transformers, it is suggested to hang them up by independent support wires.

18.01.11 Identification of Equipment

All items of equipment, both in plant rooms and in the field, shall be suitably identified with traffolyte labels of an approved size and type. All mechanical and control items shall be similarly labelled to indicate their function.

Provide ceiling markers to locate services and equipment above ceilings. All valves within the chilled water system shall be tagged and scheduled in the maintenance manuals for future reference.

Number mechanical equipment according to the room number or area which it serves.

18.01.12 Identification of Pipework & Ductwork

All pipes and ductwork shall be identified in accordance with AS 1345 – Identification of the contents of Piping, Conduits and Ducts, and AS 1318 – SAA industrial Safety Colour Code and AS 2700 – Colour Standards for General Purposes. Extra labelling shall be provided if requested by the Superintendent for clear identification of any pipework or ductwork.

The ground colour shall be applied to a length of not less than 300mm where the ground colour shall be used in conjunction with adhesive levels for identification. The location of identification marking shall be at intervals of not more than 3m and adjacent to branches, junctions, valves, both sided of walls and control points. Such marking shall be placed so that they are easily seen from all approaches.

Safety colours where applied shall be over a length on not less than 75mm at locations and intervals as nominated for ground colours

Ground colours used in conjunction with safety colours shall be applied to each side of the safety colour.

'Safetyman' adhesive labels are an acceptable method for identification of pipework. Flow direction arrows shall be provided to all pipework and the Flow and Return-pipes shall be identified with labels, which say 'Chilled Water Flow' and 'Chilled Water Return' as appropriate.

18.01.13 Future Expansion & Construction

Proper consideration must be given to the design of mechanical services which initially will not be fully utilised or which form part of a Master Plan. Design issues to be considered shall include but not be limited to chilled water supply, size of plant rooms, provision and/or size of service ducts and risers, capacity of equipment, electrical supplies etc. These requirements shall be discussed with CLF.

18.01.14 Air-Conditioning Controls

DDC systems shall be adopted. Other control systems shall not be used without the approval of CLF.

All AHUs and FCUs which do not have a requirement for a Constant Temperature Set Point, shall have an Effective Set Points calculated by combining the sum of the Base Set Point +/- Global Offset +/- Local Offset + 5^o C for cooling and – 5^o C for heating. Should a Global Offset be applied due to a rise or fall in ambient temperature, then this must not alter the heating or cooling Effective Set Points.

Air-handling units serving individual areas such as lecture theatres, Testing laboratories, computer services, seminar, tutorial and meeting rooms, shall be controlled by Movement Detector operated switching with adjustable time delay of at least 30 minutes to some areas. The detector shall be specially designed for energy management purposes and be approved by CLF. More than one sensor may be required to cover the entire area. Where movement detectors are used, the sensor only will be installed in the space and the switching relays located in plant rooms. Over-riding time control shall be provided by means of the Central Control and Monitoring System (CCMS).

Air handling units serving diverse areas or general offices shall be fully automatic in operation and shall be provided with time switch controls. Time programming shall be provided through the CCMS.

After hours push buttons shall be provided where required.

VAV controllers to individual areas within like spaces shall not be used without the specific approval of the Associate Director, Capital Works CLF. If approved, the air handling fan shall have a variable speed drive controlled by a duct pressure sensor providing feedback on the drive speed.

Refrigeration plant shall be fully automatic and shall normally respond to a call for cooling from any air-handling unit.

Local exhaust fans (other than toilet exhaust) all be provided with local manual controls.

Provision shall be made on all controls and sensors for connection to a CCMS in accordance with *Appendix A* to this Section.

Control and monitoring systems for air-conditioning plant shall be determined in consultation with staff of CLF prior to finalisation of specification. Refer to *Appendix A* for the minimum requirements.

Chilled water pump controls shall incorporate pressure switches on the suction and discharge sides of the pump wired in series with the control to the chiller contractor to act as an interlock.

Dual secondary/tertiary chilled water pumps shall be fitted complete with variable speed drives with the control such that both pumps will ramp up to maintain the required flow. When the flow decreases below 65% the lag pump will shut down and the lead pump will speed up to maintain the flow. In either case the pump shall be controlled by a differential pressure switch located two-thirds along the Index run of the respective chilled water system.

18.01.15 Central Control & Monitoring System (CCMS)

All new buildings and refurbishment or alteration of existing buildings, shall include for full connection to the GU existing CCMS system with exposure of points as directed via BacNet to the GU IP network. The existing CCMS system is a combination of Schneider Electric (formerly T.A.C. Pacific Pty Ltd) 'INet', 'Vista' and 'StructureWare' systems. All new buildings shall use 'StructureWare', or approved equal, as outlined later herein.

When refurbishment or upgrade works are undertaken within an existing building, the existing CCMS system shall be extended or modified accordingly subject to the approval of CLF, unless the extent of work justifies the conversion of the whole building to the current preferred 'StructureWare' system. Older buildings and certain campuses are controlled using the 'T.A.C. INet' system, however no new 'INet' system or equipment is to be installed.

For new buildings, where the system is independent of any existing installation, then an alternative system of approved manufacture, with equivalent technical performance to the Schneider StructureWare system, may be considered. If an alternative system is approved following an evaluation by CLF, the system manufacturer shall provide all necessary software and training to permit the University's engineering and maintenance staff to perform remote control, monitoring and other related functions on the existing CCMS central computer hardware.

The mechanical engineering consultant shall consult with CLF and the approved specialist CCMS provider to develop a functional brief for the air conditioning control strategy for all areas of a new building or a major refurbishment before design documentation is commenced. The functional brief shall identify the space, space usage, specific requirements and any other considerations that may be considered necessary to achieve the desired control strategy.

All DDC installations shall be carried out by specialist contractors approved by the Superintendent.

Power to the DDC control panels shall be 240V/24V with capacity to operate the maximum relays controlled by the DDC. All controls emanating from the DDC to external devices shall be 24VDC or 24VAC originating from a 240V/24V transformer mounted within the DDC section of the MSSB and switched by the internal relays within the DDC control panel. A triple RJ45 data port shall be installed within the DDC section of the MSB in a position determined by the control system installer.

The specialist contractor shall provide not less than eight hours of operational and programming instruction on the DDC system to staff nominated by the Superintendent. Refer to Appendix A to this Section for minimum requirements.

All new chiller loads and heater bank loads shall be connected to the existing *Demand Control* program modules.

Relevant temperature set points shall be connected to the existing *Global Temperature Reset* program modules. Where a building is stand alone with respect to Supply Authority Metering, i.e. not existing *Demand Control* or temperature reset programming, *Demand Control* and *Global Temperature Reset* programming shall be provided as part of the contract. Laboratories and some other special areas shall be exempt.

Provide a CLF approved UPS with power monitoring card to be housed in the CCMS switchboard in each building. The UPS shall be fed from a dedicated special pin power point located within the switchboard and suitably signed with an engraved Trafalite label. The CCMS will monitor a set of dry contacts in the UPS and send an SMS message to notify nominated persons in the event of an interruption to the building power supply.

CCMS software, algorithm and graphics may be based around what has been previously accepted by GU on similar projects, however they must be specifically developed for the particular project and not directly copied from a previous project.

18.01.16 Time Clock Requirements

Generally – DDC Time clocks shall be set to meet the general requirements listed below. Where possible, air conditioning plant shall not be activated simultaneously. Sequence equipment start up to reduce peak demands on switchboards and other electrical systems.

Type	Activation	Day/Hours
Ventilation Fans VF-A	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.00am to 6.00pm
Ceiling Fan Coil Unit FCU-B	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.00am to 6.00pm

FCU-C	Operation Enable Run	Sunday to Saturday 6.30am to 11.00pm via motion detector
FCU-D	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.30am to 5.30pm
VAV Units VAV-B	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.00am to 6.00pm
VAV-C	Operation Enable Run	Sunday to Saturday 6.30am to 11.00pm via motion detector
VAV-D	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.30am to 5.30pm
Air Handling Units AHU-A1, AHU-B, AHU-C & AHU-D	Operation Run	Monday to Friday 7.30am to 5.30pm
AHU-A2	Operation Enable Run	Sunday to Saturday 6.30am to 11.00pm via motion detector

Time Schedule Interrupt – Provide the following daily control interrupts to types FCU-A and VAV-A to deactivate the plant.

Interrupt 1	6.00am
Interrupt 2	12.30pm
Interrupt 3	6.00pm
Interrupt 4	12.00am

Special Days – Air conditioning equipment with a time schedule start/stop shall incorporate a Special Day program to deactivate the plant at 12.05am except for plant types FCU-C, VAV-c and AHU-A2 which shall have a special day entry equal to their Norman time schedule enable. Air conditioning plant and equipment shall not operate according to their standard time schedule on the following days via the Special Day function – Christmas day to New Years day.

Temporary Time Schedule – Types FCU-B and VAV-B equipment shall include the following temporary time schedules.

Temporary 1:	7.30 am to 12.30 pm
Temporary 2:	2.30 pm to 5.30 pm

Plant Operating Continuously – Air conditioning plant and equipment operating continuously (24 hours a day, 365 days a year) shall also incorporate a suitable time schedule for future flexibility. This plant shall include a Special Day time schedule entry equal to the normal time schedule start.

18.01.17 Control – Ventilation Fans

Provide controls to ventilation fans as follows;

VF-A (e.g. General, toilet exhausts) – Start fan according to time schedule. If the fan (eg toilet exhaust) also runs with an AC unit, then interlock the exhaust with the AC unit's time schedule.

VF-B (e.g. Plantroom exhausts) – Cycle fan to maintain room temperature within the specified band.

VF-C (Lift motor rooms) – Cycle fan to maintain room temperature within the specified band. Raise alarm when temperature reaches upper limit.

VF-D (Fume Cupboards) – fume cupboard has its own controls for fan switching and fan speed control dependant on door opening. Monitor status, fault and fan speed at the fume cupboard terminal strip.

18.01.18 Control – Ceiling Fan Coil Units

Where a single Motion Detector in an area controls both the A/C and the lighting, there must be a way to turn each off individually by the user e.g. Power the M/D first then to individual switches for the light and A/C. It is less problematic where there is individual M/D's for the A/C and the lights.

Provide time scheduled control of FUCs as follows;

FCU-A (Staff Offices) – Provide a wall mounted controller with three (3) fan speed settings plus an Auto speed function. Initial activation of the FCU is via a button on the controller and activation shall be maintained by a 360° ceiling mounted motion detector with a 20 minute (adjustable) minimum running period. The controller shall also have a local temperature adjustment which will allow the occupant to adjust their temperature setting by a maximum of 1.5° C either side of the set point. Temperature will be maintained by either chilled water cooling or electrical heating by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater.

FCU-B (e.g. Areas operating continuously) – Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater.

FCU-C (e.g. seminar rooms, laboratories and meeting/conference rooms) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit shall be via a motion detector, and the unit shall stop if no motion is detected after 20 minutes. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater.

FUC-D (e.g. General Areas) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater.

18.01.19 Control – Variable Air Volume Boxes (VAV's)

Provide time schedule control of VAVs as follows;

VAV-A (Staff Offices) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit shall be via a motion detector, and the unit shall stop if no motion is detected after 20 minutes. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the VAV damper between its minimum and maximum positions in cycle with heater activation.

VAV-B (e.g. Areas operating continuously) – Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the VAV damper between its minimum and maximum positions in cycle with heater activation.

VAV-C (e.g. Seminar Rooms, laboratories and meeting/conference rooms) - As for **VAV-A** above

VAV-D (e.g. General Areas) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the VAV damper between its minimum and maximum positions in cycle with heater activation.

18.01.20 Control – Air Handling Units (AHUs)

Provide control of AHUs where applicable as follows;

Supply Air – All AHUs shall have a temperature sensor fitted to the unit air supply.

Chilled Water Flow to Coils - Wherever possible, all AHUs shall be fitted with split coils in the ratio of 30% and 70%. Each coil shall be fitted with a chilled water supply valve controlled by the BMS. The control strategy for operation of the coils is as follows;

- The small coil shall be activated first and the valve shall modulate the CW flow to meet the cooling load
- When that load exceeds the 100% cooling capacity of the small coil for more than 5 minutes (adjustable), then the large coil shall be activated and its CW flow modulated to achieve the required air temperature while maintaining the small coil at full capacity

- If the load requires more than 100% the of cooling capacity of the small coil plus 20% of the capacity of the large coil, then the CW flow to the large coil shall be modulated upward to achieve 100% cooling capacity while the supply to the small coil is closed down (see Diagram 18.i)
- When the load exceeds the 100% capacity of the large coil for more than 5 minutes (adjustable), then the small coil shall be reactivated and the CW flow modulated to achieve the required temperature while maintaining the large coil at full capacity
- If the load requires less than 50% of the cooling capacity of the large coil and the small coil is closed down, then the small coil shall be reactivated and the CW flow to both coils modulated to decrease the capacity of the large coil and increase the capacity of the small coil
- When the load has once again exceeded the 100% cooling capacity of the small coil, then the CW flow control outlined above will commence a new cycle.

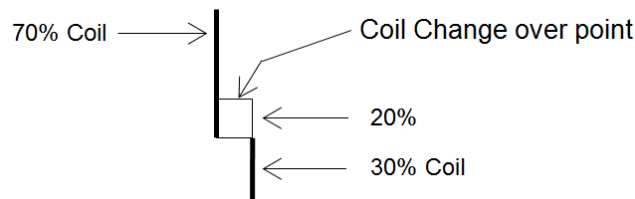


Diagram 18.i

The object of this operating strategy is to achieve the maximum amount of cooling required for the minimum amount of the coil cooling capacity available. This will also de-humidify the air and provide the potential to maintain comfort levels while allowing the temperature set point to be raised, with a consequent saving in energy.

Economy Cycle – Air handling units within systems which utilise an economy mode shall have temperature and humidity sensors installed in the return air. The BMS shall be programmed to calculate the enthalpy of the return air. This enthalpy calculation shall be compared with the enthalpy reading at the campus wether station and the unit shall then be controlled to the most efficient mode.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Control – Provide a CO₂ sensor in the return air to modulate the return and outside air dampers to maintain the CO₂ level between 600 and 900ppm using proportional control.

Economy Cycle and CO₂ Control – CO₂ control shall have precedence.

Provide time schedule control of AHUs as follows;

AHU-A1 (Single zone unit) – Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater bank/coil.

AHU-A2 (Single zone unit) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit shall be via a motion detector, and the unit shall stop if no motion is detected after 20 minutes. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater bank/coil.

AHU-B (VAV unit) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. VAV cooling demand shall be determined by selecting the highest reading from multiple sensors and reset the supply air temperature set point between 12^oC and 20^oC as the maximum cooling demand varies from maximum to nil. The supply air temperature set point shall be maintained by modulating the chilled water valve to cycle with the heater bank/coil. Modulate the VSD to the supply fan to maintain supply air pressure at the set point.

AHU-C (Multi zone face and bypass unit) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. Modulate the zone face and bypass dampers to cycle with the heaters to maintain the zone set point. Zone cooling demand shall be determined by selecting the highest reading from multiple sensors and reset the temperature set point of the supply air off the coils between 12^oC and 20^oC as the maximum cooling demand varies from maximum to nil. The control of the chilled water supply

to the coils to maintain the off coil air temperature set point is described elsewhere in this clause. Bypass dampers shall adopt the full face position on the shutdown of the AHU.

AHU-D (Single zone DX unit) - Provide a daily time schedule to limit the operating hours of the unit. Activation of the unit outside the scheduled hours shall be via a push button, and the unit shall run for a maximum period of 2 hours. A sensor shall monitor the room temperature and the set point shall be maintained by cycling cooling and heating modes.

18.01.21 Control – Refrigeration

Primary Chilled Water System (Chillers) – The temperature sensor in the return line in the chilled water loop shall control the sequencing of the chiller units in a chilled water generation plant.

Step Up time shall be dynamic varying from thirty (30) minutes to two (2) minutes depending on the temperature differential between common return chilled water and the Step Up temperature set point.

Step Down time shall be dynamic varying from thirty (30) minutes to two (2) minutes depending on the temperature differential between common return chilled water and the Step Down temperature set point.

Settle time shall be dynamic varying from thirty (30) minutes to fifteen (15) minutes depending on the temperature differential between common return chilled water and the Step Up and Step Down temperature set points.

The following control/monitoring points shall be able to be forced with an indicator;

- Common entering return chilled water temperature
- Total Chiller load %
- Master cooling call

The following control points shall be changeable;

- Set Up temperature set point
- Step Down temperature set point
- Step Up load % set point
- Step Down load % set point
- Step Up time controller
- Step down time controller
- Settle time controller
- Chiller sequence

The following control points **shall not** be changeable from the graphics page and shall be dynamic;

- Set Up time
- Step Down time
- Settle time

Chiller Units Graphics Page – Each chiller unit shall have its own graphics page.

If a chiller is in fault or fails to start then a command to start shall be passed to the next chiller in available sequence.

The sequence in which the chillers are operating shall be highlighted on each chiller graphics page.

Chilled Water Reticulation Graphics Page – The sequence in which the chillers are operating shall be highlighted on the page.

The following points shall be able to be forced with an indicator;

- Change lead chiller/pump
- Secondary chilled water pump start/stop
- Pump VSD speed
- Cooling call

If secondary chilled water pumps in a building on the chilled water loop are running, and the building return water temperature is greater than the Step Up temperature set point for more than ten (10) minutes and no chillers are running, then a signal shall be given to start the lead chiller.

Primary/Secondary/Tertiary CHW System – Modulate CHW pump VSD speed to maintain differential pressure at index run at set point.

The VSD of any secondary chilled water pump shall be controlled by a pressure transducer located in an easily accessible location at approximately two thirds (2/3) of the distance along the index chilled water pipe run. The pressure transducer pipework shall be configured as shown in the following Diagram 18.ii.

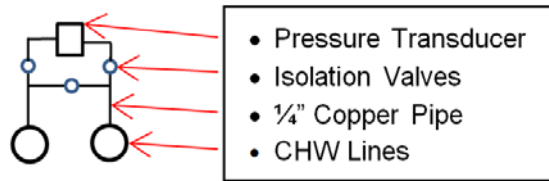


Diagram 18.ii

Primary pumps operating in a duty/standby configuration, alternate duty pump weekly or replace duty pump and lockout in the event of a fault.

Secondary/Tertiary pumps operating in a lead/lag configuration, alternate lead pump weekly or replace lead pump and lockout in the event of a fault. When the lead pump is at full speed and index DP drops, reduce lead pump speed to approximately 70% and start lag pump at this speed. After five minutes control both pumps simultaneously to maintain index run set point. When the pump speed drops below 45%, switch off the lag pump.

Cooling Tower – For single VSD fans, control cooling tower fan speed to maintain condenser water temperature entering chiller at set point.

Secondary Chilled Water Pipework Layout – The supply and return pipework within a building, shall incorporate the secondary pipework and control/monitoring valves and equipment as shown on the following Diagram 18.iii to maintain consistent water flows and temperature control throughout the building pipework system.

Chilled Water Pumps and Decoupling Valves shall have a command and feedback position through the BMS Graphics.

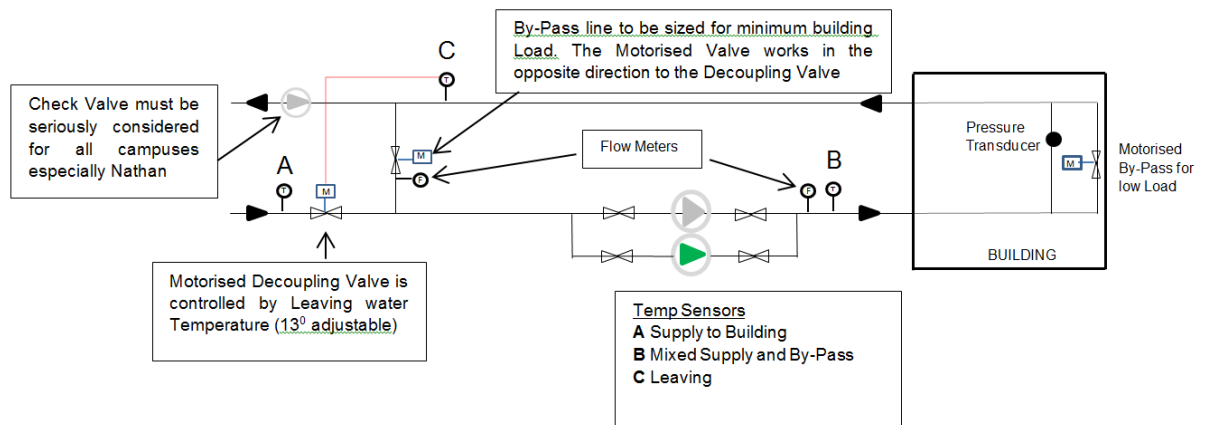


Diagram 18.iii

For multiple VSD fans, modulate the first fan to 50% speed, then the next, etc. until all fans are running at 50% speed, then modulate all fans simultaneously to maintain condenser water temperature entering chiller set point.

Chiller condenser water entering temperature set points shall be dynamic, varying in accordance with chiller load. Temperature set points shall modulate within a range acceptable to the respective chiller manufacturers.

18.01.22 Underground Services

All underground services including pipework, conduits etc, shall be installed and identified as described in [Section 17.00 Hydraulic Services](#) and [Section 20.00 Electrical Services](#).

18.01.23 Temperature and Pressure Analogue Points (Chilled Water Piping etc)

Temperature and pressure analogue points for piping within the building shall be located adjacent to a 'Binda' cock for calibration purposes and shall be connected to the CCMS.

18.01.24 Outside Air Fans

For all installations, outside air shall be provided to ensure minimum fresh air requirements are met.

For ceiling fan coil unit installations where outside air is required, a pre-conditioner shall be used. Pre-conditioner shall be fully DDC controlled and function in conjunction with the FCUs that it feeds.

In lecture theatres, large studios and seminar rooms, the return air shall be monitored by a CO2 Monitor which in turn will modulate the outside air and relief air dampers via the DDC to maintain the minimum level of fresh air.

18.01.25 Water Metering

Provide a water meter in the chilled water return line from each building and to all equipment connected to a water supply e.g. cooling tower, expansion tank etc. The meter shall be located in plant room, a readily accessible service duct or the valve room, and shall be easily readable without the use of a ladder.

18.01.26 Graphics Pages

Graphics Pages for all control systems using full DDC controls shall be prepared for each control system, such as chilled water pumps, air handling units, fan coil units etc, complete with room identification. Sample graphics must be submitted to the Superintendent for approval.

An Alarm page shall be created and be located on the main Campus Directory page index. The alarms, whether in a new building or a refurbishment project, shall include but not be limited the following;

- Loss of compressed air pressure (Building No.)
- Loss of vacuum (Building No.)
- Demineralised water, fault/extra low level (Building No.)
- Sewer pump (Building No. or location)
- Oxygen level (Building No.)
- Power loss/fault - critical buildings (Building No.)

Some alarms will be critical and will need to dial out/SMS, others may not. This is to be determined in consultation with CLF and the space/equipment Users.

Full schematic drawings (electrical and DDC) must be supplied as part of the maintenance manuals, as well as logic flow diagrams of the DDC control programming.

A. For new building projects

The graphic pages shall be arranged as follows:

Floor plans:

- A plan for each floor in the new building shall be provided even if there is no plant or equipment on that floor. All room numbers shall be indicated on the plan.
- The location of all Electrical and Mechanical plant that is controlled, monitored or connected to the BMS, shall be shown on the floor plans, and such plant shall include but not limited to chillers, coolers, DX systems, AHUs, FCUs, VAV boxes motion detectors, lighting, ventilation fans, pumps valves, fume cupboards, etc.
- The location of all thermostats for air conditioning shall be marked on the floor plan and the real time temperature value shall be shown.

Schematics:

- System schematics for any plant including but not limited to chilled water piping schematics, air flow schematics, storage tanks, pump and tank, rainwater tanks, compressor air, demineralised water, process water, etc shall be provided with the control status indicated.
- In general, system schematics for any plant items controlled/monitored by BMS shall be provided on request at no extra cost e.g. process water.

- A separate schematic for the BMS shall be provided indicating all the main and sub main controllers, outstations, etc. Each location shall be identified by way of the room number, switchboard number, etc. The make, model and a brief description of each BMS device shall be provided in the form of a Schedule.

Schedules:

- Schedules with live data shall be provided for any plant including but not limited to AHUs, FCUs, VAVs, pumps, chillers, cooling towers, lightings, fume cupboards, etc. In general, similar plant on the same floor shall be included in Schedule.
- The first column of the Schedules shall indicate the location of that plant e.g. by room number. The second column shall be the equipment item identification number.
- The Schedule shall include all details of the plant control and monitoring functions. Every control point or variable shall be indicated in the Schedule. All control values shall have clear units where appropriate e.g. '65% opening' for a modulating valve position; '35Hz' for a VSD output, '23.5C' for a temperature reading; '2345hr' for total hour run, etc.
- A separate page explaining the control philosophy shall be linked to the Schedule for each plant item. The content shall be brief and a simple explanation of the control logic for that plant item shall be given e.g. 'FCU1.23 is started by motion detector MD1.23; the fan speed is fixed; the chilled water valve is an 'on/off' type controlled by the room wall mount thermostat; the cooling temperature is preset at 23.5C and subject to Global Temperature Reset; the heater is at 2 stages, the heating temperature is preset at 21.5°C and subject to Global Temperature Reset'
- The location of all BMS controllers and devices shall be noted on the Schedule.

Load up sequence:

- The graphics page for a building shall contain links to each floor, system schematic and Schedule.
- The screen for each floor shall also have links to access the relevant schematics or Schedules.
- It must be possible to navigate via links to a previous page, or to the first page at any point.

B. For refurbishment projects

- For any major refurbishment of a substantial area of an existing building, the same requirements as for new buildings shall apply, and the existing old graphics shall be totally discarded.
- For minor refurbishment

18.01.27 Energy Management

All air conditioning system designs shall be assessed for the potential to introduce an Economy Mode. The mechanical consultant shall consult with CLF to establish which areas within a building are appropriate for utilising this Mode. Refer to **Subclause 18.01.20** for controls to be provided to operate this system feature.

Seminar, Lecture Theatre and Tutorial style rooms shall be controlled by the use of infra red motion detectors specially designed for energy management purpose with the overall hours of operation controlled by the CCMS.

Staff offices shall be fully air conditioned with individual controls as described in **Subclauses 18.01.18** and **18.01.19**.

Units serving general offices, laboratories and any other area not specifically mentioned, shall be provided with time-switch control via CCMS.

Limits on the hours of operation of all units shall be provided by the time-switching function of the CCMS.

All lecture theatres capable of seating 100 or more persons shall incorporate use of enthalpy control and/or heat transfer systems on outside air where a cost analysis proves the inclusion viable. The fresh air quantity to these theatres is to be controlled via CO₂ monitors.

Electric heaters in all air-conditioning systems shall be able to be shed for maximum load demand control purposes via the CMS using an event program. Refer to **Subclause 18.01.09**.

Face and by-pass type units are to be used wherever possible to obtain the required temperature. Controls, thermostats and motorised dampers to allow for automatic operation on all outside air whenever conditions permit are to be incorporated wherever possible.

All chilled water pumps and large air handling units incorporating VAV boxes shall have variable speed, variable frequency drives as manufactured by 'ABB' or 'Danfoss' with minimal harmonic effect and be capable of being controlled by the CCMS for all parameters.

Local air conditioning override switches shall be installed where required by the space description form to provide after hours control. These push buttons shall be provided to allow the system to be switched on for two (2) hours (adjustable) through the DDC system. On expiry, further periods may be switched on by pressing the button.

High efficiency type equipment such as pumps, filters, fans, sound attenuators shall be considered and their cost effectiveness be evaluated. Air ducting and piping shall be designed and sized to minimise resistance.

Where applicable, air conditioning plant serving laboratory areas shall have motorised fresh air dampers to regulate the introduction of outdoor air to satisfy any operating fume cupboard extraction systems.

All relevant requirements of [Section 17.00](#) and [Section 20.00](#) shall apply.

18.01.28 Air Conditioning Cooling & Heating Design Setpoints & Control Philosophy

In general, the design of air conditioning systems is intended to achieve space comfort conditions, and therefore the summer and winter indoor Setpoints as previously nominated in Clause 18.01.03 are to be as follows:

- Summer - 23.5°C +/-1.0C
- Winter - 21.0°C +/-1.0C

This means that on a hot summer day, the room shall be cooled only when the temperature is above the Setpoint of 23.5°C. If the room temperature occasionally drops to lower than 23.5°C, the heater must never be activated to bring the temperature up. Conversely, the same principal shall apply when heating in winter in that the room must never be cooled if the temperature is slightly above 21.0°C.

To achieve the above control logic, the control Setpoints of an air conditioning unit, whether it is a FCU or AHU, must be separated into a cooling(summer) Setpoint and a heating (winter) Setpoint. The software programming of the BMS controls shall be arranged in a way that both Setpoints can be adjusted individually, subject to either a manual or an automatic global reset.

A 'Global' reset is an automatic programme that will adjust the temperature Setpoints when the ambient condition is extreme and outside the design parameters. For instance, when the summer outdoor temperature is at 38.0°C, which is 6.0°C higher than the design condition of 31.9°C, the indoor cooling Setpoint for the whole building shall be increased by 2.0°C to 25.5°C for better energy and comfort management. However, this increase in the cooling Setpoint shall have no effect on the heating Setpoint. Conversely the same principal shall apply in winter with a heating global reset.

Because there can be variations in the weather patterns across the Brisbane region, another automatic reset control programme shall be provided to stop unnecessarily running of heaters in the event of unseasonable cold mornings or sudden drop in temperature. This shall be a 'Heater Lockout Control' programme which simply means that no heater will be turned on when the outdoor temperature is at or above 16.0°C, regardless of the indoor temperature. This programme shall be centrally controlled and apply across the whole of a building once it is activated.

For a particular system such as a FCU with a local thermostatic controller, the manual adjustment of the indoor temperature by the user shall only affect the summer cooling Setpoint. While the 23.5°C Setpoint may be varied up to +/-2.0°C for cooling, the heating Setpoint of 21.0°C shall remain unchanged. Both Setpoints shall still be individually subject to a global reset.

18.01.29 Design Requirements for VAV Air Conditioning Systems

The use of VAV systems in GU Building in preference to FCU systems in becoming more prevalent due to the savings in initial installation cost. However, if the system is not properly designed, the running costs can soon outweigh the initial saving due to higher energy consumption resulting from inappropriate use and operational control of the system.

The adoption of a VAV system for a new building or major refurbishment shall only be with the approval of the Superintendent, following a detailed review of the proposed design by the University's Mechanical Engineer. In preparing the design of a VAV system, the following guidelines shall be observed;

- In general, a VAV system may be used for open plan office areas and large rooms such as multiple of dividable seminar rooms, laboratories and conference rooms. FCUs are still the preferred system for individual staff offices
- Each conditioned space shall be properly zoned into perimeter and internal zones. The perimeter zone shall be further divided into North, South, East and West zones if required. The internal zone shall also be divided into more than one zone if the loading patterns differ significantly. Every zone shall be served by an individual AHU. This aims to avoid simultaneous cooling and heating requirements within the same zone at any time.
- The minimum opening of the VAV box shall be set at 30% to achieve the best savings in energy consumption. This setting can be adjusted slightly up or down to suit an areas particular requirements, however with the reduced minimum flow and proper zoning as outlined above, the possibility of having to provide heating to an overcooled space will be much reduced.
- For better air distribution and to minimise cold air dumping during low air flow, linear slot type diffusers shall be used instead of louvre type.
- A 'start/stop' push button with an indicator light shall be provided for each and every VAV box such that the user can choose to switch the conditioned air supply for the area served by that box 'on' or 'off'. When the push button for a VAV is at 'stop', the box opening shall remain at approximately 5% to maintain a minimal air flow.
- One motion detector shall be provided for each VAV box. When the VAV box is operating, the motion detector shall switch the box off if there is no motion detected for 30 minutes. When the VAV box is not operating, the motion detector shall not switch the box or even when motion is detected. The VAV box must be turned on the push button only.
- The AHU servicing the zone shall automatically operate during the preset time schedule. Even if all the VAV boxes in the zone are off during the scheduled hours. The AHU shall remain on. The AHU shall not operate outside the scheduled time but if any on of the VAV boxes is turned on using the local push button, the AHU shall be activated. If electric heaters are fitted to the AHU, then the unit fan shall be time delay switched so that it will continue to run on at low speed for a period of five (5) minutes after the shutdown of all VAV boxes in order to dissipate the residual heat from the heater bank.
- The fresh air supply to the AHU shall be maintained by a dedicated fan such that the design flow rate of fresh air will be fairly constant even when the supply/return air flow of the AHU is low. The fresh air fan shall operate whenever the AHU fan is on.
- The indoor design temperature shall be 23.5°C in summer and 21.0°C in winter. During summer cooling, the VAV damper shall have a minimum opening on 30% when the temperature is at or below 23.5°C, and fully open at 24.5°C. During winter heating, The VAV damper shall always be open at 30% minimum.
- The summer and winter indoor design temperatures shall subject to Global Reset as outlined in the previous Clause.
- To minimise the overcooling of partial load areas during summer cooling, the supply air temperature set point shall be adjusted upward when all the VAV boxes are below 100% opening for a programmed time period. For instance, the control system shall check the VAV boxes every 2 minutes, and if all boxes are below 100% opening, the supply air temperature shall be increased by 1.0°C. If any one or more boxes are at 100%, the temperature shall be decreased by 1.0°C. Thus the supply air temperature shall slide up and down between the usual design temperature range of 13.0°C to 14.0°C, and the upper limit of 20.0°C.
- The heaters shall not operate when the indoor temperature is at or above 21.0°C. When the indoor temperature drops to 20.0°C, the heater shall start and step up to full load when indoor temperature drops to 19.0°C. The heater shall switch off when temperature rise to 21.0°C.

18.02 Fume Exhaust & Fume Cupboards

18.02.01 General Requirements

The fume cupboard installation and associated services shall be designed, supplied, installed, tested and maintained to the requirements of AS 243.8 – Safety in Laboratories, Fume Cupboards, AS 2982 – Laboratory Construction AS 2430.3 – Classification of Hazardous Areas – Examples of Area Classification – Laboratories Including Fume Cupboards and Flammable Medical Agents, AS 1482 – Electrical Equipment for Explosive Atmospheres – Protected by Ventilation – Type of Protection, AS 3000 – Electrical Installations – Buildings, Structures and Premises and the Workplace Health and Safety Regulations.

The requirements of this guideline relate to fume cupboards intended for general chemical use. Further requirements shall be incorporated in fume cupboards intended for special applications as established by the SDFs, e.g. perchloric acid, radioactive substances high hazard operations.

Where it is possible that the discharge from the cupboard or group of cupboards is likely to impact an adjacent building or installations, a detailed investigation including wind analysis is to be undertaken before the final design is submitted for consideration. If it is found that the proposed installation will have an adverse impact on the surroundings, recommendations for the elimination of these factors are to be included in the report.

18.02.02 Fume Cupboards Generally

Fume cupboards shall be single-sided, of proprietary manufacture and shall be based on a proven standard design. Cupboards shall be dimensions to suit the particular requirements of the Space Description Forms.

Cupboards shall be constructed of fire retardant glass reinforced plastic (GRP) and shall comply with AS1530.3

Fume cupboards shall be 'Hamilton', 'Condition Aire', 'Chemical Fume handling', 'Laboratory Systems Smoothflow' or equal approve by GU.

Provide an infill panel at the top of each cupboard to the ceiling to conceal the exhaust duct and include a removable access panel to allow for servicing of glass door, pulleys and other equipment.

Access panels for maintenance shall be easily accessible. Where multiple cupboards are installed side by side, ensure any access panels in sides of cupboards are not obstructed.

18.02.03 Fume Cupboard Construction

Inner Chamber – The inner chamber shall be a one piece moulded design from chemical resistant glass reinforced plastic with large radiused corners. The roof shall be aerodynamically shaped evenly on three sides towards a flanged rectangle outlet at the rear of the chamber which shall not be less than 45% of the width of the inner chamber and containing no exposed fixing bolts. A flat non-aerodynamic type roof will not be acceptable. The inner chamber shall have a smooth finish for ease of maintenance and shall accept any runback from the exhaust.

Sash – Access to the fume cupboard shall be via a single 6mm safety glass door stamped by the manufacturer together with the SAS approval stamp. The door shall slide vertically in special PVC extrusions. The door shall be carefully balanced to ensure even and easy operation using stainless steel cables and low friction pulleys. Closure cushions shall be installed at the bottom of the door tracks to allow a 50mm minimum opening.

Front Fascia – The aerodynamically shaped fascia and door assembly having a full length aerofoil section shall be incorporated and constructed to ensure a smooth even airflow pattern entering the fume cupboard.

Rear Baffle – Moulded baffles are required at the rear of the cupboard and shall be designed to provide a laminar airflow at all levels and across the width of the cupboard. The baffles shall be readily removable for maintenance. The baffles shall be specifically designed, contain no exposed bolts and allow the whole chamber to be effectively scavenged.

Base – The base of the chamber shall contain a full width sump moulded in one piece from GRP and fitted with a waste outlet.

Worktop – A removable working surface shall be incorporated suspended above the sink/sump and shall be manufactured from 'Trespa' or other approved high pressure laminates of not less than 12mm thickness. Position the working surface so that a space exists all around to allow runoff of any spill into the sink.

Lighting – Provide a fluorescent light fitting mounted in a purpose made moulded cover and armour plate front panel in the roof of the chamber to provide lighting levels in accordance with AS 2243.8. The light fitting shall not disturb the airflow within the cupboard. The 240 volt electrical supply and final connection shall be undertaken by the mechanical sub-contractor. The light fitting shall be easily accessed for tube replacement and maintenance, via an access hatch in the front face of the cupboard.

18.02.04 Fume Cupboard Services

The fume cupboard shall have as a minimum one (1) gas, one (1) compressed air, one (1) vacuum and two (2) cold water services outlets and a single pot sink. Additional sinks and serviced outlets shall be provided if required. Service outlets shall generally be located in the inner side walls of the fume cupboard with the sink located under the water outlets. The outlets shall be finished in an electrostatically applied epoxy.

Controls to services shall be mounted on the fascia panel below the door. All outlets shall be clearly identified both inside and outside the cupboard at outlets and controls with engraved plastic labels.

Provide a minimum two (2) double GPOs appropriately labelled mounted in the bottom half of the vertical fascia, in accordance with AS 2243.8. Each GPO shall come complete with neon indicator lamps and shall be RCD protected.

Where a user has nominated a requirement for a scrubbing fume cupboard for the use of perchloric and hydrofluoric acids, a hand held spray with flexible hose connection shall be provided to allow a gentle cold water wash down of the cupboard interior. This wash down system shall be connected to a dedicated cold water service outlet.

See also [Clause 18.03.06](#) of [this Section](#).

18.02.05 Fume Cupboard Support

Cupboards shall be mounted at normal bench height and the entire unit shall have a neat aesthetic appearance. Provide disabled access to at least one fume cupboard per laboratory.

The support structure shall be designed to support the cupboard and where required in the space description forms, provide storage space complete with adjustable shelving, doors and handles. The rear panel shall be removed to access services run on the back wall.

18.02.06 Sash Activated Velocity Control

An electronic control system shall be coupled to the fume cupboard sash to control the speed of the extraction fan and maintain a velocity in accordance with AS 2243.8 across the open sash regardless of position. At minimum sash opening the fume cupboard shall be scavenged at a rate of 5 air changes per minute minimum.

The controller shall be easily accessed for adjustment of minimum and maximum flow rates. A discharge cone could be fitted which ensures a suitable discharge velocity even at minimum exhaust rates.

18.02.07 Control Systems

Provide a control system complete with switches, timers, relays, pre and post purge functions and audio/visual alarms in full accordance with AS 2243.8, AS 2430 and AS 1492. Provide a manual reset switch to reset the alarm systems.

The control system shall be provided complete with a pressure sensor connected to the exhaust ductwork.

The fume cupboard control system shall incorporate terminals to enable connection of the BMS. These terminals shall provide 2 Volt free contacts for the BMS to monitor the fume cupboard status, and faults. The BMS is required to monitor the fume cupboard status so that the AHU serving the laboratory can be started and continue to run while the fume cupboard is in use even though the laboratory is unattended due to a prolonged experiment or reaction procedure.

The fume cupboard manufacturer shall completely pre-wire the fume cupboard. Terminals shall be provided for the single phase electrical supply to the cupboard and the three phase connection between the cupboard and extraction fan.

18.03 Exhaust Systems

18.03.01 Noise & Vibration

The sound pressure level measured at each fume cupboard with the air conditioning in operation, should not exceed that nomination in AS 2243.8. When all fume cupboards in each laboratory are running at full capacity the overall sound pressure levels within the room shall not exceed the levels in AS2107.

All equipment shall be installed so as to prevent vibration.

18.03.02 Exhaust Unit

The exhaust fans shall be of the forward curved centrifugal type with overhung wheel, constructed of PVC and being of approved design and manufacture capable of being adjusted to run at 110% of the specified rating.

The fan casing shall be fabricated entirely from Chemical resistant reinforced plastic in one piece without seams or joints.

The impeller shall be of all PVC welded construction except for a stainless steel centre. Shafts are to be stainless steel, liberal in size to afford rigid support for the overhung fan impeller.

All metal parts which may be exposed to corrosive fumes shall be completely covered with PVC. The impeller centre shall be extended outside the fan casing and shall be fitted with a high quality plastic seal which is resistant to chemical corrosion, wear and tear.

The motor/fan base shall be constructed of fibreglass and mounted to a concrete plinth via spring or rubber vibration mounts with stainless steel nuts and bolts.

Fan bearings shall be of the maintenance free ball or roller type.

Fans shall be belt driven with drives designated for the motor starting torque and not less than 150% of the motor rated kW. Belts shall be matched sets, and a minimum of two belts shall be used on each fan. Motors shall be of totally enclosed fan cooled, running at not more than 24 rev/s and suitable for operation on 3-phase, 415 volt, 50Hz supply. Provide belt guards on all fan drives with DZUS fasteners. Pulleys shall be 'Taperlock'.

A drain connection shall be provided in the bottom of the fan casing. PVC drains shall run from each fan directly into the Laboratory waste system. Ensure fan drain lines do not cross access paths creating trip hazards.

Exhaust air fans shall be selected for an outlet velocity to comply with AS 2243.8, however where optimum static efficiency can be achieved by exceeding this velocity, an alternative fan selection may be submitted for approval.

18.03.03 Exhaust Fume Scrubbing

A combination scrubbing and mist eliminator shall be fitted directly to the outlet of each fume cupboard capable of removing 98% of perchloric acid fumes by weight. Fume scrubbers shall be installed to all new fume cupboards except where specifically excluded in the space description forms. Cupboards not fitted with fume scrubbers shall be constructed with provisions to allow easy fitment at a future date if required.

The scrubber shall be constructed of fire retardant GRP incorporating eliminator pads and spray jet section.

Scrubbers shall use recirculated neutralising solution and shall incorporate a storage tank of adequate size at the base of the unit together with all necessary connections, pumps etc, automatic bleeds, make-ups etc. Provide a GRP spillage tray beneath the neutralising tank with raised edges to contain any accidental spillage.

The fume scrubber shall be completely pre-plumbed for easy connection to waste plumbing and water supply points provided by the Hydraulics subcontractor. Scrubbers mounted on top of fume cupboards with service access required through walls and ceilings are not acceptable. Adequate service access including visual inspection panels shall be provided through the front only. All ducting shall be labelled with 'Safetyman' labels.

18.03.04 Air Conditioned Make-up Air Supply

Where a laboratory contains multiple fume cupboards, additional make-up air is required to the laboratory during the operation of the fume cupboards and the quantity of air conditioned make up air shall be proportional to the number of cupboards operating and to the requirements of AS 2243.8.

This shall be achieved by the use of static pressure indicators in each cupboard linked to the CCMS which shall increase/decrease the speed of Variable Speed Drive fan in the Air Handling Unit together with an adjustment to the blade position of the outside air damper to vary air flow.

18.03.05 Fume Exhaust Ductwork

Ductwork shall be circular Unplasticised Poly Vinyl Chloride (uPVC) in accordance with the following schedule:

Duct Diameter	Minimum Thickness of PVC
Up to 400mm	3mm
410-600mm	4mm

Horizontal ductwork shall be installed with a minimum fall of 1:100 back to the fume cupboard, and shall be adequately supported to prevent flexing, 'drumming' or sagging.

Welds shall be V-type, using hot air welding equipment, one run of 3mm thick welding rod shall be used for 3mm and 4mm material and 3 runs of 3mm or triple welding rod for material 4.5mm or over. Welding shall be in accordance with AS 1477 Part 5.

Exposed exhaust ductwork external to the building shall be an appropriate grade of stainless steel unless it is required to match existing ductwork installations. This shall particularly apply to discharge ductwork projecting above the roof. Provision shall be made in each exhaust duct on the discharge side of the fan for the insertion of pitot tubes to enable air flows to be measured.

Provide isolation damper below the exhaust fan to facilitate fan maintenance. Provide access openings in the ductwork at each change in direction and in straight lengths at not more than 5m spacings to enable cleaning of PVC ductwork internally. Access openings shall no be installed in the invert of horizontal ducting.

Discharge ducts shall be adequately braced and shall comply with AS 2243.8 and AS 1668 for height above roof and discharge velocity, but in any case shall be to the approval of the Air Pollution Council. The final height of discharge stacks shall be determined after consideration of the surrounding environment and the building's aerodynamic wake. Exhaust stacks should extend above the aerodynamic wake of the building wherever possible.

Fire protection shall be provided to all slab penetrations to meet Building Act requirements and to the approval of the Superintendent.

18.03.06 Electrical & Controls

All electrical work shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Section 20.00 Electrical Services, AS 2430-3 and as described below.

Power to the fume cupboards exhaust and scrubber systems and associated controls and services shall be supplied from the mechanical switchboard serving that area. Provide a control cubicle incorporated within the fume cupboard easily accessible for maintenance for all necessary fuses, relays, timers, contactors etc. Each cubicle shall be fitted with a label which states the sub-boards and fuses which supply that fume cupboard.

Power to the GPOs on each fume cupboard shall be supplied from the local electrical sub-board associated with that laboratory and shall use 2 x 15 A circuits. All GPOs must be labelled as per the requirements of **Section 20 Subclause 20.07.01**.

In addition to the above requirements, each reticulated system to the laboratory including those points serving the fume cupboards shall be isolated by a local laboratory isolating device as required by AS 2982 located adjacent the exit door. The power to the GPOs on the fume cupboards shall be disconnected by the local sub-board shunt trip and the total gas to the laboratory isolated by operation of a gas solenoid valve on the gas supply line serving the laboratory.

18.03.07 Dangerous Goods & Safety Storage Cabinets

The venting of dangerous goods and safety cabinets, unless mandatory under Australian Standards, shall be subject to a risk and safety assessment to be undertaken in conjunction with CLF and the GU Health & Safety Advisor (Chemical & Radiation Safety).

Reference shall be made to the following Australian Standards with respect to the design of ventilation systems, duct materials and fan types;

- AS 1940 – The Storage & Handling of Flammable & Combustible Liquids
- AS/NZS 5026 – The Storage & Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods
- AS 4326 – The Storage & Handling of Oxidizing Agents
- AS 2414 – The Storage & Handling of Organic Peroxides
- AS/NZS 4452 – The Storing & Handling of Toxic Substances

18.03.08 Nederman Arm Extraction Systems

The following requirements are based on the Nederman arm model with pipe size 50mm. For bigger pipe size the air flow data shall be adjusted accordingly.

- The design flow rate of each arm shall be within the range of 50m³/hr to 100m³/hr. The low limit is to ensure effective extraction effect and the high limit to avoid excessive noise generated.
- The minimum flow shall be increased if extraction hoods bigger than the standard mini hood is being used. The selection of the hood type and size shall be discussed with the Users and it must be noted that bigger hoods require much higher suction flow rates to provide the effective capture velocity. In general, the mini hood is considered sufficient for most applications. The use of mixed hood types in a single room is not recommended, as the air flow balance will be extremely difficult to attain.
- Multiple arms in separate rooms may be connected to a common mechanical fan extraction system. Where this occurs, a 100% standby fan shall be provided to enhance reliability of the system. The fans shall be controlled by VSDs with pressure sensors such that when all arms are working, the minimum flow of each arm can be maintained, and when only one arm is working, the flow shall be under the maximum design value. If the above cannot be achieved due to too many arms, then multiple separated extraction systems shall be adopted.
- A motorised zone damper for each room shall be provided to close off the branch duct when the system in the room is not being used. Each arm shall also come with an integrated manual damper, and the Users are to be encouraged to close it when not in use.
- An ON/OFF push button with light indicator shall be provided in the room for the users to activate the system. When the button is pushed ON, the zone damper shall open and the fan shall start. When the button is pushed for OFF, the zone damper shall close and the fan shall stop (note the fan will still run if arms in other rooms on the same system are in use). If the button is ON for a period in excess of 3 hours (this time period shall be adjustable), the room will be switched OFF automatically by the BMS control. The Users have to push it ON again if they wish to continue using the arms.
- The whole extraction system shall be connected to the building BMS system for control and monitoring. The BMS graphics shall include a schematic of the system showing all the fans, zone dampers and push button status.
- For a system where a common exhaust fan services multiple arms in a number of separate rooms, the fan shall be started when the arms in any one of the rooms is being used. To avoid dead flow of the fan in the case where all manual dampers are closed, at least one arm damper in each room shall be locked open permanently to maintain the air path.
- Note that the extraction system shall not be used to maintain any negative pressure requirement of the room such as for PC2 or PC3 labs.
- Please refer to the drawing GSD-601 for the indicative schematic of the extraction system with multiple room application.
- A smoke test to verify the performance of each Nederman arm shall be carried out in addition to the overall system air flow testing and balancing works as specified in other Sections of the DG&P.

18.04 Laboratory Piped Services

18.04.01 LP Gas

Pipework shall be Type 'B' copper. The minimum sizes shall comply with the latest version of AG 601.

All joints shall be silver soldered using 15% silver solder. Isolation valves shall be of the ball type. A gas meter shall be provided to the building main supply. All underground pipes shall be pre-lagged to the required colour and all joints colour taped after installation. Pressure reticulation shall be as determined by the relative authority.

LP Gas delivered from bulk storage tanks shall include two stage regulation. LP gas shall be reticulated at high pressure after the first stage of regulation from the storage vessel to the building. A second stage regulator shall be provided adjacent the gas meter at each building.

18.04.02 Laboratory Gases

It is preferable that gases be supplied from bottles located within a secure ventilated storage compound located external to the building and which is easily accessible from a service road. Where this is not possible or practical e.g. refurbishment projects, the bottles shall be stored internally in an appropriate secure, ventilated store room adjacent to the laboratory readily accessible from the circulation corridors and the building lift for the replacement and removal of gas bottles.

Cylinders shall be manifolded with non return valves in such a way that any cylinder can be removed and still allow the effective operation of the pressure manifold.

Pipework and valves shall be of a material or type appropriate to the particular gas.

Gas pipework shall be tested in accordance with the relevant Code or Standard, or at twice the working pressure whichever is the greater.

18.04.03 Compressed Air

Compressed air shall be supplied from a central air compressor station comprising duplicate air compressors and other necessary equipment such as refrigerated dryers, water/oil separators and filtration. Reticulate compressed air to adjacent building(s). Compressors shall be from a manufacturer acceptable to CLF and shall be fitted with volt free contacts for connection of the BMS to monitor 'Common Fault' and 'Low Pressure'.

The compressor shall be effectively silenced. Air cleaners shall be substantially mounted. Unless otherwise called for, compressed air shall be reticulated at 700kPa and regulated at each laboratory.

Pipework shall be type 'B' copper with 15% silver soldered joints used for compressed air. All valves shall be ball valves.

Provide a suitably valved connection point outside the compressor plant room for connection of temporary air compressors. Pipe this emergency connection point to the compressed air storage tank.

18.04.04 Vacuum

Vacuum shall be supplied by means of a central vacuum station comprising duplicate vacuum pumps and other necessary equipment such as charcoal filtration: water/oil separators etc. Reticulate vacuum pipework to adjacent building(s). Vacuum pump shall be 'Dynavac' or 'Busch' manufacture, capable of passing fluids from the system without damage to the pump. Pump impellers shall be stainless steel. The pump shall be fitted with volt free contacts for connection of the BMS to monitor 'Common Fault' and 'Loss of Vacuum'.

Vacuum pumps shall be mounted together with their motor on an integral galvanised steel base and shall be effectively isolated from the structure. Pumps shall be oil free rotary lobe type or approved equal.

Pipework shall be high pressure PVC. Plugged tees shall be used in place of bends to allow for cleaning or piping. Isolation valves shall be of Teflon-lined ball valves. Pipe reducers shall be of the eccentric type.

A vacuum tank shall be provided to limit the number of starts per hour of the vacuum pump(s). The tank shall be provided with all necessary gauges, safety valves, pressure stats for automatic operation. Provide a storage tank at each building if required to satisfy instantaneous loads.

All pipework shall rise in direction of flow. Bacterial filters shall be fitted where required by the Australian Standards or other applicable regulations. All control systems shall be checked and commissioned by the manufacturer or its authorised representative. Commissioning data shall be provided to the Superintendent.

Provide a suitably valved connection point outside the plant room for connection of a temporary vacuum pump. Pipe this emergency connection point to the vacuum storage tank.

18.04.05 Purified Water

Each laboratory building shall have a central water purification system, capable of delivering Type 3 pure water to all laboratories. If higher quality water (Type 2 or Type 3) is required in particular laboratories by the SDFs, then additional purification equipment shall be provided locally within the nominated spaces. Purified water quality shall comply with the following guideline specification;

Contaminant	Parameter & Unit	Type 3	Type 2	Type 1
Ions	Resistivity (MΩ·cm @ 25 ^o C)	>0.05	>1	>18
Organics	TOC (ppb)	<200	<50	<10
Pyrogens	(EU/mL)	NA	NA	<0.03
Particulates	Particulates > 0.2 μm (units/mL)	NA	NA	<1
Colloids	Silica (ppb)	<1000	<10	<10
Bacteria	Bacteria (cfu/mL)	<1000	<100	<1

The system shall be fitted with volt free contacts for connection of the BMS to monitor common faults. Conductivity meters shall be of the digital type

Storage tanks shall be fabricated from Type 316 stainless steel. Tanks shall have a lid complete with access manhole. Internal and external ladders shall be provided where required. All tanks shall be fitted with a water meter to the outlets.

Water supply valve to demineralised plant shall be an RPZD in accordance with AS 3500.

Reticulation shall be by means of poly propylene piping installed to eliminate air pockets. Regenerative systems shall be incorporated in the demineralised water plant. Valves shall be of PVC or stainless steel. The supply to laboratory glass washer units shall terminate in an appropriately sized ball valve.

A spare set of consumable components shall be supplied with each plant. Provide circulating pumps to continuously treat water.

18.04.06 Isolation of Piped Services

All piped services within a laboratory or workshop space shall have isolation points located within the laboratory or within reasonable distance to the laboratory. Isolation of services serving laboratories and other research facilities shall be possible without the interruption of services to other area of the building.

Provide the relevant safety isolators for gas and other services as required by the relevant Standards and Regulations. Position isolators adjacent to doors and away from light switches. Refer to **Clause 20.11.02** of **Section 20.00 Electrical Services** for details of isolators, service reset buttons and audible alarms. Individual reset buttons for each gas service may be required and this must be clarified with CLF and the space User.

18.04.07 Outlets to Piped Services

Unless stated otherwise in the SDFs' allow one outlet of each service per person or workstation.

All outlets for LP gas, laboratory gases, vacuum and compressed air shall be Broen, Enware LF Series or equal as approved by CLF. Fittings shall have a chemical resistant coated finish and be colour coded as per the International Standard.

Demineralised water outlets shall be 'Ryan Herco R-300' PVC Needle Valve dispensers.

18.04.08 Identification of Pipework

All pipes shall be identified in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1345 for the Identification of Piping Conduits and Ducts; and AS 1318 – Industrial Safety Colour Code and AS 2700 Colour Standards for General Purposes.

18.04.09 CCMS Alarm Points

Provide alarms, grouped as one alarm for each of the following to be connected to the CCMS via a DDC control panel in the building:

Alarm Type	Details
Compressed air alarms	Common fault from control panel Low air pressure
Vacuum alarms	Loss of vacuum Common fault from control panel
Water purification plant alarms	High and Low level alarms to tank Common fault from RO plant

18.05 Commissioning and Handover

18.05.01 Generally

The entire mechanical installation shall be inspected and tested to the satisfaction of the Superintendent's Representative to ensure commissioning has been completed and the systems are calibrated. The contractor shall perform all tests as requested and as necessary to prove the operation of each individual system. Witness tests shall vary from project to project but shall include the following checks.

- Air and water flows
- Temperature and Humidity
- Control operation and calibration
- Exhaust ventilation rates
- Supply air ventilation rates
- Compressed air and vacuum flow rates and pressures
- Chiller operation and capacity
- Cooling tower operation and capacity
- Pump operation conditions
- Electrical tests
- Operation of fire prevention and safety equipment

Additional testing and verification procedures may be required for specialised mechanical systems not identified above. In addition, the level of quantity of checks may vary depending on the project type and size. Verification checks and witness procedures will be undertaken until the Superintendent is satisfied all systems are operating in accordance with the acceptable tolerances.

Recorded commissioning data for all mechanical systems shall be provided, via the superintendent's representative, for review before scheduling any verification inspections.

Mechanical systems found operating outside acceptable limits shall be rejected. These systems shall be repaired/replaced at no cost to GU.

18.05.02 Fume Cupboards

The Contractor shall carry out air flow tests and scrubber tests on all fume cupboards. These tests shall be carried out on fume cupboards as installed within the laboratory. The contractor shall also allow to carry out tests on proprietary line or prototype fume cupboards on a premises provided by the Contractor prior to site installation. The minimum requirements for testing and commissioning shall be as detailed in AS 2243.8, Safety in Laboratories – Part 8 – Fume Cupboards.

The following data shall be submitted as a minimum:

- Verification of specified discharge velocity
- Verification of specified fume cupboard face velocity

- Smoke tests to determine correct air flow patterns around fume cupboards
- Motor running tests
- Noise levels
- Control and safety equipment tests
- Lighting levels

If the fume cupboard fails any of the tests specified above, the rectification of the system shall be entirely at the cost of the consultants and/or contractors. All tests shall be repeated until acceptance performance is achieved.

All tests are to be carried out by a technician licensed to carry out NATA testing. Tests shall be carried out in the presence of the Superintendent or his representative.

18.05.03 Piped Services

Contractors shall carry out all necessary and required test including the payment of fees, provision of labour and test equipment. All tests shall be carried out to the applicable Australian Standard, the requirements of any Act or Authority having jurisdiction or these Guidelines, whichever is the greatest.

No piping work. Fixtures or equipment shall be concealed or covered by any means before they have been pressure test, flow tested and inspected by the Superintendents. All work shall be completely installed and tested as required by this Section and the Code requirements and shall be leak tight before inspection of the particular work is requested. Tests shall be repeated to the satisfaction of the authorities having jurisdiction.

All defects shall be remedied immediately and the tests reapplied to the satisfaction of the Superintendent and the Authorities.

At least 72 hours' notice shall be given prior to the carrying out of tests. Where construction vehicles or similar equipment is used on site, allowance shall be made for retesting pipelines under concrete slabs on group immediately prior to placing membrane and reinforcing steel.

Test results for tracer tapes placed above non metallic pipework laid in the ground shall be provided to the superintendent.

18.06 Depiction of Airflows on ACMV drawings for Consultants & Contractors

18.06.01 Requirements for Depiction of Airflows on ACMV Design & 'As Constructed' Drawings

For all new building and refurbishment projects, the ACMV layout drawings shall include simple arrow diagrams of the airflow paths, and numeric notations of the airflow and fresh air rates. The objective of this requirement is to provide an understanding of the ACMV systems from the commencement of design through to completion of the systems installation, and to calculate the impact of any future modification. The diagrams and notations shall consist of but not be limited to the following;

1. On each ACMV layout, the airflow path shall be clearly indicated starting from the AHU in the plant room wherever located, through the main supply air duct, branch duct, terminal outlets, into the room, and the return, through return grille, return duct or ceiling void etc, all the way back to the AHU.
2. The supply and return airflow rates shall be noted, preferably marked on every supply, return, transfer, intake and exhaust air grilles with the airflow direction arrow. The airflow rate of all AHUs and fans shall also be marked on the drawing.
3. The fresh air flow rate shall be indicated. It can be expressed as a ratio of fresh air to total supply air for central AHU systems. The designed fresh air flow rate expressed in L/s per person shall be indicated.
4. As a portion of the supply or return air will transfer to corridors, toilets or be assumed to escape through door/window gaps without any mechanical means, while the assumptions made in the design with respect to such air transfers or losses cannot be shown diagrammatically, a note outlining any such assumptions shall be included on the drawing.
5. In summary, the diagrams and notations together with the layout drawing shall fully indicate the whole airflow path, airflow rates and associated fresh air quantities.

18.06.02 Requirements for Airflow Schematics for Special ACMV Systems

For all projects involving new special ACMV systems where pressurization or directional airflow is required, including but not limited to PC2 or PC3 labs, clean rooms etc, airflow schematics shall be provided as follows;

1. Airflow schematics showing airflows into and out of each room (with maximum and minimum air flows indicated where the air flow can vary such as with fume cupboards or other exhaust systems)
2. Return and outside air flows at air conditioning units and the pressures in each room.
3. Single line ductwork, pressure sensors, motorized dampers, air conditioning units, exhaust fans and VSDs shall be indicated on airflow schematics.
4. Any filtering device such as HEPA filter with gastight casing, isolation valves, etc shall be clearly indicated.
5. In addition to the schematic diagram, details of air flows as required by Clause 18.06.01 shall be provided on the same drawing for easy and thorough understanding of the systems.

18.07 HVAC Plant & Equipment Numbering

All HVAC plant and equipment shall be numbered according to the rooms in which they are located or the rooms they are serving. Please see the following examples:

- The FCU in room 1.23 shall be numbered as FCU 1.23. If there are three FCU in the same room they shall be numbered as FCU 1.23a, 1.23b and 1.23c and so on. This shall apply for VAV boxes, fans, fume cupboards, DG cabinets, etc in a room.
- The exhaust fan serving toilet 2.34 shall be numbered EF 2.34 even if it is located in a roof level plant room remote from the toilet space. If the fan is serving more than one toilet, then use the smallest number.
- An AHU serving more than one room shall use the smallest room number.
- Any other special cases not mentioned here shall be discussed with the GU Engineers.

Prior to construction commencing the design consultant/contractor shall incorporate this numbering system into the drawings, schedules, specification and manuals, which will be subject to comment and approval by the GU Engineers.

18.08 Water Meters for Cooling Towers

Water meters of appropriate size shall be provided for water make up pipe and dumping pipe of each cooling tower. Remote reading/monitoring function shall be included in the meters.

Appendix A

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
VENTILATION FANS							
GENERAL VENT FAN	VF-A						
Fan Start/Stop			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	From fan contactor
THERMOSTATIC VENT FAN	VF-B						
Fan Start/Stop			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	From fan contactor
Room Temperature				1		Room Temperature sensor	
LIFT MOTOR ROOM VENT FAN	VF-C						
Fan Start/Stop			1			LMR control panel	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	From fan contactor
LMR temp				1		Room Temperature sensor	
Alarm Mode			1			LMR control pane	
FUME CUPBOARD	VF-D						
Fume cupboard status		1				Fume cupboard terminal strip	
Fume cupboard fault		1				Fume cupboard terminal strip	
Fume cupboard fan speed				1		Fume cupboard terminal strip	Signal from fan speed controller
CEILING FAN COIL UNITS							
FCU-A	FCU-A						Eg Faculty Offices
Fan S/S			1			FCU terminal strip	
Unit command to start		1				Push button	Integral with room control panel
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	Integral with room control panel
Room temperature set point adjust				1		Pot	Integral with room control panel
CHW valve			1			Valve actuator	

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
Heater			1			FCU terminal strip	
Motion Detector			1			Motion Detector	
FCU-B (may be multiple FCU's)	FCU-B						Eg General area
Fan S/S			1			FCU terminal strip	Starts multiple units
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	
CHW valve			1		1	Valve actuator	Modulating or on/off
Heater			1			FCU terminal strip	Controls multiple heaters
FCU-C (may be multiple FCU's)							Eg Seminar Rooms, Labs, Conference Rooms
Fan S/S			1			FCU terminal strip	Starts multiple units
Motion detector		1				Motion detector	Motion detectors wired in parallel
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	
CHW valve			1		1	Valve actuator	Modulating or on/off
Heater			1			FCU terminal strip	Controls multiple heaters
FCU-D (may be multiple FCU's)							eg General Offices
Fan S/S			1			FCU terminal strip	Starts multiple units
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	
CHW valve			1		1	Valve actuator	Modulating or on/off
Heater			1			FCU terminal strip	Controls multiple heaters
AIR HANDLING UNITS							
SINGLE ZONE UNIT	AHU-A1						
Fan Stop/Start			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	
Unit operation			1			Light on push button	
Room temperature				1		Room temp sensor	
CHW valve					1	Valve actuator	
Heater			N			MSSB terminal strip	N steps of electrical heating
SINGLE ZONE UNIT	AHU-A2						
Fan Stop/Start			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	
Motion detector		1				Motion detector	Motion detectors wired in parallel
Room temperature				1		Room temp sensor	
CHW valve					1	Valve actuator	
Heater			N			MSSB terminal strip	N steps of electrical heating
VAV AIR HANDLING UNIT	AHU-B						
Fan Stop/Start			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	
Unit operation			1			Light on push button	
Supply air duct temperature				1		Duct temp sensor	
CHW valve					1	Valve actuator	
SA duct static pressure				1		SP sensor	Locate sensor 2/3rds along duct run
VSD control, fault		1			1	VSD	
MULTI ZONE-FACE AND BYPASS AHU	AHU-C						

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
Fan Stop/Start			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	
Unit operation			1			Light on push button	
Air off coil temperature				1		Averaging temperature sensor	
CHW valve					1	Valve actuator	
Zone temperature				M		Room temp sensor	M zones
Zone face and bypass damper					M	Modulating damper actuator	M zones
Heater			N			MSSB terminal strip	N total steps of electrical heating
DX AHU	AHU-D						
Unit Start/Stop			1			MSSB terminal strip	
Fan status		1				Air flow or DP switches	
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	
Unit operation			1			Light on push button	
Room temperature				1		Room temp sensor	
Cooling			M			Unit terminal strip	M stages of cooling
Heating			N			MSSB or unit terminal strip	N steps of electrical heating or reverse cycle
ECONOMY CYCLE							
Outside air and return air dampers					1	Modulating dampers	Spring return if required for smoke/fire
CO₂ CONTROL							
CO ₂ level				1		CO ₂ sensor	
Outside air and return air dampers					1	Modulating dampers	Spring return if required for smoke/fire
VAV UNITS							
VAV-A	VAV-A						Eg Faculty Offices
Unit command to start		1				Push button	Integral with room panel. Wired to VAV controller

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	Integral with room panel. Wired to VAV controller
Room temperature set point adjust				1		Pot	Integral with room panel. Wired to VAV controller
Primary air velocity				1		Pilot tube	Connected to VAV controller
VAV damper					1	Damper actuator	Integral with VAV controller
Heater			N			VAV controller terminals	N steps
VAV-B	VAV-B						Eg General area
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	Integral with room panel, wired to VAV controller
Primary air velocity				1		Pilot tube	Connected to VAV controller
VAV damper					1	Damper actuator	Integral with VAV controller
Heater			N			VAV controller terminals	N Steps
VAV-C	VAV-C						Eg Seminar Rooms, labs, Conference Rooms
Motion detector		1				Motion detector	Motion det's wired in parallel to VAV controller
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	Wired to VAV controller
Primary air velocity				1		Pilot tube	Connected to VAV controller
VAV damper					1	Damper actuator	Integral with VAV controller
Heater			N			VAV controller terminals	N Steps
VAV-D	VAV-D						Eg General Offices
Command to start outside time schedule		1				Push button	Wired to VAV controller
Room temperature				1		Room temperature sensor	Wired to VAV controller
Primary air velocity				1		Pilot tube	Connected to VAV controller
VAV damper					1	Damper actuator	Integral with VAV controller
Heater			N			VAV controller terminals	N steps

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
HEAT PUMP FOR HOT WATER HEATING							
Stop/Start			1				
Supply & return water temp			2			MSSB terminal strip	
Pump VSD, control & fault		1	1		1	VSD	
REFRIGERATION PLANT							
CHILLER/CHW PUMP							
Chiller availability		1				Terminals in MSSB	From switch on chiller panel
Chiller enable			1			Terminals in MSSB	To chiller panel
Chiller status, fault		2				Terminals in MSSB	To chiller panel
CHW pump S/S			1			Terminals in MSSB	
CHW pump status		1				Terminals in MSSB	DP switch
Chiller amps				1		Current transducer	
Chiller Compressor %RLA				1		Single phase power transducer	From chiller panel
Chiller DP				1		DP transducer across chiller vessel	
Chiller current reset					1	Chiller panel	
CHW temperature reset					1	Chiller panel	
Leaving CHW temperature				1		Pipe temp sensor	
Entering CHW temperature				1		Pipe temp sensor	
COOLING TOWER/CCW PUMP							If applicable
Fan S/S						Terminals in MSSB	
Fan status			1			Terminals in MSSB	From fan contactor
VSD control, fault		1			1	VSD	
CW pump S/S			1			Terminals in MSSB	

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
CW pump status		1				Terminals in MSSB	DP switch
Entering & leaving CW temperatures				2		Pipe temp sensors	Assumes one CT per chiller
FOR A PRIMARY ONLY CHW SYSTEM:							Control valve in bypass
CHW common leaving, return and entering temps				3		Pipe temp sensors	
Bypass valve(s)					1or2	Valve actuator(s)	One output per valve
Outside air temperature				1		OA temperature sensor	If none already exists
Refrigerant leak detector		1				Terminals in MSSB	
FOR A PRIMARY/SECONDARY CHW SYSTEM:							Open pipe bypass
CHW common leaving temperature, before bypass				1		Pipe temp sensor	
CHW return temperature, before bypass				1		Pipe temp sensor	
CHW entering temperature, after bypass				1		Pipe temp sensor	
CHW bypass flow & direction		1		1		Magnetic flow meter	
Secondary CHW DP				1		DP sensor	Locate on index run
Outside air temperature				1		OA temperature sensor	If none already exists
Refrigerant leak detector		1				Terminals in MSSB	
SECONDARY CHW PUMP							
Entering & leaving CHW temperatures				2		Pipe temp sensors	
SCHW pump S/S			1			Terminals in MSSB	
VSD control, fault		1			1	VSD	
SCHW Pump Status		2				Terminals in MSSB	DP Switch
SCHW DP				1		DP sensor	Locate on index run

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
DECOUPLING							
Entering CHW temperatures before and after bypass				2		Pipe temp sensors	
Leaving CHW temperature				1		Pipe temp sensors	
Bypass flow and direction		1		1		Magnetic flow meter	Sized to take full building water flow
Mixed Bypass/Supply temp				1		Pipe temp sensors	
Motorised decoupling valve					1	Valve actuator	
Motorised decoupling bypass valve					1	Valve actuator	
Flow meter, bypass & pump supply		2		2		Flow meter	
Low load motorised bypass					1		Located in building
Throttling valve and position				N	N	Valve actuator	N valves
Mixed Bypass/Supply temp				1		Pipe temp sensors	
Motorised decoupling valve					1	Valve actuator	
Motorised decoupling bypass valve					1	Valve actuator	
Flow meter, bypass & pump supply		2		2		Flow meter	
Low load motorised bypass					1		Located in building
MISCELLANEOUS							
MECHANICAL							
MSSB common fault		1				Terminals in MSSB	One per MSSB
MSSB or MSB KWh		1				Terminals in MSSB	
Fire Alarm		1				Terminals in MSSB	One per building
ELECTRICAL							
MSB KWh		1				Terminals in MSB	
External lighting control			1			Terminals in DB	One per building
Corridor lighting control			1			Terminals in DB	One per floor

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY STANDARD POINTS LIST							
Point Description	Type	DI	DO	AI	AO	Field Device	Comments
Foyer lighting control			1			Terminals in DB	One per building
LIFT							
LMR Alarm		1				Volt Free Contacts	One per LMR
DOMESTIC WATER							
Cold Water Break Tank						Level Sensors	Overflow and Extra Low level alarm
Demineralised Water Tank		2				Level Sensors	High and Low levels
Booster Pump(s) Alarm		1				Pressure Switch	Pump failure and low pressure
Hot Water Circulating Pumps		1	1			Terminals in DB	Control for Load shedding
Hot Water Heater Elements			1			Terminals in DB	Control for Load shedding
LABORATORY GASES							
Compressed Air Alarm		1				Volt Free Contact	From Air Compressed Control Panel
Vacuum Plant Alarm		1				Volt Free Contact	From Vacuum Pump Control Panel

19.00 Fire Services

The requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

19.01 Generally

This Section outlines GU's minimum requirements for the following Fire Detection Systems and Passive Fire Protection;

- Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm Systems.
- Emergency Warning and Intercommunications Systems (EWIS)
- Emergency warning Systems (EWS)
- Hydrants and hose reels.
- First Attack Fire Fighting Equipment (Extinguishers & Blankets)
- Fire Hazard Indices

Each building shall be provided with a system of fire protection in accordance with the relevant Codes and Standards.

In general, all buildings shall be equipped with Automatic Fire Detection & Alarm Systems connected to the Building's Fire Indicator Panel (FIP). The building FIP shall be connected to the Site Master Panel and Site Mimic Panel(s) and the Qld Fire & Rescue Service (QFES), or as otherwise agreed to by the QFES.

19.02 Basic Requirements for Fire Detection & Alarm Systems

All fire detection and alarm systems shall be arranged so that in the event of an alarm condition existing in any protected zone, including the operation of a manual push button alarm, the systems shall provide, but not be limited to, the following functions;

- Illuminate an indicator light for the relevant circuit on the building fire indicator panel.
- Illuminate an indicator light for the building on the Master Panel.
- Transmit an alarm signal to the QFES, via a site Mimic Panel.
- Energise alarms.
- Shut down any integrated ventilation systems, operate smoke doors, fire doors, emergency exit doors, fire dampers, smoke exhaust systems, make up air facilities, stair pressurisation systems and flammable gas services.
- Transmit a signal to the Pager Alert System (where installed) to activate the Pager System.
- Provide a signal to visual alarms.
- Transmit signal to operate electronic door locks.

The fire alarm system shall also incorporate an emergency warning and communication system to AS 1670-1 and AS 2220-1.

Fire detection and alarm systems shall comply with the Fire & Rescue Service Act 1990 Sections 104D and 104DA, and the 'Fire Alarm and Building Design Guidelines for the Reduction of Unwanted Alarms' issued by the QFES.

19.03 Fire Services Contractor Qualifications

Fire Services Contractors shall provide evidence that they are duly registered with the Fire Protection Contractors Registration Board of Queensland, and have such licences as required by State legislation, before commencing any installations.

19.04 General Equipment Requirements

All equipment associated with Fire Alarms, EWIS and EWS shall be provided by a recognised Fire Alarm company or Manufacturer with a proven record of high standard within the Fire Protection Industry for a period of not less than 10 years.

Installation of such equipment shall not be regarded as complying with this Section unless it is carried out by the manufacturer of the equipment, or by a Contractor duly authorised by the manufacturer.

19.05 Fire Indicator Panels (FIP)

Each building shall be equipped with a FIP showing all alarm circuits. Each FIP shall have a minimum provision of 10% spare space to allow for future circuit installation.

The maximum number of thermal alarms or smoke detectors that shall be provided on any circuit shall be no greater than 90% as permitted by the Code.

FIPs shall be auto testing and equipped with additional 'LED' indication for ease of circuit identification.

FIPs shall be fitted with a Check Alarm facility which shall be activated on commissioning of the panel.

All new FIPs for buildings on each of the GU campuses shall be as follows;

- **Gold Coast, South Bank & Logan** – 'Ampac' manufactured panels
- **Nathan & Mt Gravatt** – A proprietary manufactured panel (e.g. Inertia)

Where an addressable panel is installed as a 'Site Master Panel' or a 'Building Panel', a factory fitted strip type printer shall be integrated into the panel.

The panel manufacturer shall provide to CLF at no additional cost all maintenance tools and software for the servicing and upgrading of the panels.

All integrated evacuation systems shall be factory fitted.

Electronic door locking output shall **not** be connected to any auxiliary output controlled by the fire panel door switch.

The Building FIP shall be *Non Latching*.

Alterations or additions to existing fire panels shall only be carried out by the GU Fire Equipment Maintenance Contractor. Work by any other contractor is not permitted. A full impact study of the existing system shall be conducted for any alterations or additions and must be approved by the UFO.

Installation cabling from any Building FIP to the Site Master Panel FIP and Site MIMIC Panel(s) shall be connected by the GU Fire Equipment Maintenance Contractor. Sufficient cabling and information is to be made available for this connection.

All cabling to and from FIP's shall be continuous and without joints.

The Site Mimic Panel shall be upgraded to show all new buildings installed under the contract.

'Schematic Location' diagrams associated with FIP's **shall** be colour coded and of such design and contain such information as approved by the UFO. They shall be of plastic, be 'Back Engraved' and show all relevant information.

Each FIP shall also be linked via a DDC control in the building to indicate an alarm on the CCMS.

All FIPs, and Mimic Panels shall be positioned as outlined in AS 1670 - Control and Indicating Equipment.

FIPs shall not be positioned on external walls or in sun affected locations.

Lightning surge protection shall be installed to all FIPs.

A spring return Fire Service Isolation button **shall** be fitted to the building FIP for testing purposes.

19.06 Detection Systems

Buildings shall be fitted with thermal and/or smoke detectors in accordance with the requirements of AS 1670 - Automatic Fire Alarms, and be interfaced with visual detectors such as flashing strobe lights to be installed in public areas and rooms with high acoustic isolation.

Detectors shall be 'Hocheki' type in accordance with the requirements of AS 1603.

Thermal detectors shall be of the electro-pneumatic, compensating rate of rise type. Thermo-pile and solid state alarms are also acceptable.

Smoke detectors (combustion type) are to be used where early warning is required in areas such as sub-stations, switch rooms, PABX and MDF rooms, TER rooms and other areas as required by Australian Standards or other Codes. Thermal detection shall be used in other areas approved by the UFO and the QFES.

Ceiling mounted detectors shall be mounted in accordance with the requirements of [Section 14.00 Ceilings](#).

Detectors **are not** to be positioned directly above transformers or other electrically energised equipment.

'VESDA' systems shall be installed in areas where nominated in the SDFs.

All thermal and smoke detectors shall have 'L.E.D.' indication. Concealed detectors in areas such as ducts, DB's, lift motor rooms and other small rooms, shall have the remote indicator mounted on the wall over the door. **Note** - Remote indication is only required for conventional flip panel installations.

Concealed space detectors shall be equipped with remote neon indicators labelled with the type and location of the detector. Concealed detectors should be grouped in the same manner as room detectors and not be installed on a complete circuit extending over the entire floor. Alarm zones shall be arranged to suit the attending Fire Service and the University Fire Officer (UFO)

All detectors shall be identified by labels fixed to the base, identifying the circuit and detector number corresponding to the numbering plan on the as installed drawings and 'Schematic Zone' diagram.

Large rooms/area may be deemed to require Remote Detector indicators for Fire Service advice. Such specific rooms/areas requiring remote indicators shall be determined by Building Surveyor and/or the UFO.

On recent projects, the QRFS has required the installation of thermal detectors not smoke detectors in laboratories and kitchenettes. Prior to designing the detection system in any such spaces, the Fire Services Consultant shall consult with and confirm the requirements of the QRFS.

19.07 Visual Alarm Indicators

All new buildings or any upgrade of an existing building shall have an emergency warning system installed with visual alarm indicators in accordance with AS 1603.11, comprising dual AMBER and RED flashing lights. The AMBER light shall be programmed to flash on an 'Alert' alarm, and the RED light will be programmed to flash on an 'Evacuate' alarm.

19.08 Fire Services Wiring

All fire alarm wiring between floors shall be run in a separate, accessible cable tray or metal duct.

Trays and the duct shall be painted RED in colour where exposed or colour banded where concealed.

Fire Alarm cables shall not run on the same cable trays as electrically energised cables or be installed in Electrical or Data cable risers.

Refer to [Section 20.00 Electrical Services](#) for wiring in ceiling spaces and riser ducts.

19.09 Hydraulic Fire Services

19.09.01 Water Supply

The water supply for hydrants and hose reels shall be provided via a separate water service to the building isolated by double check valves located in the Valve Room.

19.09.02 Hydrants

Hydrants including signage and block plans shall be provided in accordance AS 2419.1.

Unless otherwise specified, hydrant systems shall be a 'wet pipe' system.

System designs, hydraulic calculations and variations shall be submitted and agreed to with CLF prior to installation.

Hydrant booster installations where required shall meet the requirements of AS 2419.1/2/3.

The location, colour and design of fire booster installations shall be approved by the Building Surveyor and the QFES prior to design finalisation.

The design of the enclosure must be approved by OFM. Masonry construction is preferred to metal cabinets.

Any inground spring type hydrants shall be of the A.W.E. (Associated Water Equipment) 'Maxi Flow' nylon coated type.

Where internal hydrants are installed, a safe discharge point shall be provided for the testing of the most disadvantaged fire hydrants. The discharge point shall be fitted with a 65mm round QRFS thread coupling and shall discharge to the Stormwater drainage system.

The discharge pipework shall be braced and supported to the approval of the UFO.

19.09.03 Hose Reels

Fire hose reels shall be provided to serve all buildings and shall be of 'Wormald' manufacture, or an alternative approved by the UFO.

Installation of the hose reel system shall comply with Part E2 of the BCA.

19.09.04 Fire Sprinklers

A fire sprinkler system shall be provided where required in accordance with Spec E1.5 of the BCA and AS 2118.4.

19.09.05 Testing

Water supply pipelines for Fire Mains and Services shall be tested at 2.1 Mpa for twelve (12) hours and generally kept charged thereafter.

Fire Hydrants and Hose Reels shall be tested for pressure and flow as required by the BCA and QFES. Such tests to be certified by the responsible design consultant.

19.10 First Attack Fire Fighting Equipment

19.10.01 Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers shall be provided to all areas in accordance with the BCA. Only extinguishers approved by SA are acceptable.

In general, the following extinguishers should be used for standardisation and shall be provided under the Contract:

General Office areas (where Hose Reels are not installed)	Air Water	9 litre
Cooking areas (commercial)	Wet Chemical CO2	7.5 litre 3.5 kg
High electrical hazard – main switchboard	Dry Powder	2.5 kg
Plant Rooms	Dry Powder	4.5 kg
Laboratories (adjacent each Fire Hose Reel or in designated “Fire Cabinets”)	Dry Powder	4.5 kg
Fume Cupboards	Dry Powder	2.5 kg of 5b rating

Extinguishers should be used where the risk so demands. All extinguishers shall be provided with coded location signs and usage signs in accordance with the requirements of AS 1851.

Extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Australian Standard 2444 and at a height agreed with the UFO.

19.10.02 Fire Blankets

Fire blankets shall be installed in all commercial kitchen areas and in laboratories. Locations shall be approved by the UFO.

19.11 Special Fire Systems

Where required by Legislation or other reasons, provide special systems such as;

- Gas extinguishment systems
- High velocity water spray systems
- High expansion foam systems
- Sprinklers

Any proposal for any of the above systems should be discussed with CLF prior to documentation.

19.12 Door Hold Open Devices

The requirements for hold open devices activated by the fire alarm systems are outlined in [Section 11.00 Doors & Hardware](#).

Hold open devices on Smoke or Fire doors shall **not** be of the ‘Combination hold open/Auto door closer’ type. The hold open devices shall be wall mounted at 1800mm above finished floor level, and any variation to this height shall be at the discretion of the UFO.

The hold open devices shall be of a type, manufacture, configuration and design as agreed to by the UFO if they are an alternative to those nominated in [Section 11.00](#).

Electro magnetic hold open devices (EMHODs) shall be provided on all fire doors in fire isolated stairwells used for occupant circulation.

19.13 Door Control

Any doors secured by electric locks must be interfaced with the fire alarm system as outlined previously in this Section.

Refer to [Section 11.00](#) for details of electric lock types.

19.14 Smoke Exhaust Systems

Any smoke exhaust systems incorporated into the building design shall be in accordance with the BCA and the relevant Australian Standards.

19.15 Fume Cupboards

Fire protection measures for Fume Cupboards shall comply with AS 2243-8 and with AS 3689-1 for Specialised Protection.

19.16 Fire Hazard Indices

Commonwealth Fire Board Fire Safety Circular 73 'Linings for Buildings' including *Early Fire Hazard Indices* shall be used as a guide to determine acceptable materials for use in buildings.

Fire Hazard Indices information shall be provided to the UFO during the design stage.

19.17 Hazchem Signage

Appropriate signage shall be determined and installed in all areas deemed to require such signage on the completion of all new buildings and refurbishments.

19.18 Emergency Services Vehicle Access

Access requirements for Fire Services vehicles shall be designed to accommodate the **largest** vehicle in service of the normally attending Fire Service.

Dimensions of vehicles should be obtained from the Motor Officer or other nominated Officer of the QRFS, or from either the Superintendent or UFO.

Access requirements shall be determined at the schematic stage of design and submitted for review to the Building Surveyor and the QFES.

19.19 Inspections & Documentation

Pre Approval Inspections - Building Fire Safety Systems shall be fully tested to the approval of the UFO **prior** to final approval inspections being carried out by QFES Community Safety Officers.

Inspections During Construction - The UFO and Building Surveyor, and the relevant QFES Officers shall be notified before completion and prior to covering up any Special Fire Services to allow any required inspections to be carried out.

Final Inspections - Authority for final inspections by QFES Community Safety Officers shall be the responsibility of the Building Surveyor and/or the UFO.

Documentation - The following documentation shall be available at the time of both inspections as required by QFES;

- Installation certificates (fire alarm systems, hydraulics, smoke control, etc).
- Test certificates for installed systems.
- Draft/Final Fire Alarm Zone schematic diagram.
- Draft/Final system 'Block Plan' (if applicable)

All Draft documentation **must** be provided for the Pre Approval inspections by the UFO.

20.00 Electrical Services

The requirements of this Section are generally Mandatory (Refer to Section 1.00)

20.01 General Requirements

This section outlines the University's minimum requirements for electrical services.

The layout of luminaires and power outlets should allow flexibility such that spaces can be subdivided into separate areas.

Where island rooms exist, these must be conduited to allow for the installation of power and communication outlets from the relevant sub-board or Telecommunication Equipment Room (TER) where these are not installed in the first instance.

All redundant electrical services including cables, equipment, switch boards, light fittings and accessories resulting from the refurbishment of spaces, **must** be removed in their entirety from the construction site and the 'as constructed' record amended accordingly. The Contractor in conjunction with campus maintenance staff, must identify and label all cables, equipment, boards and accessories which are to remain before demolition commences to avoid the removal of services which are required to remain active for the duration of the project.

20.02 Lighting

20.02.01 Performance Guidelines

All internal and external lighting shall be designed to enhance safe movement, personal safety and security (CPTED), refer to [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#). The following lighting categories, in accordance with AS 1158.3.1 shall apply to the following nominated external areas;

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| • Bus stops | P6 |
| • Areas adjacent to entry/exit (5m radius) | P10 |
| • General grounds used for night activity | P7 |
| • General grounds adjacent to areas used for night activity | P8 |
| • Entrapment spots | P10 |

Internal areas shall be designed in accordance with AS 1680 and shall also incorporate the requirements of AS 1428.

Lighting levels for each area shall be nominated by the Consultant or Contractor and submitted for approval as part of Schematic Design. Over illumination is discouraged.

Particular areas nominated for specialised requirements will be identified by the user in the SDFs and the appropriate lighting quality and levels recommended.

20.02.02 Design Requirements

Internal Luminaires – All luminaires shall be manufactured from Australian made components where possible and be approved by the Electricity Authority. All luminaires shall be supplied complete with lamps and fused terminal blocks. Spring loaded 'tombstone' lamp holders **shall not** be used. Internal wiring must be coloured coded and the paint finish shall be 'white pearl'.

Single lamp fluorescent recessed 'troffer' luminaires shall generally be installed, however dual lamp luminaires may be used where high ceilings occur or high lighting levels are required.

Fluorescent luminaires shall be of the high efficiency type incorporating high frequency warm/soft start 'Osram', 'Tridonic Atco' or approved equal A1/A2 BAT electronic ballasts, with a suitable controller as outlined in **Clause 20.03** of this **Section 20.00**.

All luminaires shall be adequately ventilated. Temperature rise in the fittings should be restricted to 50°C above ambient.

Diffusers shall be integral to the luminaire and easily removable. All components shall be easily accessible, with the luminaire in-situ. Fittings which have to be dismantled in order to replace diffusers, lamps or tubes shall not be used.

Diffusers to T8 single lamp luminaires shall be;

- K12 or equal performance diffuser for common areas
- K19 or equal performance diffusers for offices, computer rooms and seminar rooms

Installation of luminaires with a T5 lamp shall only occur with the express agreement of the Superintendent. Diffusers to T5 lamped luminaires shall be selected to suit the glare control requirements of the area while achieving a light output ratio (LOR) > 85%.

The length and type of luminaire shall suit the ceiling module and/or location of the installation. In exposed grid ceilings, the luminaire shall be sized such that it will fit between the vertical legs of the T bar main and cross rails, supported on the horizontal leg. Luminaires which sit on the top of the grid rails are not acceptable.

Where existing fluorescent luminaires are to be reused, or approval for non-electronic ballasts has been given, the luminaires must be cleaned, incorporate new diffusers, lamps and starters of the non-flickering warm/soft start electronic type, power factor corrected and be of the switch start type complete with fuse terminal blocks and low loss ballasts. Spring loaded tombstone lamp holders shall not be used.

Luminaire design and layout should satisfy the intensity, glare and uniformity requirements for open offices with sufficient flexibility to enable partitioning of individual perimeter or island offices. For internal areas preference shall be given to 36w T8 lamps. The use of compact fluorescent lamps shall be limited and only with the express approval of the Superintendent. Generally, the number of different lamp source types shall be kept to a minimum.

Fluorescent tube lamps shall be 'Osram Lumilux Plus Eco' or 'Phillips Alto 840' T8 cool white (4000°K) or equivalent in all areas unless stated otherwise in the Space Description Forms to suit specific functions.

Lamp selection shall be limited to the types currently used within the University as per the following Table.

Table 1: Existing General Lamps

Wattage	Base	Type	°K
Fluorescent Lamps			
36		T8	4000
Compact Fluorescent Lamps			
13,18,26	G24d-1, G24q-1, G24d-2, G24q-2, G24d-3, G24q-3	Dulux D, D/E, S, S/E or equal	4000
Discharge lamps			
Metal Halide 70, 150, 250	RX7s, G12, E27	HCL-T DE, HCL-TS, HCL E/P or equal	4000 or more
High Pressure Sodium	E40, E27	Eye Lighting or equal	

Where false ceilings exist, luminaires shall be connected to the wiring loom by means of a three-pin plug and 1500mm of flexible lead. Lighting loom sockets in ceiling spaces shall be circuit numbered using the Sub Board No. and Circuit Breaker No. marked neatly with permanent felt pen. The loom socket shall be firmly fixed to the concrete ceiling, purlins, catenary wires or chain suspended off the ceiling grid system. Use a non-conductive material support system such as 'Ezi-Fix'. Supporting off other services or ceiling hangers is unacceptable. All incoming/outgoing cables in a junction box or lighting loom socket must be strapped to avoid movement in the terminal.

Downlights shall not be used for general illumination unless they are of the compact fluorescent type and then only with the express agreement of the Superintendent. Incandescent downlights may only be used where required for specific tasks, with the approval of the Superintendent. Downlights are not to be used in external areas unless specifically approved.

All LED fittings specified must allow for the LED board to be easily replaced without the need for special access equipment or tools. All LED fittings selected must have a minimum 5 year warranty.

All luminaires shall be installed at a maximum of 3000 mm above f.f.l. Installation shall provide easy access for maintenance, and locations such as ceilings to voids or over stairs must be avoided.

Light fittings in ceilings shall be mounted in accordance with the requirements of **Section 14.00 Ceilings**.

External Lighting & Luminaires – The requirement for lighting externally of buildings shall be discussed with the Superintendent before design work commences. White light (using metal halide or LED fittings) shall be employed.

New roads and paths associated with a particular building shall be illuminated as part of that building project.

Where paths run adjacent to, through or beneath buildings, the luminaire shall be mounted on the external wall of the building.

Road and pathway lighting, which is apart from a building and which requires separate illumination, shall be achieved using pole-mounted luminaires generally to match those existing on that campus to the approved of the Superintendent. Lighting bollards are generally unacceptable.

All sports field, street and path lighting poles shall have terminals and fuses located in the base. Terminals and fuses must be mounted on non-conductive material such as Bakelite. The use of timber/plywood for mounting purposes is prohibited.

Lighting poles shall be fitted with base plates and mounted on concrete pads or piers with cast-in holding down bolts complete with levelling nuts and washers. After erection, HD bolts shall be trimmed and capped to a maximum of 10mm above the lock nut. Poles must be installed with the base plate above the finished level of pavements or garden beds. Poles with bases buried in footings are unacceptable.

All external luminaires shall possess a suitable International Protection (IP) rating, to AS 1939, for the location of the luminaire. As a minimum the IP rating shall be such that the luminaire prevents the ingress of insects. Carpark and street lighting luminaires shall be 'GEC Optispan' or WE-EF VFL 4000°K mounted on 9 metre high poles, or an approved equal to match existing.

Hinged poles must be used where the pole high is greater than 2 metres and there is no access for EWP or 'cherry picker', or there is no flat surface to utilise a work platform.

Pathway lighting luminaires shall be WE-EF VFL or approved equal, mounted on 5 metre high poles. External lighting shall be served by two (2) separate circuits, one (1) for general external lighting and one (1) for feature lighting. Both circuits must be controlled by CCMS lighting control signals.

All pole top mounted LED fittings must have a 'quick release' feature to allow ease of maintenance. Fittings which have to be dismantled in order to replace the LEDs or control gear must not be used. Fittings selected shall be fitted with a surge diverter internally and have a 10 year parts and labour warranty. All poles for LED fittings must be supplied with a DIN rail mounted surge diverter at the base of the pole.

Signage - Illumination of Signs and General Displays shall be provided with a maintenance illuminance in the order of 200 – 300 lux. Lighting shall be placed so that unwanted reflections shall not occur on the sign. The luminance factor of the surface of numbers, letters or symbols shall be not less than 0.3 (30 percent) different from their background.

Any light fittings and associated equipment such as transformers installed within signs for illumination, must be easily accessible for maintenance or replacement, and have a suitable IP (International Protection) rating.

Auditoria, Lecture Theatres, Seminar Rooms, Teaching Spaces – These spaces or the like shall be provided with illumination complying with AS 1680.2.3.

Lighting shall also comply with AS 1428.1.

In addition to the requirements of this Standard, adequate focussed lighting, without excess shadows, shall be provided on both the face of the presenter for lip reading and on the interpreter for sign language interpretation. Spot lights must be specified, positioned and controlled to avoid adversely impacting on the vision of the presenter at the front of the theatre. The proposed lighting solution must be approved by ITS.

Lecture Theatre lighting shall be mounted on a lowerable 'lighting beam' system similar to those installed in buildings G26, G40, G42 and N78. These lighting beam systems have been custom manufactured by Lin-Eng Pty Ltd (Contact: Mike Arnott). All lighting beams must have local key lockable controls for raising and lowering.

Videoconferencing Rooms - The illumination to these spaces shall comply with the recommendations of AS 1680.2.3 – 1994 clause 10.15. The minimum illumination level in the room shall be 360 lux.

Luminaires within such rooms shall employ linear 4000°K fluorescent lamps and Y5 diffusers. The lighting design shall achieve uniform and diffuse lighting in the vertical plane to eliminate facial shadows. Advanced lighting control shall only be specified where interface to an AMX/Audio Visual system is required.

Stairs and Ramps - Within stairwells, luminaires shall be mounted on the walls or to the soffit of the landings at no more than 3 meters above f.f.l.

Luminaires shall not be mounted above stairs and ramps or where access to the luminaires for maintenance cannot be achieved in a safe manner without the need to use scaffolding.

Aisle stairs and ramps within rooms that have dimmable lighting, eg auditoriums, lecture theatres and the like, shall have low voltage 'Hawko LED cinema' aisle lights mounted on the end of the seating rows or fixed writing benches. Light fittings shall have natural white colour LEDs and shall have Number inserts. If self-illuminating nosings are used, lighting is still required to ensure that the nosing luminance remains charged for the duration of the space use.

In non-enclosed stairs, or stairs where natural light is sufficient for day time use, stair lighting shall be switched by the external lighting program of the CCMS.

Service/Plant Rooms – Luminaires in plant rooms shall be 1 x 36 watt T8 chain suspended fittings with wire guards, located to provide maximum evenly distributed illumination, and shall be IP rated where required.

Atriums – Lights shall not be located on the ceilings of Atria over 3m above f.f.l. Where the ceiling height exceeds this limit, up-lighting mounted on walls or columns at not more than 3m above f.f.l. shall be used.

Lighting Power Density - In general, the following maximum power density for lighting should not be exceeded:

- General office, classroom 9 W/m²
- Corridors, storerooms 5 W/m²
- Toilets, stairway 3 W/m²
- Carpark, security 3 W/m²

Laboratories – Luminaires in laboratories shall be carefully selected meet any special requirements which may apply to the space e.g. PC rating or hazardous zoning.

In laboratories with a PC rating of 2 or above, luminaire diffusers shall have perimeter seals at the junction with the ceiling suspension system to avoid contaminants being transferred into the ceiling space. Luminaires in laboratories or other spaces where the use of volatile materials has been identified as creating hazardous zones, must be Certified as not providing an ignition source when required by a Hazardous Zones Report.

20.03 Lighting Control

20.03.01 General Requirements

To keep the energy consumption of artificial illumination to its absolute minimum and to reduce waste by increasing lamp life cycles, effective lighting control systems shall be employed.

Lighting control throughout buildings shall implement strategies that take advantage of available daylight and monitors usage of the area and adjusts lighting levels accordingly.

Lighting controls shall be interfaced with other systems such as the AMX audiovisual and CCMS systems where required by the project Technical Brief.

It is crucial that natural light is integrated with lighting control systems to control the amount of artificial lighting required.

Local manual switches shall control plant rooms and service riser luminaires.

Lighting of external areas shall be controlled via the CCMS utilising a sunrise/sunset feature integrated with a PE cell override for cloudy days. A manual override switch shall be provided in the local distribution board for maintenance purposes. **Note:** Some projects will require additional control groups.

Motion/light level detectors shall be surface or flush mounted on the ceiling, and spaced at the most effective distance. Mechanical switches shall be installed to activate the motion/light level detector and the room light fittings.

Switches shall be located on permanent walls or columns wherever possible, at 1 metre above the finished floor level. All switch plates shall be identified with type written labels with black lettering as to circuit and switchboard of origin. Light switches shall be 20A rated push button type 'Clipsal PB30 - C2000' series with I.D. covers secured with j-screw mechanism located behind the switchplate. The installation of light switches on metal backing plates behind wall linings is not acceptable as it can result in loose switches and cause loose wiring connections with an increased risk of hot joints.

Submit details of the system configuration and programming for approval by the GU Electrical Engineer.

An electronic copy of the lighting program, and any hand held device software required to modify the lighting control program, shall be included in the '*As Constructed*' documentation. All rights, intellectual or otherwise, to the programming shall be vested in the Principal. Any special devices or equipment required for programming the system shall be supplied to the campus Maintenance Supervisor at Final Completion.

Tuition of up to three GU staff, nominated by the Superintendent, covering the maintenance, operation and programming of the system shall be provided within the Contract.

20.03.02 Lighting Control System

The lighting control system shall be programmed to provide the following functions;

- Turn lighting on / off to a programmed time schedule.
- Turn lighting on / off depending on responses from PIR's within the area and adjacent egress paths.

Controllers shall be located at the local distribution board, in a clearly labelled segregated section or separate enclosure.

Control circuit block diagram drawings must be provided in the local control board. All cables must have circuit ID and must be shown in the control block diagram drawing.

Where required, controlled luminaires shall be fitted with a surface mounted terminal block on the exterior of the fitting for a plug-in type connection for the lighting control data network. Terminal blocks shall be capable of terminating 2 no. 2.5 mm² figure 8 cables in a loop in, loop out cabling system. Terminal blocks shall be connected to the internal data terminals of the ballast.

20.03.03 CCMS Controlled Lighting

Only perimeter, external and external feature lighting shall be CCMS controlled through a contactor at the local sub-board. Where corridor lighting is controlled by a Lighting Control System, it shall not be connected to the CCMS.

External feature lighting shall be connected to a separate circuit and programmed to turn off at 11.00 p.m.

Where required, a master/slave contactor system shall be used where the master contactor is controlled by the time switching function of the CCMS. The status of the contactor(s) shall be monitored by the CCMS for each group.

Each group shall have a local Auto/Off/Manual switch at the local distribution board for testing purposes. The contactors shall be labelled as to what they control and not just 'C1', 'C2' etc, but '*External Lighting*' etc.

20.03.04 Spaces with Lighting Interface to AMX AV Control

The following requirements shall apply to spaces designated to be fitted with an AMX audio visual equipment controller, whether the AMX is being installed under the contract or nominated as a future installation item.

Lecture Theatres & Auditoriums - All luminaires within the space (including room in use lights or the like), with the exception of the emergency luminaires, shall be controlled via a 'Dynalite Dimtek' energy management controller, or approved equivalent, linked to an AMX audio visual equipment controller. A suitable AMX-Dynalite interface (DTK-622 PC Node or equal alternative) shall be included in the AV equipment specification. The control panel shall be clearly labelled to indicate the preset lighting configuration.

Provide one (1) lighting controller per room or AMX system whichever is the greater. The system shall be complete with controller, switch panels, control wiring, programming and interface to the AMX system in each room.

The lighting control system shall be programmed to operate with a number of preset scenes. Different scenes shall be required when the system is controlled via AMX to that when the system is operated via the switch panel, final scene configuration shall be to the approval of the INS/LES representative. Refer to **Appendix A** to this Section for switching groups.

The interface between the AMX system and the lighting control system shall be sufficient to enable switching group control by the AMX via the lighting control system. Interface cabling is within the Contractor's scope of works.

The AMX system active equipment will be provided as noted in the SDFs.

20.03.05 Programming of Lighting Controls

The lighting control system shall be commissioned to program all dimmers and electronic ballast controllers.

Lighting control shall initially be configured as per the following table;

Table 2 : Typical Lighting Programs

Prog	Area	Control	Operation
A	Small rooms, typically offices	<p>a) One (1) Gang Switch Panel: Position 1 – ‘On’ Position 2 – ‘Off’</p> <p>b) Movement detector</p>	<p>Operation to Position 1 will energise lights to 360 lux.</p> <p>When the lights are ‘On’ and the PE cell has detected no movement for a period of 20 minutes, all fittings will dim to ‘Off’. Detection of movement will return the fittings to ‘On’.</p>
B	Open Offices, general areas of Learning Centres	As above	As for A above
C	Foyers, Corridors, Toilets & internal Stairwells	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level and 20 minutes delay time
D	Large Storage	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level
E	Small Storage	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level
F	Video Conferencing Room	<p>a) 2 Button ‘Dynalite’ panel</p> <p>b) Movement detector</p>	<p>Button 1 = ‘On/Off’ function to provide 360 lux for general lighting</p> <p>Button 2 = ‘Off/Off’ function to provide 600 lux vertical illuminance at 1500mm above f.f.l.</p> <p>When the lights are ‘On’ and no movement has been detected by the PE cell for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will be dimmed to approximately 30%. After a further period of 5 minutes, all fittings will dim to ‘Off’. Activation of the PE or buttons within this 65 minute period will return the fittings to their previous state. Illumination levels required in the room will be determined by LES.</p>
G	Lecture Theatres and Auditoriums fitted with AMX systems	Dimtek - AMX control panel	Scene Selection as per AMX program.
		Two (2) push Button ‘Dynalite’ panel at each Entry/Exit - (see diagram in Appendix A to this Section)	Top Button (Entry) Preset 5 Bottom Button (Exit) Preset 6
		Eight (8) Push Button/Switch ‘Dynalite’ panel on teaching wall or lecturn - (see diagram in Appendix A to this Section)	Button 1 - Channels 1,2,4,6,8 (100% IL) Preset 1 Button 2 – Channels 2,4,6,8 (50% IL) Preset 2 Button 3 – Channels 2,4,5,6,8 (25% IL) Preset 3 Button 4 – Channels 5,6,8 (25% IL) Preset 4 Switch 5 – Channel 1 White board (On/Off) Switch 6 – Channel 2 FOH lights (On/Off) Switch 7 – Channel 3 Spot lights(On/Off) Switch 8 – Channel 4 House lights (On/Off)

Table 2 : Typical Lighting Programs *continued*

Prog	Area	Control	Operation
G	Lecture Theatres and Auditoriums fitted with AMX systems	Minimum two (2) movement detectors	When any lights are 'On' and no movement has been detected by the PE cell for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will be dimmed to approximately 30%. After a further period of 5 minutes, all fittings will dim to 'Off'. Activation of the PE or buttons within this 65 minute period will return the fittings to their previous state. Illumination levels required in the room will be determined by ITS.
H	Teaching Rooms e.g. Seminar Rooms, PBL Rooms	One (1) single gang switch panel at entry One (1) triple gang switch panel at lecturn or teaching wall Maximum two (2) movement detectors	Will activate all lights in the room. Individual switches will control whiteboard, FOH, or main house lighting. When the lights are 'On' and no movement has been detected by the PE cell/s for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will dim to 'Off'. Detection of movement by the PE cell/s will return the fittings to their previous state.
I	External Lighting (above G.L. on building walls, balconies, walkways etc.)	Detector/s	Light level and Motion detection. On after dark in conjunction with movement, time-delay off nominally of 20 minutes.
J	External Lighting (at G.L. or away from building)	CCMS: Auto/On/Off AOM switch mounted on DB	Auto = CCMS time schedule control, typically Dusk till Dawn
K	External illuminated Signage and feature lighting	CCMS: Auto/On/Off AOM switch mounted on DB	Auto = CCMS time schedule control, typically Dusk till nominated hour typically 11pm.
L	Plantrooms & service risers	Local switch	ON/OFF

Notes:

- 1) *Lux levels quoted above are for typical areas and will need to be changed to suit specific task lighting. Additional control scenarios will need to be developed to suit specific project requirements e.g. competition and training level lighting on sports facilities or specialist laboratories.*
- 2) *Use a dedicated lighting control cabling system to avoid poor termination usually found in terminal boxes and to reduce installation time*
- 3) *Wiring with single insulation without additional mechanical protection is not acceptable.*

20.03.06 Fire Alarm Interface

Lecture Theatre lighting and control systems shall be interfaced to the FIP to turn all lighting in corridors, stairwells and rooms with AMX systems to 100% in the event of a fire alarm. All other areas shall continue to operate in their present state and switch as per normal program.

20.04 Particular Lighting Requirements for Lecture Theatres

Controls - All lighting control in lecture theatres is to be interfaced to the AMX System. The lighting control system shall also be fully functional when the AMX system is not in use or in case of failure.

Switching controls shall be standard stainless steel push button panels, unless agreed otherwise by Griffith University and shall be provided at each of the following locations;

- the entry to the lecture theatre, on/off only;
- on the wall in close proximity to the lecturer's position – all modes;
- the Bio Box at the rear of the lecture theatre or in the projection room where one is provided, full control – all modes.

General Lighting - General illumination in Lecture Theatres shall be supplied by means of dimmable fluorescent luminaires with K19 diffuser or approved equal.

Care must be taken to avoid direct light spilling onto the projection screen.

Similarly, total lighting black-out above the lecturer's position must be available (projection mode) to enable use of an electronic projector or document camera (e.g. Visualiser).

Lighting must also be in accordance with AS 1428.1 applicable to all lecture theatres, Seminar Rooms, Teaching Rooms and Meeting Rooms. Personal lighting of the lecturer and an assistant should be via spot lights forward and to the sides of the selected locations.

Bio Box Room Lighting - Lighting within the projection room shall comprise dimmer controlled fluorescent and task specific luminaires, locally controlled.

Whiteboard Lighting - Uniform lighting of whiteboards shall be provided in all cases and shall be switched by the AMX system via the lighting control system from the lecturer's position, and projection room (where provided). Luminaires shall have asymmetric reflector or directional diffusers. Recessed luminaires are preferred.

Lighting shall be designed to avoid;

- glare and reflections on the writing surface.
- spilling onto the projection screen.
- dark areas (lighting must be of an even intensity over the full area of white board).

Stair and Aisle Lighting - Provide 'Hawko' aisle lighting as previously described to all ramps and stairs to operate when house lights are dimmed or fire alarm.

'Theatre in Use' Signs - Illuminated 'Theatre in Use' signs must be provided adjacent to all entry doors to lecture theatres which seat 100 or more persons.

20.05 Particular Lighting Requirements for Other Teaching Spaces

The following requirements apply to seminar and tutorial rooms, computer teaching rooms and any other specialist teaching spaces.

General Lighting - General illumination shall be provided by means of fluorescent lighting controlled by 'on/off' switches at the room entry and the teaching wall and by movement detectors. AMX control will be nominated on the SDF if required for the space. Lighting interface wiring between the lighting controls and the equipment rack is not required unless noted otherwise on the SDF.

Luminaires at the front of the room are to be zoned for control separate from the remainder of the room.

Whiteboard Lighting – Lighting of whiteboards shall be as previously described for Lecture Theatres.

Where no AMX system is installed in the room, the Whiteboard luminaires shall be controlled at a position adjacent to the Whiteboard and at the entry/exit.

20.06 Particular Lighting Requirements for Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Illumination of the space should provide a pleasing aesthetic environment whilst remaining visually comfortable so that the tasks including those associated with screen based equipment, within the area can be performed with minimum fatigue.

Glare and photometric brightness (luminaires) management shall be addressed within the lighting design. Glare shall be minimised such that only the light is seen, not the 'light source'.

Maximum brightness ratios related to the task should not exceed:

- Task to immediate surround 3:1
- Task to general background 10:1
- Task to ceiling 4:1 to 1.5:1
- Task to walls 5:1 to 1.8:1

The lighting design shall comply with the recommendations of AS1680.1 and AS 1680.2.2 in conjunction with the points above.

20.07 Power

20.07.01 General Purpose Outlets

Socket outlets - Use **dual** 10A single phase switched socket outlets in all locations that call for general purpose outlets (GPOs), unless nominated otherwise.

GPOs shall be 'Clipsal C2000' series with I.D. covers. The colour of the GPO face plates and rocker switches shall be white except for the Logan campus where they shall be light grey, or as nominated elsewhere in this Clause. All outlets shall fitted with Type printed labels indicating the circuit number and distribution board of origin e.g. DB.2.A-15. Traffolyte labels shall be provided for any GPO which has no ID window.

Special purpose outlets shall be 'Clipsal IP56' or similar.

Three-phase outlets shall be 'Clipsal' and shall have 5 round pins. These outlets shall be identified by means of circuit identification 'Brother P/Touch PT85' labels.

Where not mounted in a wall duct or not otherwise determined by the situation, GPOs shall be mounted at 900mm above f.f.l. (to underside of face plate) unless otherwise stated on the SDFs.

Suspended outlets – Suspended GPOs shall be 'Clipsal SS15' or approved equal complete with metal suspension chain. Suspension chains must be fixed to a solid support surface such as a concrete slab soffit or steel beam.

20.07.02 Access Control

Two (2) dual 10A socket outlets shall be installed for the Security Access Control Equipment on a dedicated circuit and be located in a service riser or dedicated cupboard as determined by the CLF Property Services Manager.

20.07.03 Cleaners GPOs

Provide a single GPO, for cleaner's use at each 20m along all corridors, within each laboratory, seminar room, auditorium, lecture theatre and the like, at main stair landings and in any room preceding a room that is not accessed from the before mentioned rooms, excluding cupboards and minor storerooms.

A GPO shall be provided outside Toilets and each Telecommunications Equipment Room (TER) adjacent to the entry.

These GPO's shall have a green rocker and white face plate, be mounted 300mm above finished floor level and shall be on a dedicated *cleaner's* circuit protected by a RCD. Multiple cleaner's outlets may co-exist on the same circuit.

20.07.04 Kitchenettes & Tea Preparation

Provide separate circuits for percolators and microwaves, and separate services for dishwashers and chilled/boiling water units.

20.07.05 Vending Machines

In locations nominated for vending machines, provide a minimum of two (2) GPOs.

20.07.06 Water Heater and Circulating Pump

Water heaters and circulating pumps shall be controlled by CCMS with over-riding control at the distribution board supplying the circuits. A water heater is any appliance that raises the temperature of water above ambient.

20.07.07 Lecture Theatres

Provide GPOs etc in accordance with the following;

Bio Box - Four (4) GPOs shall be provided for additional equipment and general use where a Bio Box is provided.

Front of Theatre (FOH) – One (1) GPO shall be provided on each side of the front wall.

Side Walls of Lecture Theatre – This requirement is deleted.

Seating Area in Lecture Theatre – Provide one (1) Double GPO for every 20 seats in the Theatre. If the seat is fixed, then the DGPOs shall be floor mounted just behind the line of the seat front edge and below an arm rest. If the seats are the tilt-up type, then the DGPOs shall be mounted on the back face of the chair support rails.

Lectern - Four (4) GPOs shall be provided within the lectern for audio visual equipment. Two (2) additional GPOs shall be provided on the lectern wing adjacent to the AMX touch panel.

Power for Audio Visual Equipment - Each Theatre fitted with AV equipment shall be provided with a separate power circuit to service the equipment which includes the projector.

20.07.08 Seminar Rooms, Computer Teaching & Other Specialist Teaching Spaces

Provide double GPOs in accordance with the following;

- 1 No. on the front wall, one each side.
- 1 No. on the rear wall
- 1 No. in the ceiling space within 300mm of the data projector mounting
- 1 No. for each computer position
- 2 No. on the wall adjacent to the control console at 600mm above f.f.l.

Provide a separate power circuit for the AV equipment as for Lecture Theatres.

20.07.09 Video Conferencing Rooms

Provide the following GPOs;

- 4 No. behind the equipment rack.
- 4 No. on wall adjacent to control console as previously described in Clause 20.07.08.
- 1 No. for each monitor (single only required).
- 1 No. on wall opposite viewing wall.
- 1 No. on wall behind control console.

20.07.10 Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Provide the following minimum numbers of GPOs;

Collaboration Zones (technology enabled) – One (1) GPO for each wall mounted TV monitor; One (1) GPO to each fixed seat position mounted above seat back; One (1) GPO per wheelchair position

Collaboration Booths (technology free) – Two (2) GPOs per booth

Team Study Booths – One (1) GPO for wall mounted monitor; One (1) GPO for table mounted equipment

Individual Study Zone – One (1) GPO per computer

Chill/Quiet Zone – Four (4) GPOs

Lounge – One (1) GPO to each fixed seat position mounted above seat back; One (1) GPO per TV monitor

Resource area – One (1) 15A GPO per MFD; Two (2) GPOs

20.07.11 Laboratory & Other Special Equipment

Provide power to laboratory equipment as required by the SDFs including the following;

- **Glass Washer** – A three phase five pin 'Wilco' power outlet sized to suit the load of the dishwasher.
- **Ice Maker** – Power supply in accordance with the manufacturers requirements.
- **Autoclave** – Power supply in accordance with the manufactures requirements.

Sensitive analytical, measuring or monitoring equipment shall be served from a separate power circuit to the space in which they are installed.

Sensitive equipment which requires good power quality must be supplied with a power quality device such as a Voltage Optimiser or a SAG Fighter. Critical equipment may need to be supported by a UPS or emergency generator power supply. Any such specific requirement must be discussed with the equipment User.

Electrical infrastructure for UPS or generator emergency power, must comprise a split chassis and ATS system along the principles used in the G26 Glycomics Institute building at the Gold Coast campus. Details of this system will be made available by CLF.

Outlets connected to an emergency generator power supply source shall be fitted with a 'red' rocker switch, and outlets connected to a UPS power source shall have a 'blue' rocker switch.

To avoid the use of power boards with associated trip and other hazards as a means of providing additional power outlets within laboratory areas, the design of laboratory spaces shall consider the provision of a reasonable number of additional GPOs to cater for future equipment items. This potential requirement shall be discussed with the space User and the CLF Electrical Engineer to determine the appropriate type, rating and number of outlets prior to finalising the electrical design.

20.07.12 Telecommunications Equipment Room (TER)

All power circuits within the TER shall originate from a dedicated load centre installed within the TER. The poles within the load centre shall be grouped into two sections, Section A (left) and Section B (right) Provision shall be made for a 50% spare pole capacity within each Section. (Note; 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCD combinations can be larger than one pole). Each Section shall be clearly identified using 'traffolyte' type labels as DB.TER.A and DB.TER.B. The power supply to the load centre shall be directly from the building's Main Switchboard via a separate feed and be capable of being maintained if the supply to another part of the building is switched off.

Two (2) separate 32A power circuits, 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCDs capable of providing better continuity of service and immunity against nuisance tripping of networking and other IT related equipment (e.g. Schneider iDPN Class A Type Si 32A MCB D Curve or approved equivalent or better), one from each Section (A left and B right) and from matching and corresponding pole positions on the board shall feed each cabinet via overhead chain or Unistrut (hot dipped galvanised or powder coated) mounted IEC 60309 or approved equal 250V, 32A, 3 Pin single phase socket outlets complete with locking plug retainer and isolator switch.

In specific cases, and only following consultation with and the written approval of ITI, smaller building TERs may only require two (2) separate 20A power circuits on 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCDs, and the single phase socket outlet to feed each cabinet as previously described shall be a IEC 6039 or approved equal 250V, 16A, 3Pin outlet with locking plug retainer and isolator switch.

The load centre shall be fitted with transient overvoltage protectors as described later in this Section.

In cases where a UPS is required which supplies a PABX room or a special purpose TER, the wiring of the load centre shall allow continuous power supply to the TER via a closed-transmission maintenance bypass switch (with automatic protection against connecting outputs out of sync) when the UPS is undergoing maintenance. The bypass switch should also have an 'isolate' position to allow the UPS to be disconnected for shutdown/removal/upgrade to transition to and from powering the load off unprotected mains without operation.

Lighting circuits within the TER shall be fed from a distribution board outside of the TER.

The TER shall also have one (1) dual outlet GPO mounted 800mm above f.f.l., on a separate RCD (mod6 RCBO or equal to suit external DB) non UPS protected circuit to that used for the equipment racks. This GPO shall have a red rocker switch and face plate, and labelled 'Telecommunication Equipment Only'.

The TER shall have one (1) dual outlet GPO mounted 300mm above f.f.l., on a separate RCD (mod6 RCBO or equal to suit external DB) non UPS protected circuit from a DB outside the TER that is for general use other than IT functions. This GPO shall have a green rocker switch and face plate, and labelled 'Cleaner Outlet Only'. It shall be installed in an accessible location for plugging in portable cleaning or other equipment.

If emergency power is provided, or planned to be provided to a building, all TERs including PABX rooms or special TERs with UPS support, shall be served by emergency power to ensure that all the TERs remain functional during any power outage that triggers a switch from mains to emergency power.

The TER network data and voice configuration relies strongly on the design of the electrical wiring within the TER which must be carried out in close consultation with ITI and CLF.

All racks and cable trays shall be earthed as per Section 4.5 of the Telecommunication Standard HB29 2007.

20.07.13 External GPOs

Provide one (1) weather protected dual outlet 10A GPO on a dedicated 20A circuit mounted 1000mm min. above f.g.l. (to underside of face plate) on at least two (2) exterior walls of the building for outdoor activities unless advised otherwise by CLF.

Higher rated outlets may be required to service special events such as Open, Career and Market Days. The requirement for such outlets shall be discussed with the Campus Facilities Manager and the CLF Electrical Engineer.

The location of the GPOs shall be determined by the Superintendent.

20.07.14 Printing Stations

Printers and printer/photocopiers **shall not** be fed from the same circuit as any sensitive equipment (see [Clause 20.07.11](#) of [this Section](#)).

20.07.15 Residual Current Device (RCD) Test Point

A RCD test point shall be provided at the end of all electrical circuits protected by a RCD.

For lighting circuits, the last light fitting on the circuit shall be serviced via a suspended double power outlet in the ceiling space with the spare outlet to use for testing. A 'Traffollyte' label shall be fixed on the ceiling grid adjacent to the fitting, or on the fitting flange in flush plasterboard ceilings, for easy identification and locating of the test outlet. Where there is no false ceiling, the double outlet shall be surface mounted and similarly identified.

For power circuits, the last GPO on the circuit shall be labelled.

The labels shall read '**RCD Test Point**' and shall also note the circuit identification number.

All test points shall be shown on the 'As Constructed' drawings, and an A3 size laminated drawing showing the test points shall provided at each distribution board.

20.07.16 Hand Dryers

Electric hand driers must be provided with an isolator. This isolator shall be recessed into the wall at high level below the ceiling line and shall be lockable.

20.08 Switchboards & Sub-boards

20.08.01 Main Switchboard

The main switchboard shall be of type tested (Form 4 Type 2 generally) construction, floor mounted, free standing compartmented cubicle type construction. Provision shall be made to extend the main busbar systems in either direction.

At least 25% spare space complete with busbars shall be provided as an absolute minimum, spare spaces shall be distributed across each section of the switchboard and each section shall contain at least one off spare space.

No equipment is to be mounted less than 300mm above the floor.

The IP rating for all boards shall be suitable for the location of the switchboard and agreed with CLF prior to tender.

Non-fading laminated A3 size prints of the 'As Constructed' line diagram schematic drawings of the main switchboard and the external electrical power reticulation to the building shall be provided in the Main Switch Room. These drawings shall be ring bound into a plastic folder and placed in a suitable wall mounted rack holder. The main Switchboard line diagram must include the size, rating, and the length of all incoming and outgoing cables. The rating, model and manufacturer of all switchgear shall also be included.

Electricity meters shall be located in a separate compartment within the board and additional space shall be provided within that compartment for future metering (refer to Subclause 20.08.05).

The MSB must be supplied with a label plate containing information as to the switchboard rating, manufacturer and date of manufacture.

The building main switchboard (MSB) should be located within the building in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000, protected from weather and other conditions which may impact on the life of the board. If the MSB is required to be installed outside of the building, the cabinet shall be constructed in stainless steel or aluminium and shall be sealed against the ingress of moisture (refer to Subclause 20.08.03). In corrosive environments such as the Gold Coast campus, particular attention must be given to the materials used and construction of the board whether located internally or externally of the building. The approval of the CLF Electrical Engineer for materials to be used and the construction details is required before the fabrication of the board commences.

20.08.02 Distribution Boards

Distribution Boards shall be type tested (Form 2 Type 1) construction, arranged for wall mounting unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Provide 100% spare capacity on all distribution boards in Science type buildings and 75% spare capacity in 'non-science' type Academic buildings. Non-Academic buildings shall have 50% spare capacity.

Distribution boards shall be provided within areas of heavy load concentration and within each laboratory.

All light and power circuits are to be loaded to less than 75% of their rated capacity.

All distribution boards to be made large enough to cater for all incoming mains and outgoing cables and the positioning of Transformers, Terminal Blocks and Contactors so that cable to these items can be done in a neat and tidy manner.

All cables to and from the board shall be installed in ducting with easily removable covers. The size of the ducts shall include spare capacity for future cables.

Busbars shall be extended into the spare space and circuit breakers (1 off 20ASP and 1 off 20ASP RCD) shall be fitted to the spare space. Sub-mains shall be sized for the appropriate spare capacity.

In refurbishment projects, the Electrical Contractor must maintain the full operation of existing control systems which also control the loads within adjacent unrefurbished space.

20.08.03 Board Design, Access & Colour

All switchboards, distribution boards and control panels shall be designed to be vermin proof. There shall be physical barriers between each 240 volt section of the board, and each section shall be fitted with a hinged lockable door. Locks to the escutcheons shall be quarter turn slotted cam locks, and the outer doors shall have 'L' handles and L&F 92268 keys. All doors shall be keyed alike with L-shape handle. All switchboards shall have a dedicated compartment of adequate size for metering services.

For the purpose of future Thermal Imaging/Scanning, the escutcheon must be designed to allow opening of the escutcheon without the need to turn off the main switch/breaker. Alternatively, there should be a clear trafollyte instruction label on the escutcheon detailing how to remove the main switch/breaker's lever/handle.

External switchboards shall be at least IP65 of type tested (Form 4 Type 7) construction fabricated from 3mm thick marine grade aluminium sheet or stainless steel sheet with spare capacity for future load as determined by CLF. Boards shall have bottom cable entry and lockable hinged doors/escutcheons, however the outer door 'L' handles shall be padlock secured.

All switchboards shall be colour 'Orange X15' (AS 2700) externally and White internally. Emergency services sections shall be colour 'Red R13' external and White internally.

All switchboards, distribution boards, control panels, Tee-Off boxes or any boxes containing electrical accessories must be installed in locations which allow access without the use of ladders or work platforms.

Thermal imaging windows must be provided to allow safe and accurate IR scanning of every main switch installed within a building MSB, boards serving Data Centres, Chiller Plants or other specialist facilities, and to Site Switchboards. Windows shall be minimum 95mm dia. and equal to Fluke IR CV400 as approved by CLF.

20.08.04 Fuse Cartridges

All fuses shall be HRC cartridge type conforming to AS 60269 and AS 3135. Fuse carriers shall be fully shrouded type.

A minimum of three (3) spare cartridges for each rating shall be supplied at each switchboard and fused tee-off position mounted on a suitable rack.

At the main switchboard position, fuses shall be located in a wall mounted moisture proof enclosure in the switch room.

At distribution boards and fused tee-offs, the fuses shall be mounted in a convenient location in the respective cupboards.

20.08.05 Electricity Metering & Power Quality

Electricity Metering - All buildings shall be provided with a comprehensive electrical metering system.

The Electrical Consultant is required to undertake all design work associated with the meter installation in accordance with all the relevant Australian Standards.

The Electrical Contractor shall supply, install, program, configure and test all meters in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. The metering installations shall be connected to the GU Energy Management & Monitoring System (EMMS) via the building and campus Ethernet TCP/IP network.

The Electrical Contractor must liaise with the GU Electrical Engineer when undertaking final commissioning, graphics page design and integration with the EMMS.

All metering system devices other than electrical current transformers (CTs) must be located in a separate compartment within the building MSB and the Mechanical Services MSB to allow safe and easy access without requiring electrical isolation.

The metering system shall monitor and measure the following;

- Total transformer output
- Total building input
- Total mechanical services input
- Individual Tenancy inputs
- Input for each chiller unit
- Any other loads as nominated in the project Technical Brief

Each floor distribution board and mechanical services sub-board shall be fitted with appropriate sized CTs on the main incoming cables within the board main compartment with shorting blocks and fuse holders in a separate compartment to facilitate future meter installations. With respect to mechanical services boards, the shorting blocks and fuse holders can be located in the ELV compartment rather than a separate dedicated compartment. CTs shall be located to allow for easy reading of the ratios printed on the face plate. A 'trafollyte' label indicating the CT ratio shall be provided adjacent to the CT shorting block.

If a split chassis distribution board is provided to comply with BCA requirements, another set of CTs must be installed on the power section of the chassis.

Meters – Two types of meters shall be used as follows;

- Type 1 – Schneider Electric ION 7650 or approved equal
- Type 2 – Schneider Electric PM 5350, Electrex X3M or approved equal

The Type 1 meter shall be used where there are critical/sensitive electrical load requirements such as for Science and Research buildings, Data Centres and chiller plants, or where the building/facility takes the first load from the supply authority HV feeder.

Type 1 meters must be installed and commissioned with a fully functional power quality monitoring capability, and shall interface with the campus 'Schneider SPM7' EMMS via a standard OEM supplied and supported communications driver. The meters shall have an inbuilt clock configured to be time synchronised by the EMMS. Data, event and waveform loggers shall be automatically detected and uploaded to the EMMS. A qualified specialist Electricity Metering Contractor must be engaged to fully commission the Type 1 metering installation with the 'SPM7' EMMS.

Type 2 metering shall be installed in all other buildings and situations where critical load is not required. Type 2 meters must have at least one (1) Modbus RTU RS485 serial port. Meters must be installed, commissioned and interfaced with the campus 'OSIsoft PI' EMMS.

All meters shall be installed in accordance with the Griffith University Electrical Metering Specification contained later in these Design Guidelines & Procedures.

A Metering Installation Register as per the requirements of the GU Metering Specification shall be completed and included in the Operations & Maintenance manual for the project

Note - Please refer to Section 20.10.01 for Communications/Data cable specification

Power Quality – Each MSB must be designed for and incorporate a power factor correction (PFC) device to achieve a 0.99 power factor when the building is fully operational. The PFC specified must be an active unit complete with a series blocking reactor which provides a resonant frequency of 189 Hz +/- 5%, and a harmonic rejection capability to prevent premature failure of the capacitors.

The Main Building and Mechanical Services Switchboards must also incorporate an active harmonic filtering device where Total Harmonic Distortion will likely exceed 5%.

A combined active harmonic filtering and power factor correction device can be provided on the MSB equal to Schneider Accusine or NHP Ecosine as approved by the GU Electrical Engineer.

Each Main Switch Board and mechanical switchboards must be installed with an active harmonic filtering device to achieve less than 5% Total Harmonic Distortion value.

A hybrid Active Harmonic Filtering and Power Factor Correction can be specified to achieve efficiency.

Specify Schneider Accusine or NHP Ecosine or GU engineer approved equal.

Buildings with critical/sensitive loads such as Data Centre, specialised communication rooms, and science labs must be fitted with additional power quality equipment such as a Voltage Optimiser, SAG fighter, UPS or Emergency Generator.

Buildings which have significant DC electricity generation units (e.g. Photo Voltaic Cells, wind turbines, fuel cells, battery storage tanks, etc) must be fitted with necessary Power Quality devices to ensure that the electricity supply for the general AC load in the building is within the safe region of the ITIC curve.

Any power quality device fitted to a switchboard must be installed and commissioned in accordance with the manufacturer's printed recommendations.

Commissioning documentation and power quality assessments must be provided as part of the Building Operation & Maintenance Manuals. A power quality assessment must be carried out 6 months after the granting of Practical Completion to demonstrate that the power quality requirements outlined above have been achieved.

The Electrical Contractor must be able to demonstrate and prove that all power quality requirements have been continuously achieved without any system failure for the last 6 months of the Defects Liability period before Final Completion can be granted on the project.

20.08.06 Labelling

Each and every control, switch etc. on main switchboards, distribution boards etc. shall be clearly labelled.

All labels shall be engraved black on white, white 'traffolyte' or white, red, white 'traffolyte' for emergency lights and fire secured by means of screws, nuts and washers. Gluing or the use of self tapping screws is unacceptable.

Labelling within the switchboards for relays, contactors etc should be on stand off brackets.

Consumer mains and Sub-mains shall be labelled to indicate size, length of cable and the source of supply e.g. transformer, MSB or DB.

Distribution boards shall be clearly and individually identified with DB.X.Y where 'X' is a numeral indicating the building level and 'Y' is a letter between A – Z commencing from A indicating the board 'identity number' on that level e.g. **DB3B** would be the second distribution board on the third level of that building.

Mechanical Services Switchboards (MSSB) shall be identified with MSSB-z where 'z' is equal to the room number that the MSSB is located in.

20.08.07 Circuit Schedules & Diagrams

Circuit schedules shall be typed and shall be provided at all switchboard positions.

Circuit numbering shall be continuous without segregation between light and power to achieve maximum efficiency.

Schedules shall be secured in purpose made clear PVC covered holders.

Circuit schedules shall indicate the room number or area served by the circuit. The schedule should also show where the Board is fed from and type and length of cable used to feed the board.

An electronic copy, *Word* or *Excel* format, of the circuit schedules shall be included in the 'As Constructed' documentation.

An A1 size non-fading laminated single line circuit diagram shall be provided for each DB and shall be hung on the internal face of the board door using an eye lid mechanism.

20.08.08 Circuit Breakers

Circuit breakers to final circuits shall be 'NHP, Terasaki, ABB, Schneider or Merlin Gerin DIN Range' miniature circuit breakers or better, subject to approval by the CLF Electrical Engineer.

'Eaton Quicklag' circuit breakers must not be installed in existing electrical distribution boards. Install NHP or Schneider brand breakers with the correct adaptor to fit an existing 'Eaton' board. Replace any existing 'Eaton' switchboard when any refurbishment project results in more than 35% of the board circuits being replaced or modified.

The number of circuit breakers required shall be limited by ensuring that a minimum of five (5) single occupancy staff offices/workstations shall be supplied from a single power circuit except where specialised equipment may be present in which case the circuit shall be designed to suit the electrical load.

If a refurbishment project results in more than 35% of the circuits on an existing switchboard being replaced or modified, then all lighting and power circuits on that switchboard shall be fitted with RCDs if they are not currently installed as required by AS 2000-2007.

20.08.09 Cable Numbering

All neutrals, earths and active cables shall be number ferruled to correspond to the circuit breaker number.

All circuit breakers shall be numbered consecutively on the fascia from top to bottom on the left hand side then top to bottom on the right hand side, and also on the circuit breaker mounting bracket for ease of identification once the fascia has been removed.

All active cables entering circuit breakers shall be installed as per manufacture's recommendations.

All control wiring shall be number ferruled with numbers as indicated on as constructed drawings.

Neutral and earth bars shall have the same number of terminations as there are circuit breaker positions and be provided with two grub screws per terminal. Multi-joining of earths and neutrals

into one joint prior to termination shall not be acceptable unless they are screened cable earthing. Screw type cable connections shall not be permitted within switchboards and distribution boards.

20.08.10 Standard Equipment

Standard equipment for all switchboards and distribution boards for light, power, air-conditioning or other building services shall be as follows;

- Alarm Relays 'Releco MR-C 11' pin base.
- Auto/Off/Manual Switches 'Kraus and Naimer CG4'.
- Push buttons Shrouded push button type (NHP D5) with LED indicator.
- Indicating lights LED (multiple.)
- Contactors 'Sprecher and Schuh'.

20.08.11 Electrical Tee-off Boxes

Where electrical tee-off boxes are used, they shall be accessible (refer Subclause 20.08.03), painted 'Orange X15' and labelled on the front to indicate the switchboard served by the box, origin of supply.

The front panel of the box must be fitted with D handles to assist with removal.

If a fused tee-off box is used, the fuses shall be labelled and the front panel shall be complete with a legend stating which switchboard is serviced by the fuses and the fuse ratings.

20.08.12 Workshop Drawings

Detailed construction drawings of the proposed switchboards shall be submitted to OFM for approval prior to construction. They shall be drawn to a minimum scale of 1:20 and shall show plan, front elevation, rear elevation in the cases of rear access switchboards, sectional views through plan and elevation sections showing each variation of cubicle layout, segregation and bus-bar arrangements.

Drawings shall also include schedules of all equipment, with manufacturer and model nominated, and a line diagram reflecting the actual configuration of the busbars, nominating size and rating of each section.

20.09 Electrical Riser Cupboard

The electrical riser cupboard as described in [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#), shall have lighting and a double 10A switched socket outlet at each floor level.

20.10 General Wiring

20.10.01 Cable Types & Sizes

Power and lighting cable shall not be less than 2.5mm², stranded copper conductors.

Colour coding shall be in accordance with AS 3000. Control wiring shall be white, or brown.

Field control wiring for extra low voltage (less than 32 V a.c./110 V d.c.) shall be not less than 2.5mm² stranded copper. Control wiring within switch board can be 1.5mm² but once these control cables leave the board they are to be 2.5mm² and leave via a terminal block.

Subcircuit cabling shall be installed using the 'loop in – loop out' principle.

Communications/Data cable used for RS-485 applications must be BELDEN 9841 or an exact electrical equivalent.

Junction boxes, with identification labels shall only be used after written approval from the Superintendent.

Cable exposed to sunlight in external locations must be UV rated.

Wiring for lighting movement detectors must be done using a 'soft' wiring system to minimise electrical risks/hazards in the ceiling space.

20.10.02 Cable Entries

Cable Entries to switchboards or equipment via gland plates or through panels shall be made using circular, orange-sheathed, cable and suitable compression glands. Double insulated flat cable may be used if entering through ducts or conduits. Non-magnetic gland plates and penetration cover plates shall be used when the cable rating exceeds 100 amps.

20.10.03 Cable Trays, Ladders & Conduits

Cable trays, ladders, conduits and conduit saddles shall have the following colour coding throughout the entire installation;

- *Orange X15* - for power, lighting and 240V controls.
- *Grey* - for extra low voltage or low voltage controls.
- *White* - for telecommunication and data services.
- *Signal Red R13* - for fire services.

Where cable ladders, conduits and conduit saddles are in public areas, they should be painted to match background colouring.

Conduit saddles shall be of the stand-off type i.e. full saddle with spacer in exposed areas or on painted walls. Half saddles are not acceptable.

Cable trays, ladders and ducts shall be fully galvanised and colour banded (400mm) every 3 metres minimum, at each change of direction and either side of any partition or barrier they may pass through.

All cable trays, ladders and ducts shall have 50% spare carrying capacity. All cable ladders or ducts leaving switchboards or load centres shall have 100% spare capacity up to the ceiling space.

Cable trays and ladders installed in uncovered outdoor locations such as chiller compounds, shall be fitted with cover sections to protect cables from physical damage, and to minimise insulation degradation and increased resistance from the effects of UV light and heat.

20.10.04 Cabling & Accessories in Ceiling Spaces & Risers

Main, sub-board feeders and sub circuit wiring shall be run on cable ladders in service risers, and on trays for all major cable routes in ceiling voids. Cable ladders shall be fitted with covers to a height of 1metre above f.f.l. to protect cables from physical damage.

Where cables are not run on ladders and trays, every cable shall be supported clear of the ceiling grid or framing using 'Unicon' or approved equal push-in clips, or tied to a catenary wire. The spacing of clips and ties shall not exceed 1.20 metres. Shot, nail or adhesive fixed clips are not permitted.

Where cables are run in conduits, any connection between rigid and flexible conduit shall use an appropriate adaptor and not be adhesive or silicon joined. Conduits cast in slabs shall be 35mm min. dia. and their location shall be properly surveyed and clearly shown on the 'as constructed' drawings.

All electrical accessories such as junction boxes, battery packs, control gear and lighting power sockets must also be supported clear of the ceiling grid or framing.

The laying of cable on top of the ceiling tiles or lining, or tying cables to ceiling grid, cable tray or duct support hangers is not permitted.

Where the number of cables running parallel in the ceiling space exceeds six (6), a cable tray must be used for support.

Care must be taken to provide enough slack in the cable runs to eliminate stretching of the cables and strain on supports.

20.10.05 Cable Ducts & Poles

Distribution of power and communication wiring may be by means of three channel perimeter grey aluminium duct equal to 'Moduline T50150' or 'Skirtec CA15035' complete with factory manufactured corners, fittings and duct covers. Sheet metal cable duct will not be acceptable.

Where conduits cannot be cast in floor slabs, use service poles similar to 'Moduline Space Pole'. All conduits cast in slabs shall be surveyed and clearly shown on the '*As Constructed*' drawings.

Where island rooms exist, these shall be conduited to allow for the installation of power from the relevant distribution board where these are not installed in the first instance. All ducts shall have a minimum of 2 x 32mm feeds from the distribution board to each section of the duct.

In computer laboratories, a three (3) channel duct shall be run on the wall above the benches and along fascias of computer benches.

In other areas, ducting to service desks and benches shall be run at approximately 1000mm above f.f.l. This shall be discussed with the Superintendent before final resolution.

20.10.06 Cables in Partitions & Wall Cavities

Power circuits within partitions or wall cavities shall be installed vertically from the ceiling space to the outlet or connection position. Outlets within 1m of each other may be connected horizontally, providing the total horizontal route between successive outlets shall not exceed 1m. Cables shall not be installed diagonally.

Where cables are installed within concealed areas or horizontally within partitions they shall be installed within conduit so that they can be withdrawn and so that sufficient segregation can be afforded if a new telecommunication cable is installed across its path. Services mounted beneath windows or viewing panels shall be duct mounted.

20.10.07 Installation of Mains & Submains

Mains and submain cables exceeding 3m continuous run on cable ladders/trays shall be installed in trefoil formation to minimise the magnetic field around the conductor and reduce cable heating. A full size neutral cable must be installed for all mains and submains to avoid overheating due to harmonic distortion. All submains for distribution boards are to be installed within electrical risers or down corridors. No submains are to be installed through occupied rooms or offices.

Cables must be installed vertically on cable ladders and horizontally on cable trays. Provide cover sections to ladders for a height of 1metre above f.f.l. in all risers, and to ladders and trays where cables are installed in uncovered outdoor locations as per Subclause 20.10.03.

Cables shall not be installed within the ceiling space of the floor below that it is to service, except for between the Main Switchroom and the electrical services riser. Cables shall not be installed in floor slabs unless approved by the Superintendent.

20.10.08 Cable Penetrations in Slabs & Walls

All penetrations for cabling through slabs and walls shall be sealed after cable installation where necessary to meet fire, acoustic or moisture barrier requirements.

Where cables are installed through existing sealed penetrations, the barrier material shall be reinstated to meet the original rating or requirement.

Fire rated sealing of penetrations shall be carried in accordance with **Clause 5.08 of Section 5.00 Building Structure**.

20.11 Special Requirements for Laboratories, Workshops and Patient Care Areas

20.11.01 Distribution Boards

Each Laboratory and Workshop distribution board shall have its own distribution board complete with surge arrester.

20.11.02 Safety Isolators

Provide the relevant safety isolators for power, gas and other services as required by the relevant standards and regulations. Isolators shall be 'NHP D5' range or approved equal, colour coded or super bright. Position isolators adjacent to doors and away from light switches if possible. Isolators shall be shrouded to prevent accidental activation.

If a service supply is cut off by activation of the safety isolator in an emergency, then the reinstatement of the affected service shall be via a locked remote reset button. The button shall be fixed on a stainless steel plate flush mounted on the wall external to the space and engraved with red infill lettering to read '*Emergency Stop Reset Button, Operation by Authorised Person Only*'. The plate shall also be fitted with an audible alarm and mute button which is activated by the isolator.

If a momentary or short disruption of a service supply should occur e.g. a power sag or loss, an automatic reinstatement of the service to the space on cessation of the disruption event shall be provided.

20.11.03 Laboratory Services

Socket outlets in wet laboratories are usually placed on a service spine above the bench top and away from potential hazard. In many cases, the location and separation of the services is determined by regulation. Services and controls shall be located in positions accessible to users particularly where the workstations have been designed to accommodate people with disabilities.

The classification of any hazardous area within a laboratory shall be confirmed with the Users through CLF. The Electrical design for any hazardous areas shall comply with the requirements of AS 2381.

Refer to [Clause 20.07.11](#) of [this Section](#) for power supply requirements for specialized laboratory equipment.

20.11.04 Patient Care Areas

Where an area is classified as a 'Patient Care Area', the electrical wiring shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 3003.

The need to wire patient areas as a 'Body Protected' or 'Cardiac Protected' area shall be determined by reference to AS/NZS 2500. RCDs used in these areas shall be Type 1.

20.12 Emergency Evacuation Lighting

20.12.01 Emergency Lighting System

No centralised stand-by generator/alternator facilities exist on GU campuses.

The emergency lighting system shall be designed and installed to the requirements of the BCA and AS 2293. A single-point self-contained system with a computerised testing and monitoring system shall be used. Each luminaire shall come complete with its own battery, charger, mains failure relay, dc/ac inverter (in case of fluorescent type) and microcontroller-based communications/monitoring circuit. The whole lighting system shall be monitored and controlled by a master controller via a communication network and necessary software.

The master controller and communications network shall be either a 'Clevertronics Zoneworks L10' or a 'Stanilite Nexus RF (NCS)' system supplied and installed as a complete system.

A minimum of 20% spare capacity shall be allowed in each building for future additional lights. The final connection is to an existing computer complete with interface and software for that campus. Where no such computer exists, it shall be supplied by GU.

Normal NCS LAN cabling is to be installed using NCS data cable (yellow).

For refurbishment projects which require modification of the emergency lighting system, the electrical contractor shall obtain from GU Maintenance the most recent test results for the

building system before commencing any modification work on the system. On completion of the modification works, the building system shall be retested and the test results provided to the GU Electrical Engineer. A comparison of the previous and new test results will be used to establish if the installation and commissioning of the modified system have been undertaken correctly.

Commissioning of emergency Exit Lights shall be carried out by a specialist emergency lighting contractor such as Emergency Lighting Specialists Pty Ltd (contact: 0412 126 041) or Queensland Evacuation Lighting (contact: 0411 537 459).

The emergency lighting system is to be installed as per manufacturers specifications. The commissioning and documentation of the system shall be complete including 'As Constructed' drawings with individual light fitting numbers, locations of major components such as routers and ELD's and circuits. All fields within the software package (database) are to be fully populated.

20.12.02 Emergency Lighting Luminaires

Emergency lighting luminaires shall generally be 'Clevertronics LED Starlight' or 'Stanilite Spitfire SFNXS10' non-maintained type fittings. The fitting shall be fitted with a clear protective dome where there is a high risk of vandalism, or there is a hostile environment such as in a laboratory or kitchen. The mains sensing circuit shall automatically switch the luminaire to emergency mode upon failure of the local lighting circuit.

As a simplification of the emergency lighting system, install Spit Fire/Star Light emergency fittings rather than utilising general light fittings with an emergency battery pack.

Stair lighting luminaires shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Safety Act and shall be a 'Clevertronics' or 'Stanilite' maintained or non-maintained type fitting suitable to its application.

'Exit' lighting shall be in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and shall be 'Clevertronics LED Cleverfit Exit' or 'Stanilite Millennium' maintained type fittings. Unless otherwise stated, 'Exit' lights shall have a white pictogram on a green background. In lecture theatres they are to have a green pictogram on a black background with the bottom face of the stand-off lens clear.

All emergency lighting fittings shall be LED in preference to cold cathode type where available.

Each luminaire shall have visible ID labels for maintenance purposes, one on the fitting and one of the ceiling adjacent. The ID for 'Stanilite Nexus' shall indicate the Building No., Router No., Floor Level, adjacent Room No. and the Fitting No. e.g N13/3/2/1.10/340, and for 'Clevertronics Zoneworks' shall be symbol Z, Floor Level/Fitting No., or Staircase No./Fitting No. e.g. Z/2/01 or Z/ST2/01.

For refurbishment projects, new Emergency Exit Light fittings installed shall match the existing fittings elsewhere throughout the building, and commissioning of new monitored Emergency Exit Light fittings shall include the decommissioning of any redundant fittings from the monitoring system. Test results for 100% of the fittings in the modified system shall be provided and an updated floor plan (laminated) showing the location of all Emergency Exit Lights shall be provided in the building main switch room.

20.13 Lightning Protection

Lightning protection shall be provided to all buildings if recommended using the risk assessment criteria specified by AS 1768. Test points shall be provided at the lowest level of the building. Provide a copy of all documentation associated with the risk assessment to the Superintendent as part of the Operation & Maintenance Manual, if the assessment determines that protection is not required.

Transient overvoltage protectors shall be provided on all power cables entering or leaving the building to protect equipment connected to the building's power distribution system, and nominated distribution boards, against transient overvoltages coming into the building from outside. Transient overvoltage on the site and building MSBs shall be monitored by the CCMS.

Protectors must not interfere with or restrict normal operations. They shall not corrupt the normal mains power supply, break or shutdown the power supply during operation or have an excessive

earth leakage current. Protectors shall be connected via high energy fuses to facilitate ease of replacement.

The protectors shall be rated for a peak discharge current of no less than 10kA (8/20 μ s waveform). The peak let through voltage shall not exceed 600V for protectors with a nominal working voltage of 230 or 240 volts. This peak transient let-through voltage shall not be exceeded for all combinations of conductors (phase to neutral, phase to earth or neutral to earth).

A protector shall have continuous indication of its protection status, indicating the following;

- full protection present,
- reduced protection – replacement required,
- no protection – failure of protector.

Status indication shall warn of protection failure between all combinations of conductors, including neutral to earth.

Complete 'As Constructed' drawings of the lightning protection system shall be provided as part of the Operation & Maintenance Manuals.

20.14 Clocks

20.14.01 Clocks Generally

Clocks are to be installed in all spaces which are accessible by students, including the foyers and corridors of buildings whose primary function is teaching and learning.

The provision of clocks in buildings whose primary function is research or administration shall be limited to the main building foyer, lift lobbies and special spaces such as video conferencing rooms. The number of clocks in such buildings shall be determined by CLF.

Clocks shall generally be installed in the following locations;

- lecture theatres (side wall),
- seminar rooms (side wall),
- other teaching spaces (side wall),
- teaching laboratories,
- student common rooms,
- open access computer work areas
- main foyers,
- lift lobbies
- corridors (at 25m max. centres)

20.14.02 Clocks in Existing Buildings

A Master Clock system exists on each GU campus. Any additional clocks installed as part of an alteration or refurbishment shall be connected to the system under the Contract.

The existing Master Clock system for each campus is as follows;

Nathan - *Simplex Model 6400* situated in the Main Switchroom on Level 0 of the N25 Science 1 Building.

Mt Gravatt - *Simplex Model 2320* situated in Room 2.01A, M10 Social Sciences Building.

Gold Coast - *Simplex Model 2351* situated in the Main Switchroom on Level 1 of the G01 Business 1 Building.

Queensland Conservatorium, South Bank - *Simplex Model 6400* situated in Switchroom 1.04. of the S01 Conservatorium Building.

Queensland College of Art, South Bank – *Simplex Model 6400* situated in Room 1.24 of the S03 Grey St Studios Building.

Logan - *Simplex Model 6205* situated in Room 1.11 of the L03 Information Services Building.

The Master Clock provides control impulses via a Type 2811-1004 Booster Relay to the clocks in a building via colour coded, 2 core, 4mm² shielded risers and 2.5mm² tap-off to each floor terminating in a 'Clipsal 408/3A' recessed plug base.

Clocks shall be 'Simplex Impulse' Type 0054-32 J-Dial (230mm diameter) or Type 0054-42 J-Dial (305mm diameter). Generally the standard clock shall be the 305mm dia. model.

Video Conferencing Rooms shall have a 24 hour LED digital clock suitably sized for the size of the room and located on the wall opposite the monitors.

In acoustically sensitive areas, provide a 24 hour LED digital clock.

Wiring for the clock system shall be black in colour.

20.14.03 Clocks in New Buildings

An Ethernet Clock system shall be installed in all new buildings. Refer to [Section 21.00 Communications & Data Services](#) for all details of the clocks and installation.

20.15 Underground Electrical Services

All underground electrical services shall be designed by the project Electrical Consultant and installed in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000 and shall be laid in sand with 75mm below and 150mm above and to sides. Conduits shall be laid side by side and **not** one above the other.

All underground cable shall be identified by laying an approved continuous PVC marker tape 300mm min. above the conduit.

Trenches shall be backfilled only with selected fill and compacted in layers not exceeding 200 mm to a relative density of 90%. The minimum cover shall be in accordance with AS 3000 and not less than 600mm to the top of conduit.

Concrete cover to conduits at a lesser depth will be allowed only with the written approval of the Superintendent. No backfilling of trenches shall be undertaken until photographs of all open trenches have been taken to identify the cable route, and the conduit installation has been inspected and approved by a GU representative. The photographic record shall be provided to the Superintendent.

The minimum size of underground conduit shall be 25mm diameter. All spare in-ground conduits shall be fitted with a 2.5mm² TPI cable as a draw wire.

All underground cable shall be double insulated cable, not less than 2.5mm². Jointing of underground cables is **not** acceptable.

Maximum distance between pits on underground cable runs shall be 60m. All pits shall have their lids marked with a brass plate indicating the service installed and the route from the pit, and shall be adequately drained.

Brass marker plates with lettering not less than 10mm high shall be installed on the building external wall at entry/exit points, at kerbs and road crossings and any changes in direction. The plate shall also include an arrow showing the direction of the cable run. In unpaved areas, the marker shall be set in a concrete pad not less than 300mm square x 200mm deep.

Separation distances to other services in the same trench shall be in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000 and AS 3500.

20.16 High Voltage System

Consideration shall be given in the design of high voltage systems for the consolidation of the system with the existing HV reticulation.

Consideration shall also be given to the provision of a single metering point for multiple buildings through one external switchboard, as the first option.

Whenever any work is to be performed on the high voltage system at a GU campus, the following procedures are to be followed;

- An appropriately accredited HV Auditor must be engaged by the Contractor to audit the work of the HV Electrical Contractor from the commencement of the HV works with a view to obtaining a report and statement of compliance for the HV installation for issue to the Superintendent
- All HV design work must be undertaken by Energex or an Energex approved HV Design Consultant
- All HV Switching shall be performed by ENERGEX or a qualified HV Electrical Contractor
- Where any HV cable is to be cut, altered or moved, the Contractor shall arrange for a suitably qualified and licensed HV Contractor to test and mark the cable to ensure that it is the correct cable and that it is not 'live' before work commences.
- All work shall be checked and/or tested as being compliant before the switching is carried out by the HV Contractor at the end of the job.
- The Contractor shall meet all costs associated with the above.
- Wherever possible any new substation shall be installed within the ring main system on the respective campus. 'Spur lines' or radial feeding of new substations must be avoided.
- Any new transformer installed must be set to have 230V potential between the phase and neutral terminals.

Note: The 11kV HV network on the Logan Campus is privately owned by GU. The above works can only be conducted by a suitably qualified and licensed HV Contractor e.g. Asset Power Solutions, N & P Contracting or ERDS Contracting, with the prior approval of the Superintendent. All works shall be completed in compliance with both AS 3000 and all Energex standard requirements. Full design documentation detailing the proposed modifications to the HV network shall be submitted to the Superintendent for approval.

20.17 Testing

The entire installation shall be tested by an independent electrical contractor prior to being energised.

Testing shall be fully in accordance with AS 3000 and the supply authority requirements. Testing shall include all mandatory tests as per AS 3000 and the following additional tests as described in AS 3000:2000 clause 6.3.4:

- Fault-loop impedance tests to all power subcircuits; and
- Verification of operation of 100% of RCD's.

The Superintendent shall be advised seven (7) days prior to testing. All faults detected during testing shall be immediately rectified and retested at no additional cost to GU.

On all projects, the Main Switchboard, distribution boards and load centres installed or modified within the project shall be checked using a Thermoscan infrared scanning unit or equivalent during the defects liability period by the Contractor at a time of maximum demand to check for faulty connections.

Testing of all emergency luminaries and exit lights shall be carried out by the manufacturer.

All test results shall be recorded and provided to the Superintendent on completion of testing.

The installation electrical contractor is required to perform random tests on all systems as directed and witnessed by an appointed CLF staff member.

Any defects found shall be made good prior to the issue of a Certificate of Final Completion and a complete report together with thermal photographs shall be provided on completion.

20.18 Electrical Design Requirements

The electrical design submitted for review by the CLF Electrical Engineer shall, as a minimum requirement, include the following;

- Maximum demand calculations for each switchboard, net and with spare capacity;
- Voltage drop schematic, eg from substation to MSB to DB to load centre (where applicable) to socket outlet or permanent connection.
- Line diagram schematic of the main switchboard with fault current withstand rating, size and ratings of switchgear and cables entering or leaving the board.
- Details of distribution boards including number of poles, rating of busbar and main switch and number of spare poles.
- Details of lightning protection, earthing schematic and fault loop impedances for non RCD circuits.
- Layout of cable tray/ladder routes
- Layouts of underground services
- Schedule of luminaire types and outlets
- Luminaire layouts and switching/control schematics
- Locations, types and classifications of emergency lighting.

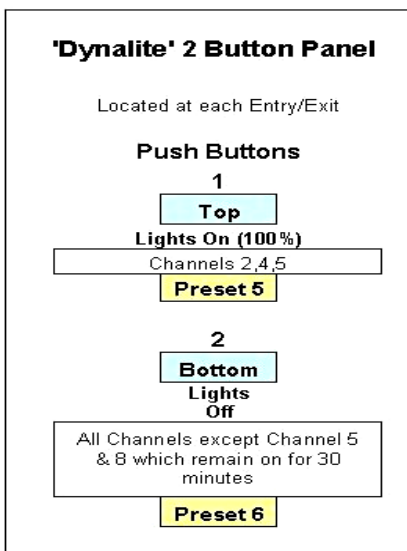
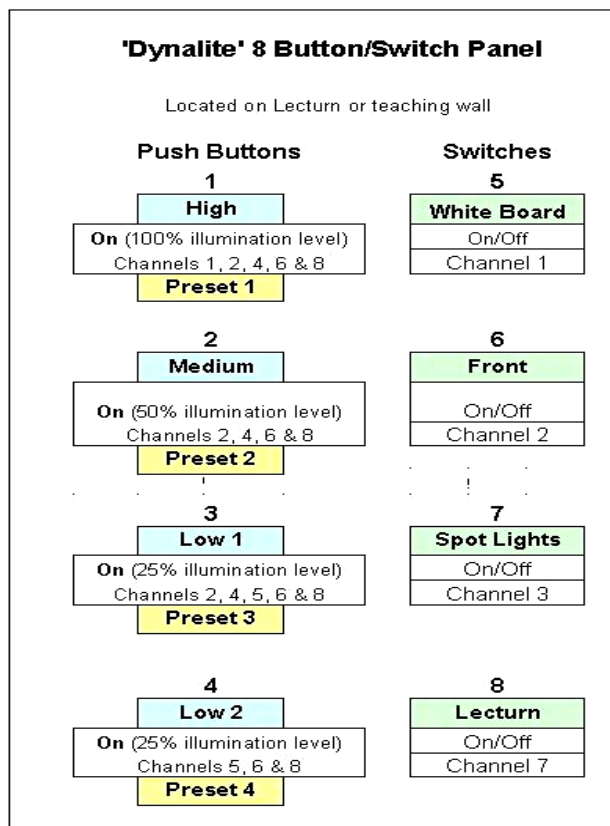
All lighting and power drawings are to show the Circuit Breaker No. and distribution board feeding the circuit. The use of 'L' and 'P' on the design, tender or 'As Constructed' drawings, will **not** be accepted by CLF.

The written approval of the CLF Electrical Engineer must be obtained before issuing any drawings for tender or construction

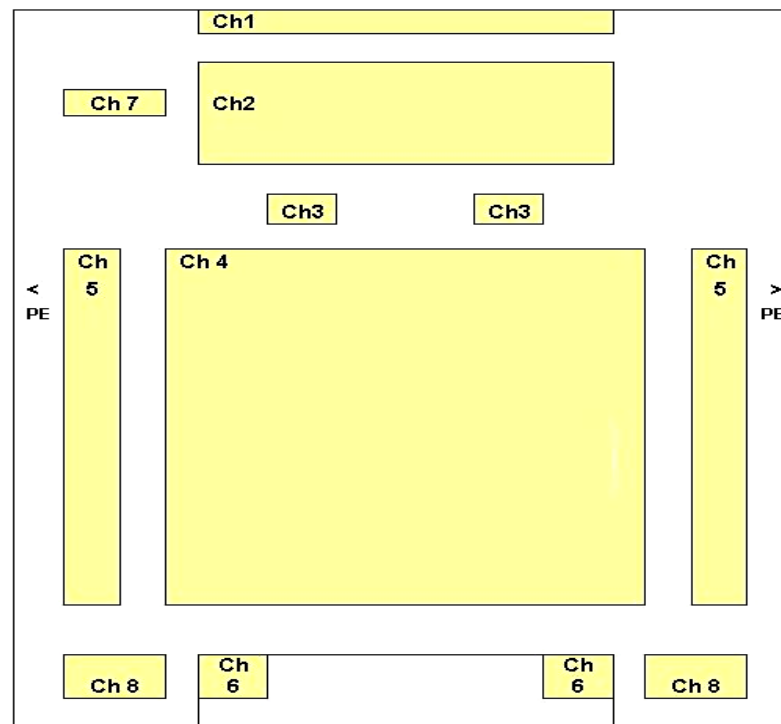
20.19 Deliverables					
Section No.	Deliverable	Required	Date	Checked by	Description
Construction Phase					
15.3 (iii) (f)	Program				An electronic copy of AMX and/or lighting program & file
	Software				A copy of software required to operate program
	Tuition				Tuition of up to 3 Griffith Uni staff in the maintenance, operation and programming of the AMX and/or lighting controller.
15.5 (i)	Drawing				Schematic drawing of the main switch board and lighting controller.
15.5 (vi)	Schedule				1 hard copy and 1 electronic copy (excel) of the circuit schedules.
15.5 (xiii)	Drawing				Detailed 'as constructed' drawings of all switchboards.
15.8 (iv)	Drawing				Detailed 'as constructed' drawings of emergency light and lighting control systems including individual light fitting ID, location of major components and circuit designation.
	Database				All fields within the software package (database) are to be fully populated.
15.12	Notice				Superintendent to be notified 7 days prior to testing, test result to be approved by Superintendent.
	Test results				All RCD test results including circuit numbers and locations
15.13	Test results				All thermoscan, fault loop, earth resistance and emergency lighting test results, lighting control commissioning Cert.
Design Phase					
15.3.1	Details				Nomination of lighting level for each area as part of schematic design.
15.15	Calculation				Maximum demand calculation
	Drawing				Voltage drop schematic
	Drawing				Schematic line diagram of main switch board with fault current ratings and the ratings of switchgear and cables
	Details				Switchboard details – no. of poles, rating of busbar, rating of main switch and no. of spare poles
	Drawing				Earthing schematic
	Details				Details of lightning protection.
	Details				Fault loop impedance for non RCD circuits.
	Drawing				Layout of cable trays / ladder routes.
	Drawing				Layout of underground services.
	Schedule				Schedule of luminaire types and outlets
	Drawing				Luminaire layouts and switching/control schematics
	Schedule				Locations, types and classifications of emergency lighting.

Appendix A

Lecture Theatre Light Switching Requirements



Lecture Theatre Lighting Circuits



Circuit Legend

'Dynalite' Channel

- 1 White board lighting (95% light output - 100% preset)
- 2 Front of house lights (400 lux measured on the floor - 100% preset)
- 3 Spot lights (80% light output - 100% preset)
- 4 General house lighting (400 lux measured on the floor - 100% preset)
- 5 Stair nosing lights (on/off) - Tiered theatres only
- 6 ROOM IN USE lights (on/off) - Program to deactivate 2.5 hours after last command received from AMX or input units
- 7 Lecturn light (on/off)
- 8 Lights to sound locks at entries (95% light output - 100% preset)

PE Movement detector

Note: After 30 minutes of no movement being detected in theatre, detector will activate Preset 3. After a further 5 minutes of no movement being detected, the detector will activate Preset 6. Any movement detected within this 5 minute period will activate the program to the previous Preset.

Appendix B

METER INSTALLATION RECORD
METER LOCATION

Campus:			
Building Name:		Building No:	
Room Name:		Room No:	
Meter Type:			
Date of Installation:/...../.....		

CT DETAILS

Make:	
Serial No:	
Connected Ratio:	
Class:	
VA Rating:	
Cable Size & Length:	

METER DATA

Make:	
Type:	
Serial No.:	
Class:	

VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT

Phase Measurement	Primary Current	Primary Voltage	PF	MW
Red				
White				
Blue				
Meter Indication	Total Calculated MW:			
Red				
White				
Blue				
Total Metered MW:				

21.00 Communication & Data Services

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

21.01 System Generally

All GU campuses are serviced by a structured cabling system comprising a flexible cabling infrastructure that can support computer, telephone, and audio visual systems independent of their manufacturer.

In this structured cabling system, each information outlet (IO) is wired to a central point using a star topology, facilitating system interconnection and administration.

The requirements for a structured cabling system as described in this document has been prepared by the Information Technology Infrastructure (ITI) section within INS, and shall apply to all new cabling installations on all GU campuses, including the refurbishment of existing installations.

Consultants and Contractors shall not depart from these requirements unless it is stated otherwise in the Technical Brief, or they are advised in writing by the Superintendent on the advice and approval of ITI.

21.02 Subsystems

The structured cabling system shall consist of any or all of the following subsystems;

Work Area subsystem – The connection between the IO and the equipment in the work area is provided by the work area subsystem. It consists of fly leads, adapters and other transmission electronics.

Horizontal subsystem – The horizontal subsystem connects the telecommunications equipment room to the work areas. It consists of the transmission media, the associated hardware terminating this media and the IOs.

Building Backbone subsystem – The main cable route between floors within a building and between Telecommunications Equipment Rooms (TER) within a building is called the building backbone subsystem. It consists of the transmission media and the associated terminating hardware. Access to the building backbone subsystem is via telecommunications risers on each floor. The building backbone subsystem is only used for the through passage of cables. No cables shall be terminated in telecommunications risers.

Administration subsystem – The administration subsystem joins all of the subsystems together. It consists of labelled hardware for circuit identification and patch leads or jumper wire for creating circuit connections.

Equipment subsystem – The equipment subsystem consists of electronic communications and audio visual equipment in the telecommunications equipment room and the transmission media required terminating this equipment on distribution hardware. This equipment shall not be installed in telecommunications closets.

Campus subsystem – The campus subsystem provides the circuits between buildings and must include two paths to each building in order to provide redundancy. This subsystem includes the entrance facilities into the building, transmission media, associated terminating hardware, and electrical protection devices to mitigate harmful voltages when the media is exposed to lightning and/or power surges.

The different subsystems are illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-700.

21.03 General Requirements All Systems

21.03.01 Types of Use

As a minimum, the structured cabling system shall be capable of supporting future services that require up to 250 Mhz signalling as amended by ISO/IEC 11801 Class E using Category 6 Cabling for (but not limited to) the following protocols;

Data Communications

- IEEE 802.3
- IEEE-802.3ab(1000BaseT)
- IEEE-802.3af (Power over Ethernet)
- IEEE-802.3at (Power over Ethernet Plus)
- IEEE 802.11 (Wireless LAN)

Voice Communications

- IP Telephony
- Analogue telephone
- Digital telephone
- Facsimile and Modems
- EFTPOS
- Modems

Video

- IP Telephony with video and audio
- Analogue video
- Digital video
- Composite baseband video and audio
- Broadband Video
- RGB baseband video
- 3D Imaging

21.03.02 Standards Conformance

General - All cabling work shall be implemented and completed in strict compliance with Griffith University Design Guidelines and the latest regulations and standards issued or endorsed by the Standards Association of Australia and Australian Communications Authority. International standards shall be used where there are no applicable Australian standards.

The requirements outlined in this document, where different to the standards, Griffith University Design Guidelines will take precedence.

Where differences occur between Australian standards and international standards, the Australian standards will take precedence.

Quality Standard - The contractor shall have a quality system in place that conforms to the requirements of AS/NZS 9000 series of quality related standards, or shall provide details of progression towards accreditation to the relevant standard.

ITI approved contractors shall install, terminate and test cabling at GU unless otherwise approved in writing by ITI.

Communications Standards - The cabling materials and practices shall result in a structured cabling system that meets or exceeds the latest edition at the time of all relevant communications standards including but not limited to:

IEEE 802.3	CSMA/CD Access Method Physical Layer Specifications for 10 Mbps Ethernet
IEEE 802.3	Supp 1 Twisted Pair Media Attachment unit (MAU) and Baseband Medium Type 10 Base T (Section 14 of IEEE 802.3)

IEEE 802.3u	CSMA/CD Access Method Physical Layer Specifications for 100 Mbps Ethernet
IEEE 802.3ab	CSMA/CD Access Method Physical Layer Specifications for 1000 Mbps Ethernet

Australian Standards - The cabling materials and practices shall comply with the latest edition at the time of all relevant Australian Cabling Standards including but not limited to the following;

AS 3000	SAA Wiring Rules
AS 3080	Integrated communications cabling systems for commercial premises
AS 3084	Telecommunications installations – Telecommunications pathways and space for commercial buildings
AS 3123	Approval and Test Specification – Plugs, socket outlets and couplers for general industrial application
AS 3260	Approval and Test Specification – Safety of information technology equipment including electrical business equipment
AS 3548	Electrical Interference – Limits and methods of measurements of radio disturbance characteristics of information technology equipment
AS/ACIF S008	Requirements for authorised cabling products
AS/ACIF S009	Installation requirements for customer cabling (Wiring Rules)

Other Standards - The cabling materials and practices shall comply with the latest edition at the time of all other relevant standards including but not limited to:

IEC 801 PT 3 & 4	Immunity to radiated electromagnetic fields and electrical transients
ISO/IEC 11801	For Cabling Standards

21.03.03 Other Requirements

Workplace Health & Safety Compliance - All work shall comply with the GU WH&S procedures for Contractors.

Sealing of Openings – The Contractor shall carry out the following sealing of openings associated with cabling installation;

- Effectively seal all openings, made or provided, in or through building walls, floors, ceilings, and other fixtures after cable reticulation to ensure that the integrity of the barrier penetrated is maintained.
- Effectively seal all cable duct openings above ground level, and all cable entries into trenches or buildings to prevent the ingress of moisture and the entry of rodents and fire where applicable.
- Ensure that all spare conduit and cable entries into TERs are effectively plugged and sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture, entry of rodents or fire penetration.
- Ensure that all openings through roofs and external walls are made weatherproof. Where necessary, this will include the installation of flashing and/or rain hoods to prevent the entry of driving rain, seepage, etc.
- Ensure all fire rated sealing shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and AS3000. Particular attention shall be given to penetrations through fire rated barriers such as walls, floors, ceilings and doors. The barriers must have their fire-stopping capabilities restored after the cabling, conduit or cable tray penetrations have been made. 'Hilti Firestop' foam, blocks, logs, plugs and mastic, or tested equal, are the preferred materials for the sealing of penetrations through fire rated floors and walls, installed strictly in accordance with the manufacturers printed instructions.

Material Colours - All exposed materials shall be of a colour, which is consistent with the surrounding decor and shall be approved by the Superintendent.

The colour of telecommunications cable trays, conduits etc. shall conform to the requirements listed in Clause 20.10.03 of **Section 20.00 Electrical Services**.

Painting and Corrosion - The Contractor shall be responsible for corrosion protection and the painting of all brackets, supports, cable ladders weather shields, etc. being supplied and/or installed. The Contractor shall also be responsible for the restoration of any damaged paintwork on equipment and accessories to the supplier's finish, or to a matching finish approved in writing by the Superintendent.

Testing Documentation - The contractor shall provide a printed and electronic copy of the test summary results for all cabling with detailed test results provided in PDF file format on Compact Disk as outlined later herein.

Fibre optic cabling test results shall be based on using power meter and a light source providing the optical loss of fibre using 850 and 1300nm in both directions for multimode fibres and 1310 and 1550nm in both directions for single mode fibres. In addition to this, all fibres shall be tested using OTDR and a printed copy of the waveform parameters shall be submitted for each fibre of the cable tested. Short runs of optical fibre shall be tested by the Contractor as required by ITI.

Identification Labelling - Identify (label) all cables and equipment as outlined in this document for each specific subsystem.

Record Books - Ensure that distribution frame record books pertaining to new installations and changes are updated and accurate for each subsystem. Record entries shall be neat, tidy and completed in pencil.

Redundant Cabling - The Contractor shall be responsible for the following when replacing existing cables;

- The end to end removal of all redundant cabling as a result of a building or room refurbishment. This includes any cabling disconnected and not required, any old cabling left in walls, access poles, work station partitions, on cable trays, or in (wall and floor) ducting.
- The removal of any underground cable made redundant by the running of a new replacement underground cable.
- The removal of the cabling is to be from either the patch panel to outlet, from 'Krone' frame to outlet or in the case of underground cable termination point to termination point at both ends.
- In all cases records are to be rewritten to reflect the changes.
- A list of outlets made redundant by during a refurbishment is to be created and provided to NCS as part of the 'as built' information by the Contractor to ensure accurate updating of ITI records.
- Existing labelling of redundant outlets shall be blanked out on the patch panel end to show that the previous cabling is no longer existent

Cabling in Partition or Wall Cavities - The requirements of **Section 20 Electrical Services** Clause 20.10.06 shall apply equally to the installation of communication and data cabling. Also, cables shall not be installed diagonally and the use of wall frames is not permitted as a cable tray path.

21.03.04 Performance Warranties & Guarantees

Installation testing – 100% of all cabling shall be tested prior to commissioning.

All tests shall be from end-to-end (patch panel to IO inclusive) and shall include the connectors and terminating equipment fixed in their final position at both ends at the time of the testing. These test results shall use IO identification as reference.

All as installed cable lengths shall be recorded and submitted with the test results, to the Superintendent.

Electrical acceptance tests shall be carried out on all UTP Cables following the termination and labelling of the cabling in compliance with AS/NZS 3087 and AS 3080. The tester used shall have a current calibration certificate from the manufacturer's accredited certification facility.

Post Installation test of all fibre optic cables shall be carried out with the following minimum criteria;

- Optical Loss end to end including connectors
- Physical condition by the use of an OTDR

Warranty - The installation Contractor shall provide a minimum (25) twenty-five year channel warranty backed by the cabling manufacturer and a copy of any additional Contractor warranties. All warranties will commence from the date of certification, and shall be submitted to the Superintendent within four weeks of the commissioning of the installed cable. All components of the structured cable system shall be matched, tested and guaranteed as a channel system. Substitution of nominally equivalent components in lieu of vendor matched components will not be allowed unless specifically authorised in writing by the Superintendent.

Multi-pair telephone lead-in cables are to be continuity tested and the results recorded and provided to NCS.

21.03.05 Programme of Works

No networking equipment shall be installed until a clean, dust-free and secure telecommunications equipment room (TER) is provided. It is preferred that the building has reached practical completion before network equipment is installed. Ten (10) working days from practical completion must be allowed in the project schedule for network equipment installation, testing and commissioning.

21.04 Work Area Subsystem

21.04.01 Materials

All fly leads shall be factory-terminated, 4-pair, category 6 UTP with RJ45 connectors, and shall not exceed 5m. Length, colour and quantity to be provided within the contract shall be nominated by ITI.

21.04.02 Installation Practices

Where cable management facilities with adequate minimum bending radius for Category 6 cabling are provided in modular furniture or partitions, the cable slack from patch leads shall be housed inside these facilities.

Where inadequate or no cable management facilities exist, leads shall be laid against a wall and behind semi-permanent furniture such as desks, filing cabinets and bookshelves. Leads must never be laid next to chairs and other furniture, which is moved on a regular basis.

No cable slack shall protrude into the work area where it can be damaged by mobile furniture or people. If necessary, cable slack shall be taped to the back of semi-permanent furniture.

Leads shall not be run along any part of the floor where they pose a safety hazard to people or equipment.

No labelling of fly leads is required.

21.05 Horizontal Subsystem

21.05.01 Materials

All horizontal cables shall be of the Category of cables as determined by the latest AS/NZS 3080 Cabling standards. These cables are Category 6, 4-pair Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP) cables and shall not exceed 90 metres from end to end. The physical length of the cable shall not exceed 80 metres because of the twist rate.

All UTP information outlets shall be electrically and mechanically matched to the Category of UTP cables to which it connects.

Category 6 cables are to be Commscope brand.

All horizontal UTP cables shall be terminated in the Telecommunication equipment Room on 24Port, RJ 45 patch panels mounted in a 19" rack of the Cabinet. All patch panels shall be electrically and mechanically matched to the category of the four pair UTP cable to which they connect.

Horizontal fibre optic cable shall only be installed when specified in writing by ITI and shall be a minimum of 2 core fibre to each workstation area.

All fibre optic cable shall only be installed using LC Duplex connectors on 19" AFC rack mounted optical fibre termination panels with appropriate labelling ID strips, or as otherwise instructed in writing by an ITI representative. Part Numbers required are as follows;

OM3

Part No. RC-2GL-D2X-2FF

Description: 1RU Static Sliding 24F LCD OM3 Loaded Encl

+

Part No. FRE-1RU-CTRAY

Description: 1RU Front Mount Cable Tray with ID Strips

OS1

Part No. RC-2EB-D2X-2GG

Description: 1RU Static Sliding 24F LCD OS1 Loaded Encl

+

Part No. FRE-1RU-CTRAY

Description: 1RU Front Mount Cable Tray with ID Strips

21.05.02 Mechanical Protection of Cables

The Contractor shall supply and install approved mechanical protection on all horizontal cables.

In work areas and public places, horizontal cables must be fully enclosed within cable ducts.

In ceilings, telecommunications equipment rooms, telecommunications risers, and other non-public areas, mechanical protection shall consist of cable ladders, cable trays, conduits, 'Unicons' and catenary wires.

Cables shall be supported clear of the ceiling structure by approved cabling support systems. Under no circumstances shall cables be laid on ceiling tiles, attached to a ceiling support, or other services.

Cable ties are to be removed from Category 6 runs and new velcro installed when adding new cabling to existing cable runs.

21.05.03 Cable Ducts

Cable ducts shall be installed in work areas and public places for the containment of telecommunications cables, where nominated. These ducts shall be;

- Identical to existing ducts in that location, if they exist
- Approved by OFM
- Located at a height consistent with existing ducts. Where no duct currently exists, the installer shall consult the Superintendent to determine the appropriate height for fixing
- A minimum of 50mm deep or be able to ensure bend radius requirements

21.05.04 Cable Supports

If ten or more cables run in ceiling space in parallel, a cable tray must be used unless otherwise specified by ITI representative in writing. The cable tray shall be installed no less than 150mm from the underside of any slab or cable tray carrying other services, and no less than 300mm from any roofing material unless varied in writing by an ITI representative.

On exiting the cable tray system, cables can be directed to their ultimate connection point through the use of catenary wires to the top of service columns or partition walls on which the workstation

outlet is located. Ensure that the ends of catenary wires are not attached to the cable trays, but are anchored to strong and stable structural elements such as columns, walls or slab beams.

Where cables enter the Telecommunications Equipment Room (TER) above the racks, large bend radius cable ladders shall be used to facilitate the dropping off of cables into racks.

All cables shall be tied to rack mounted cable tray using velcro.

21.05.05 Cable Hangers

Cable hangers shall only be used in circumstances where it is not possible to install cable trays, ladders, or conduits. Written approval must be obtained from ITI prior to the installation and use of cable hangers.

If approved, cable hangers should only provide strain relief or ensure that the radius of any bend in the cable route conforms to the requirements AS/NZS 3084. Cable hangers must be a type which is approved by the cable manufacturer as suitable for the cable type, and must be installed to conform to the manufacturer's correct cable installation procedures including spacing and attachment requirements.

21.05.06 Conduits

Where cables traverse inaccessible ceiling areas, such as those behind lock-in type ceiling tiles, drywall and plaster, conduits with draw wires shall be used for the distribution and containment of cables. Provide n+1 conduits, where n is the quantity required for known services at time of installation.

Inspection type tees, bends, etc. are permitted if approved by ITI.

Draw wires shall be provided in all conduits after installation for possible future cabling additions, and shall be replaced in existing conduits after the initial draw wire has been used for new cabling.

21.05.07 Separation

The minimum separation between the fixed telecommunications cabling and parallel runs greater than 3 metres of low voltage (240V) fixed electrical cabling shall be at least 300mm for performance and noise reduction reasons.

Separation from other electrically noisy environments such as power distribution mains, sub-mains, fluorescent light fittings and halogen down light transformers shall be 300mm.

21.05.08 Installation Practices

General - All horizontal cables shall be terminated in the TER.

A 1RU patch 5-ring patch cord minder TE Connectivity ADC Krone (64501 050-30) shall manage two RJ45 patch panels.

The cables shall be terminated onto the sockets in accordance with the T568A wiring code in AS/NZS 3084.

Within a rack, cabling to each patch panel shall be run in an alternating pattern on both sides to spread out cable congestion.

The typical layout of the equipment cabinets is illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-701. The project specific cabinet layout will be provided by ITI.

All fibre optic interconnection units (FOIC) shall be mounted at the top of a 19" cabinet in the TER unless instructed otherwise by ITI.

Cable entry into a power pole, riser column, duct or cavity wall shall be preceded by a 3m service loop of approximately 300mm in diameter and adequately supported to allow for minor moves/changes. If necessary cable trays should be installed that are wide enough to store this loop and maintain correct bend radius.

Where cables exit from skirting ducts and enter workstation furniture, flexible conduit shall be used to reticulate cables and to afford protection.

Sufficient excess cable (at least 1.5m) shall be included in the installation to enable each patch panel and fibre optic interconnection unit to be relocated at a later date to any position on the same equipment cabinet.

Cables shall not be installed in floor slabs unless approved by the Superintendent.

Cables within partitions or wall cavities shall be installed vertically from the ceiling space to the outlet or connection position. Cables shall not be installed diagonally or horizontally. The use of wall framing components shall not be permitted as a 'cable tray' pathway.

Where cables need to be installed in inaccessible locations such as behind wall linings, or horizontally within partitions, they shall be installed within conduits so that they can be withdrawn and so that there will be sufficient segregation provided for the installation of new cables across its path.

Outlets - All outlets shall be mounted on faceplates suitable for flush mounting in standard wall boxes, skirting trunking, ducts in modular partition systems and similar. Mounting shall be arranged to minimise the risk of damage during removal and replacement of skirting trunking covers or other associated hardware. Outlets shall be of the 'Clipsal C2000' type with I.D. covers unless otherwise nominated.

Outlets shall be firmly attached to the structure with Z-point (flat tipped) screws.

Outlets shall be mounted wherever possible with the key at the bottom and contacts at the top to reduce the risk of contamination of contacts with grit and dust. If this is not possible, outlets may be positioned on their side.

Faceplate colours shall be to the approval of the Superintendent.

Outlets shall be mounted at a height consistent with existing outlets in that area or where no outlets currently exist, at 850mm above f.f.l. (underside of cover plate) unless nominated otherwise.

All wall mounted telephone outlets in public areas shall be installed at 1250mm above f.f.l. Outlets for wall-mounted telephones shall be a 'Krone' wall mounted kit Part No. 6467 1 114-10 complete with Keystone km8 Cat 6 jack 6830 1 800-01.

A clear area of dimensions 300mm width and 300mm length shall exist to allow the installation of a wall telephone outlet.

Minimum distance between the bottom of an installed wall telephone and a horizontal surface shall be 300mm.

All other wall mounted telephone outlets shall be installed at 1250mm above f.f.l.

The number of data outlets in a standard office shall be two (2), one for data and one for phone in a dual face plate, unless directed otherwise in writing by an ITI representative.

21.05.09 Identification Requirements

Outlet Identification - Faceplates of the Clipsal C2000 type with an ID window shall be fitted with type printed labels. Where faceplates without an ID window are used, each faceplate shall be engraved with the outlet identification in accordance with AS 3084.

The identification shall clearly identify the room, outlet number, and the sockets. The outlets will number consecutively in a clockwise direction around the room starting from the door.

The socket at the top left of the faceplate shall be designated the 'A' socket with the next rightmost socket being the 'B' and continuing from left to right in normal reading style; for example, if there are two dual outlets in room 1.28, they shall be labelled as illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-702.

The standard labelling for **Wireless Access** data outlets shall be as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [W] + [Outlet No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/W1A – for the first wireless data port in the room

2.06A/W2A – for the second wireless data port in the room

2.06A/W1A & 2.06A/W1B – for the first dual wireless data port in the room

The standard labelling for **Ethernet Clock** data outlets is as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [CLK] + [Outlet No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/CLK – for the first clock data port in the room

2.06A/CLK2A – for the second clock data port in the room

2.06A/CLK1A & 2.06A/CLK1B – for the first dual clock data port in the room

The standard labelling for **Projector** data outlets shall be as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [P] + [Outlet No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/P1A – for the first projector data port in the room

2.06A/P2A – for the second projector data port in the room

2.06A/P1A & 2.06A/P1B – for the first dual projector data port in the room

The standard labelling for **IP Camera** data outlets shall be as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [CM] + [Outlet No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/CM1A – for the first camera data port in the room

2.06A/CM2A – for the second camera data port in the room

2.06A/CM1A & 2.06A/CM1B – for the first dual camera data port in the room

The standard labelling for **Digital Signage** data outlets shall be as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [DS] + [Outlet No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/DS1A – for the first sign data port in the room

2.06A/DS2A – for the second sign data port in the room

2.06A/DS1A & 2.06A/DS1B – for the first dual sign data port in the room

The standard labelling for **Audio Visual (AV)** data outlets when terminated in an AV rack or lectern shall be as follows;

[Room No.] + [/] + [AV] + [Rack No.] + [Port Letter]

Example: for Room 2.06A

2.06A/AV1A – for the first AV rack ports in the room, continuing with B, C, D, etc.

2.06A/AV2A – for the second AV rack ports in the room, continuing with B, C, D, etc.

AV ports terminated on a wall plate will follow standard labelling as illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-702.

Printed labels at the wall outlet are either to be Times New Roman 10 point bold font if using Microsoft Office software or Times New Roman 4mm font size bold if using Clipsal ID Label Printing software. Wrapping the text to two lines when one line won't fit on a label is acceptable provided the entire label is visible.

Patch Panel Identification - Each patch panel shall be fitted with a type printed label in accordance with AS 3084. Printed labels shall be the same as for wall outlets provided there is no need to wrap around to a second line. If this necessary, reduce the font size to fit one line.

The identification label shall clearly identify the corresponding room and outlet number as illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-702.

Identification of Fibre Optic Interconnection Units - Each fibre cable termination shall be clearly numbered, commencing with number 1 at the top left, and continuing from left to right in natural reading order. The numbering shall recommence at 1 for each unique destination; for example, if there are two 12 core cables going to the campus telecommunications room, they shall be numbered 1-24. Another 12 core cable going to another destination shall be numbered 1-12. For all new installations LC Duplex Fibre enclosures shall be used unless specified by ITI representative in writing. Another example is illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-702.

Each group of fibres shall be clearly labelled to identify the destination (building and room) to which it connects.

A warning notice detailing the hazards associated with optical devices shall be affixed to each termination enclosure in a prominent position.

21.06 Riser Subsystem

The riser subsystem is the main cable route between floors within a building and between TERs within a building. The riser subsystem is only to be used for the through passage of cables. No cables shall be terminated in telecommunications risers.

The material requirements, mechanical protection of cables and Fibre, and installation practices are identical to those of the horizontal subsystem outlined in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-700.

The identification and documentation requirements are identical to the requirements of the previous Clause with the addition of the following;

- All fibre cables shall be identified with an indelible label in every telecommunications riser closet and TER through which they pass. (refer to GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-705 Cable Identification Tag)

21.07 Administration Subsystem

21.07.01 Generally

The administration subsystem provides for the interconnection of two or more wiring subsystems. The logical arrangement of hardware in the TER is an important part of hardware administration.

All administration shall be performed in the TER.

21.07.02 Materials

All patch leads shall be factory terminated four pair UTP Cable with RJ 45 connectors or connectors to suit the manufacturer's modules.

Fibre optic patch leads shall be at least 3 metres in length with LC Duplex connectors at both ends. ST or SC connectors may be used where installed equipment exists.

Jumper wire shall only be used for interconnecting existing telephone wiring systems which are terminated on 'Krone' disconnect modules.

All UTP and fibre patch leads will be supplied by GU.

21.07.03 Mechanical protection

All patch leads shall be contained by cable management facilities on the equipment and/or equipment rack.

21.07.04 Method of Administration

Patch leads shall be used for all circuit administration, except for fire, lift and security services.

In existing buildings, circuit administration for telephony circuits may be carried out by means of jumper wire.

21.07.05 Identification

Record books shall be updated as previously described. When building services include fire use telephone cable pairs for the respective services, it is the responsibility of each service installer or maintainer to update and maintain records.

21.08 Equipment Subsystem

21.08.01 Materials

Equipment Cabinets - Unless otherwise specified equipment cabinets shall be;

- A MFB Type A 650/19" Reduced Rack Cabinets 45RU and 855mm deep (Part No. MFBP4397), and provided with cage nuts and bolts
- Supplied with the following unless otherwise specified by an ITI representative –
 - For 32A socket installations: 1 x horizontal APC branded(AP7724) Rack ATS, 2U 230V, 32A, IEC309 32 2P+E, (16) C13, (2) C19 Out
 - For 20A socket installations: 1 x horizontal APC branded (AP7723) Rack ATS, 1U, 230V, 16A, C20, (8) C13, (1) C19 with matching and locking input cord
- Supplied with 2RU Krone patch Cord Minder (Product no. 6450 2 017-00) installed at the top of each Rack
- Supplied with a Glass Lockable door, roof panel and two side panels, the same colour as the cabinet if **not** housed in a Data Room
- Complete with 19" Type 'C' profile mounting rails, front and rear
- Provided with a minimum 80mm clearance between the front face and the equipment
- Complete with 300mm wide vertical cable ladders on both sides 2RU from the back of the cabinet for securing power services (back right), and data services (back left). Cable ladders shall be the same colour as the cabinet
- In accordance with GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-701
- An APC Netshelter SX Series 42RU rack shall be used for mounting a UPS where there is a requirement to install one in a TER.

Wall-mounted Cabinets - The use of wall-mounted data cabinets is discouraged. Where no suitable alternatives exist, wall-mounted cabinets may be used with the written authorisation of the ITI representative. These cabinets shall be;

- A MFB 650/19" wall mounting cabinet with swing frame, 12RU and a minimum 855mm deep.
- Fitted with steel sides, roof and lockable front glass doors.

21.08.02 Mechanical Protection

Equipment cabinets shall be housed inside a TER.

Wall-mounted cabinets shall be located in positions, which minimise the risk of physical obstruction and damage, and must not pose a health or safety risk to people using the area.

21.08.03 Installation Procedure

Equipment cabinets shall be located in the telecommunications equipment room as illustrated in GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-703.

All cabinets in the rooms shall be serviced by a horizontal overhead cable ladder, which connects to the cable trays on the same floor, and to the cable ladders in the riser subsystem.

21.09 Campus Subsystem

21.09.01 Materials

Multi-pair copper cabling, greater than four pair, shall be used for telephone circuits only.

Fibre optic cable shall be used for inter-building data circuits. Composition of the fibre shall be determined by the ITI. All splices in fibre cables shall be fusion splices.
All fibre optic cable shall be terminated using LC Duplex connectors.

21.09.02 Mechanical Protection of Cables

All underground conduits and cableways shall be approved by The Superintendent.

All underground communications conduits shall not be less than 100mm in diameter.

21.09.03 Installation Procedures

Excavation - Prior to any excavation, the contractors shall obtain approval from the Superintendent's representative. All excavation, trenches and pits shall conform to the latest edition of the Griffith University Design Guidelines.

Telephone Cables - Inter building Telephone cables are to be terminated as follows;

- Site MDF on 'Krone' Disconnect modules
- All inter building copper cable shall be terminated on an earthed 'Krone 27 Way Jumperable Back Mount' frame (Krone part # 6455 2 034-01) and covered with a Metal Cover (Krone part # 6455 2 022-10) in the building TER
- Distribute cables from the back mount frame to the 'Krone' patch panels in equipment racks as directed by ITI.
- The Krone 27 way frame shall be mounted on the wall of the TER behind the data racks at a height of not less than 1800mm above f.f.l. to the top of the frame. Refer to HB29 cabling requirements 3.1.6 Distributor Mounting, and also to GU Standard Detail Drawing GSD-704. The final location of the frame shall be to the approval of ITI.
- Terminate the distribution cables back to back with the inter building cabling on the back mount frame so there is no need for jumpering i.e on the same krone blocks.
- '*Special Services*' will have exclusive access to the last 10 pairs (i.e. 91 to 100 or 191 to 200 ect.) of the lead in copper cable terminated on the Krone back mount frame. A 10 pair cable shall be run from this frame to a separate terminal block where these services can be directly terminated.
- '*Special Services*' include, but are not limited to the following;
 - Fire alarms
 - Door security
 - Lift Phones
 - Public Telephones and their earthAny services that should not be connected via a patch panel
- Lightning/Electrical overstress protection (Krone Profil Arrestor Magazine Loaded 500v, (Part No. 6462 2 099-00) shall be installed on all inter-building copper cable at the MDF end of all cables less than 800 metres in length, and at both ends when the cable length exceeds 800 metres.
- 24 pairs of cable terminated, 25th pair left un-terminated and coiled as a spare on the patch panel
- 24 Port Patch Panels - Pairs 1 to 24 are to be terminated on the top patch panel, pairs 26 to 49 on the next patch panel down, pairs 51 to 74 on the next patch panel down, and pairs 76 to 99 on the next patch panel down
- In the case of more than 100pr the patch panels should continue on down the rack.
- A cable management panel shall be installed directly before the first patch panel, after every second patch panel and directly below the last patch panel

Excess Cable - Sufficient excess cable (at least 1.5m) shall be included in the installation to enable each patch panel and fibre optic interconnection unit to be relocated at a later date to any position on the same equipment rack.

Underground Cables - Refer to **Section 20.00 Electrical Services** for the installation and separation of underground cables.

All inter-building cables shall be run underground unless authorised in writing by ITI.

All pits and conduit installations shall meet the requirements of AS/NZS3084, in particular section ZB5. Also refer to Clause 20.15 of Section 20.00.

All new pit installations must have a 200mm wide X 200mm thick concrete collar around the top of the pit finished flush with the surrounding ground level and the pit cover.

Where conduits serving a new building connect into the existing network, the minimum pit size requirement is defined by the number of conduits, and must comply with AS 3084 tables ZB9 and ZB10.

A pit shall be installed at each cable entry point to the building.

All underground cables shall be Gel Filled and meet AS/ACIF S008 and AS/ACIF S009 requirements.

Ensure segregation between telecommunications and other types of cables comply with AS HB29 Cabling requirements, particularly electrical and control cabling.

All telecommunications conduits in ground will be white.

Underground cable joints are not acceptable.

Maximum distance between pits on underground cable runs shall be 60m.

All underground pits shall have their lids marked with a brass plate indicating the service installed and the route from the pit, and shall be positively drained without the use of pumps. Ensure pits do not receive water inflows through conduits.

Brass marker plates with lettering not less than 10mm high shall be installed at kerbs and road crossings and any changes in direction. In unpaved areas, the marker shall be set in a concrete pad not less than 300mm square x 200mm deep.

Fibre Optic Cable - All fibre Patch Panels shall be 'AFC' rack mounted optical fibre termination panels (see Clause 21.05.01). All fibres shall be terminated on to a type 'LC' connector. The fibre patch panel shall consist of angle adaptor plates/adaptor kits plus the patch cord minder to meet Class 2 Laser Product Standards.

Identification Practices - All inter-building cables shall be identified with a permanent and indelible label in every pit clearly indicating destination from/to (refer to GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-705, Cable Identification Tag).

All inter-building cables shall be identified with an indelible label in every telecommunications riser closet and telecommunications equipment room through which they pass.

21.10 Design Criteria for New Buildings

21.10.01 Generally

The following requirements shall be incorporated into the design of new buildings and are in addition to the requirements of the relevant subsystems.

21.10.02 Telecommunications Equipment Rooms (TER)

The number of telecommunications equipment rooms (TERs) required in new buildings is directly related to the number of floors in the building and the building length.

The length of the building is the distance between the farthest extremes of the building along the path of the proposed cable trays on any single floor.

The following table indicates the minimum number of TERs.

Number of floors	Building length	Number and location of equipment rooms
1	<160m	1 room, centrally located on the ground floor
1	>160m and < 240m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the ground floor
1	> 240m and < 320m	2 rooms on the ground floor, each located 80m from opposite extremes of the building.
2	<140m	1 room, centrally located on the ground floor
2	>140m and < 210m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the ground floor
2	> 210m and < 280m	2 rooms on the ground floor, each located 70m from opposite extremes of the building.
3	<140m	1 room, centrally located on the second floor
3	>140m and < 210m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the second floor
3	> 210m and < 280m	2 rooms on the second floor, each located 70m from opposite extremes of the building.
4	<120m	1 room, centrally located on the second floor
4	>120m and < 180m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the second floor
4	> 180m and < 240m	2 rooms on the second floor, each located 60m from opposite extremes of the building.
5	<120m	1 room, centrally located on the third floor
5	>120m and < 180m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the third floor
5	> 180m and < 240m	2 rooms on the third floor, each located 60m from opposite extremes of the building.
6	<100m	1 room, centrally located on the third floor
6	>100m and < 150m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the third floor
6	> 150m and < 200m	2 rooms on the third floor, each located 50m from opposite extremes of the building.
7	<100m	1 room, centrally located on the third floor
7	>100m and < 150m	2 rooms, located equidistant along the third floor
7	>150m and < 200m	2 rooms on the third floor, each located 50m from opposite extremes of the building.
Other	Other	To be determined by the ITI representative.

The size of each TER and number of cabinets required are directly related to the number of outlets, which will be terminated in that room. Written approval must be obtained from ITI prior to the final acceptance of the TER size.

No. of Outlets Served	Size of Equipment Room (mm)	Number of Cabinets Required
<190	2600 x 2000	2
>190 and <380	2600 x 3250	3
>380 and <840	2600 x 4000	4
> 840	Consult ITI	Consult ITI

The TER will be for the exclusive use of telecommunications equipment and associated power distribution systems. **All other services are prohibited in this room.**

The door shall have a minimum clearance of 900mm wide x 2000mm high and shall be fitted with an electronic lock with free handle internally. Doors to TERs in external walls shall be properly sealed against the ingress of water, dust, leaves, debris and insects.

Where more than one TER is required, the rooms shall be connected to each other via easily accessible cable trays. Refer to Clause 21.10.05 Riser Subsystem.

The room shall be air-conditioned to maintain a temperature of no more than 22°C. Refer to **Section 18.00 Mechanical Services** for details of air-conditioning system. Each TER shall be fitted with an APC Model NBRK0201 Environmental Unit (EMU).

The walls and ceiling shall be paint sealed to reduce dust. Finishes shall be light in colour to enhance room lighting. Floors shall be covered in antistatic vinyl with paint finish below raised computer floors where installed. Vinyl flooring shall be covered at walls, and the room linings shall be sealed to painted floors around the perimeter against the ingress of moisture.

All electrical power requirements for the TER are outlined in **Section 20.00 Electrical Services**.

No hydraulics system whatsoever or air conditioning ductwork shall pass through a TER.

Incoming underground communications cabling to the building shall be via 100mm conduits terminating at floor level adjacent to the rear wall of the TER or communications riser to facilitate transfer of the cables to a wall mounted cable tray. Conduits shall not terminate in a pit within the body of the TER.

Appropriate portable fire extinguishers, in accordance with local fire regulations, shall be provided, and maintained within the equipment room. They shall be located as close as practicable to the entry/exit.

Security Access Control Equipment shall not be installed in the TER without consultation with ITI.

21.10.03 Telecommunication Risers

Telecommunications risers shall run the vertical height of the building and shall be used for routing all horizontal cables back to the telecommunications equipment room.

A telecommunications riser shall be located within 5 metres of each telecommunications equipment room.

The minimum size of the riser shall be 1000mm wide x 500mm deep.

The telecommunications riser shall be accessible on each floor by way of door 900mm wide x 2000mm high.

Cable ladders shall run the entire height of the riser and feed the horizontal cable trays in the telecommunications equipment room.

No communications or other electronic equipment is to be mounted or terminated in a telecommunications riser.

21.10.04 Campus Subsystem

Unless specified otherwise in writing by ITI, the following shall apply for each new building;

- It shall be connected to the campus TERs by two (2) physically diverse 100mm conduits for optical fibre cable.
- The optical fibre conduit(s) shall be installed to provide a diverse path in order to establish and maintain redundancy for the data network to the new building.
- It shall be connected to the campus TERs by two (2) 24-core Composite Fibre Optic cables. Final composition of the Fibre types shall be determined by ITI.
- It shall be connected to the Campus MDF by 100mm conduits for telephone copper cabling. (see next dot point). An additional 100mm conduit is to be provided for future expansion.
- TERs shall have a copper cable/s delivered to the room. The aggregate size of the cable will be such as to provide 30% extra capacity for future expansion.

- In buildings with no copper voice cabling the first TER shall be connected to the Campus Special Services Room by a 25 pair cable for the use of 'Special Services'. All 25 pairs are to be terminated on 'Krone' disconnect modules, wall mounted in the TER. ITI will identify the position where this frame is to be installed.

Voice Jumpering Colour Standards will be as follows;

White/Red	For analogue lines incorporating Phones, Faxes, Modems, some alarm lines
White/Blue	For digital lines incorporating D/Term phones
White/Green	For Fire Alarms, ADSL lines
White/Blue/Red/Black	For door access (Team Security-Cardax)

21.10.05 Riser Subsystem

Within each new building, the second, third, and subsequent TERs shall be star-wired to the main TER in that building by a fibre optic cable, the composition of which will be determined by ITI.

Where the distance between multiple TERs within a building is less than 90m, they shall also be star-wired to the main TER in that building using Category 6 UTP cables, quantity to be determined by ITI, and terminated on a separate patch panel and labelled.

21.11 Standard Documentation & Labelling Requirements

Block Diagrams - For new buildings and major refurbishment, the Contractor shall provide block diagrams showing all cable runs.

Room/Riser Titles - The TER shall be titled 'TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT ROOM'.

Telecommunications riser closets shall be titled 'TELECOMMUNICATIONS RISER'.

Record Books - Cable record books shall be supplied in each TER and completed for the initial installation and updated as work continues.

A separate Cable Record Book shall be completed for the initial installation of the special services cable and updated as work continues. A 'Special Services' record book shall be placed in a 10 Pair terminal block.

Voice Patch Panel Labelling - The standard for Voice Tie cables to Patch Panels is as follows;

The tie cable should be terminated one pair per port on each 24 port patch panel.

Example: a 100 pair coming from the PABX frame to the building terminates on vertical N, pairs 1 to 100.

- N1 to N24 would be terminated on the first patch panel. N25 would not be terminated but left at the back of the patch panel
- N26 to N49 would be terminated on the second patch panel. N50 would not be terminated but left at the back of the patch panel
- N51 to N74 would be terminated on the third patch panel. N75 would not be terminated but left at the back of the patch panel
- N76 to N99 would be terminated on the fourth patch panel. N100 would not be terminated but would be left at the back of the patch panel.

The patch panel would then be labelled to match the cable.

Example : the port that is wired to pair N24 should be labelled 'Vertical letter [N] + cable pair [24]'.

21.12 Building Control Systems

21.12.01 Generally

The following shall apply to the installation of Building control Systems;

- Building control systems shall be located in building plant rooms
- Services cabling will be Black in colour
- Patch Leads connecting building control systems to the Griffith Network shall be Black
- Installation of data cabling shall be by preferred data contractors as advised by OFM/ITI
- No building control system shall be installed in Data Rooms or Data Risers with the exception of legacy 'Cardax' installation in Residential Colleges
- Building control system Black cabling is to be run with services cables, not on data trays or with data cabling

21.12.02 Early Data Network Provisioning for BCS

The Project Construction Program shall take account of the following requirements to enable early provisioning of the data network to activate the BMS for commissioning of building services;

- Relevant data outlets shall be identified and both cabling and outlets shall be tested
- Outlets must be identified at the field end and at the TER patch panel end. NCS is to be provided with a schedule of the outlet numbers
- The TER room shall be secure, safe and with a stable electrical power supply, lighting and ventilation
- The Building/Campus fibre link must be installed and tested
- The MAC address of the BMS equipment to be activated must be provided by ITI
- The IP address for the BMS outlet is to be obtained from ITI, DHCP configuration should be used
- Reasonable notice (minimum 10 working days) is required to allow NCS/ITI activities to be completed before activating the BMS network in the building
- All test results for cables and outlets are to be provided to NCS

21.13 Wireless Networks

A single data outlet for each wireless access point (WAP) is to be provided where access to Wireless Networks is required as a standard feature in, but not limited to, the following rooms;

- All Libraries
- Lecture Theatres
- Learning Centres
- Collaboration Zones
- Seminar/Tutorial Rooms
- Meeting Rooms
- Board Rooms
- Teaching Laboratories
- RHD/PG Student Rooms
- Common Rooms (Staff & Student)

This is a requirement in all new building and refurbishments, but does not replace the need for fixed cable data connections to the network in other spaces. The location of all such data outlets must be approved by ITI.

Generally WAPs shall be wall mounted, but where this not practical, fixing to columns, cable trays or the slab soffit is acceptable as long as it does not require the removal of more than one ceiling tile to gain access. WAP brackets will be supplied by GU however the Contractor is responsible to fix them, but only in locations which have been approved by ITI.

The WAP shall be installed flush in the ceiling at a height not exceeding 3 metres above finished floor level (f.f.l.) to enable easy access for maintenance using a standard platform ladder. Generally the WAP shall be located over the entry door/s to the space it is covering. In spaces where the floor to ceiling height is greater than 3 metres, the WAP may be fixed to a wall but not at a height that is less than 3 metres above f.f.l.

WAP brackets will be supplied by GU, however the Contractor is responsible to fix them, but only in locations which have been approved by ITI.

Note that Campus Life approval for the mounting method must be obtained when planning to install WAP in building foyers, on decorative ceilings, in fire rated or where the design intent is for a clear ceiling.

WAP Equipment & Mounting Brackets –WAP equipment and mounting brackets are to be installed and securely fixed with the correct alignment close to the WAP data outlet. In cases where the WAP must be installed in the ceiling, ensure that there is adequate clearance between the WAP and the slab soffit, ductwork, cable trays and the like to allow for the wireless device to be easily slid in and out of the mounting bracket. .

External Mounting –WAP devices installed externally of buildings in exposed locations shall be mounted in an IP55 watertight enclosure (equal to Code GR17016) with minimum internal dimensions of 310mm L x 240mm W x 100mm H. The mounting bracket and data outlet shall also be contained within the enclosure and positioned to ensure that the device can be easily installed and removed if required for maintenance. Note that Campus Life must be consulted to approve location and aesthetics. .

Access to WAPs in Ceiling Spaces – Where the WAP device and bracket is located above a ceiling, it must be mounted within arm's length of a removable ceiling tile (T bar grid ceiling) or an access panel (flush ceiling). Access panels in flush ceilings shall not be less than 450 x 450mm square and shall open downward and be fitted with a simple Allen key locking mechanism.

21.14 Particular Telecommunications & Data Requirements – Teaching Spaces

The following communications and data requirements for Teaching Spaces are outlined in the following Clauses unless directed otherwise by CLF/NCS.

21.14.01 Lecture Theatres

Provide the following data outlets;

- One (1) triple outlet on the wall to the side of the FOH equipment rack below the lectern, **or** if it is an island console then install the outlet in a recessed floor box under the console position.
- One (1) double outlet in the ceiling adjacent to the Video/Data projector mounting bracket
- One (1) double outlet in the ceiling adjacent to the IP camera mounting
- One (1) single outlet in the ceiling for each Wireless Access point
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

Provide the following telephone outlets;

- One (1) single outlet on the wall adjacent to the lectern at 1250mm above f.f.l. **or** installed in the recessed floor box where an island console is utilised
- One (1) single outlet in the Projection Room (if any)
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

21.14.02 Seminar & Computer Teaching Rooms, Other Specialist Teaching Spaces

- One (1) triple outlet on the wall at the teaching position, below lectern level
- One (1) double outlet in the ceiling adjacent to the Video/Data projector mounting bracket
- One (1) single outlet per computer position (if computer related teaching room)
- One (1) single outlet in the ceiling for each wireless access point
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

Provide the following telephone outlets;

- One (1) single outlet (wall phone kit) adjacent to the lectern
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

21.14.03 Video Conferencing Rooms

Provide the following data outlets;

- Three (3) triple outlets to the equipment rack console, **or** if it is an island console then install the outlets in a recessed floor box under the console position.
- One (1) double outlet in the ceiling adjacent to the video/data projector mounting bracket
- One (1) single outlet in the ceiling for each wireless access point
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

Provide the following telephone outlets;

- One (1) single outlet (wall phone kit) adjacent to the control console at 1250mm above f.f.l. **or** installed in the recessed floor box where and island console is utilised
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

21.14.04 Learning Centres

Provide the following data outlets;

- One (1) single outlet to each workstation in the Open Computer Work Area and Computer Teaching Rooms
- One (1) double outlet on the wall adjacent to each printing station
- One (1) triple outlet to the Help Desk/Secure Area (if any)
- One double outlet per group Study Room/Booth
- One (1) double outlet on the ceiling adjacent to the Video/Data projector mounting bracket
- One (1) single outlet in the ceiling space for each Wireless Access point
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

Provide the following telephone outlets;

- One (1) single outlet (wall phone kit) adjacent to the control console at 1250mm above f.f.l.
- One (1) single outlet (wall phone kit) at the front of the Learning Centre at 1250mm above f.f.l.
- One (1) single outlet adjacent to the printers
- One (1) single outlet to the Help Desk (if any)
- One (1) single outlet for a Security Phone adjacent to the main entry
- Any other outlets required will be determined by CLF/ITI and noted in the SDF

21.15 Power over Ethernet Clocks

An Ethernet Clock system shall be installed in new buildings in spaces nominated on the SDFs and generally as required by **Clause 20.14.01 of Section 20.00 Electrical Services**.

The clocks shall be Simplex PoE analogue or digital clocks as follows;

- Analogue clocks – Simplex Part No. ONTA12-BK of 343mm dia. with raised surround Part No. W643-481 (ensure that clock is ordered with MAC address label details on external packaging).
- Digital clocks – Simplex Part No. ONT4BK-S with a 102mm digit height (ensure that clock is ordered with MAC address label details on external packaging)

Each clock requires an Ethernet outlet located adjacent to the clock, connected via a fly lead to the clock's Ethernet socket. If the clock is dual faced e.g. in a corridor, a dual outlet is required.

Particular attention shall be given to mounting the Ethernet clocks to ensure that when the provided fly lead is attached to both the clock and the Ethernet outlet, that it is hidden by the mounted clock which should hang flush with the wall.

The Ethernet outlet shall be wired back to the patch panel in the TER using Category 6 cable. All outlets shall be identified and labelled as required by **Clause 21.05.09** of this **Section 21.00**.

21.16 Space Utilisation & Occupancy Monitoring

As part of the University's Space Management System, all teaching spaces shall be fitted with special devices to allow monitoring of the utilisation efficiency and occupancy of each lecture theatre, seminar room, laboratory etc. used for teaching purposes.

The monitoring devices shall be Brickstream 1100 Series or approved equal self contained people counters installed in the room on the ceiling above each entry point, and connected to and powered from the Ethernet network.

The number and installation of the monitoring devices shall be carried out in accordance with the GU Installation Guidelines for Space Utilisation & Occupancy Monitoring Devices contained in Section 34.00 of these Design Guidelines & Procedures.

22.00 Security Services

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory

22.01 Generally

In addition to the requirements of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) as outlined in [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#), there are specific systems required to secure the University's buildings and carparks against unauthorised access.

These systems as further described in this Section are as follows;

- Electronic Access Control
- CCTV
- Security Phones
- Carpark Barrier Gates

Master keying of locks is covered in [Section 11.00 Doors & Hardware](#).

The 'Griffith University Electronic Security Systems Specifications & Installation Guidelines', referred to as the 'Security Services Specifications & Guidelines' throughout this Section, are available on the CLF website at www.griffith.edu.au/campus-development/design-guidelines and shall be strictly complied with for all electronic security measures.

22.02 Electronic Access Control System (EAC)

Electronic Access Control systems shall be as set out on the SDFs, however the final EAC system for the building shall be determined during design development in consultation with the CLF Security & Traffic Manager.

All doors controlled by the EAC systems will be connected to and controlled by the Gallagher CCFT Server located at the Nathan campus via Gallagher Controllers located in the building.

All Controllers installed in new buildings or refurbishments are to have 30% minimum spare capacity for future expansion.

The whole of the EAC system installation shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the requirements of the 'Security Systems Specifications & Guidelines'. All equipment provided shall be in accordance with the list contained in *Appendix 1* to that document unless otherwise approved by the Security & Traffic Manager or Security Systems Administrator.

22.03 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) System

22.03.01 Generally

There are currently a variety of CCTV systems installed across the various campuses of the University. As each Element or School is responsible for its own security, this has led to the large range of different systems installed over the years, many of which are poorly maintained and managed.

CLF has established a guideline for the standardisation of CCTV systems across the University to achieve a consistent approach in terms of application, installation, maintenance and management. An IP solution has also been approved. For details refer to the 'Security Services Specifications & Guidelines'.

22.03.02 System Standard

All CCTV systems installed shall achieve the following standard objectives;

- Provision of high-resolution colour CCD cameras and Digital Video Recording (DVR).
- Be capable of continuous operation and not require manual activation during or before an incident to commence recording.

- Be able to record high quality pictures of every person who comes in through the view of a camera in the system. High quality pictures shall mean that individuals passing through the view of a camera in the system may be easily identified from those pictures.
- Provide general coverage of all the areas as indicated by the fields of view marked on the security system plan for the building / area or as specified by CLF Security & Traffic Manager.
- Storage capacity to be minimum of 30 days.
- All equipment complies with the requirements of the '*Security Systems Specifications & Guidelines*'.
- The equipment is installed in accordance with the requirements of the '*Security Services Specifications & Guidelines*'.

22.03.03 System Components

The components of the CCTV system are outlined in Clause 5.6 of the '*Security Systems Specifications & Guidelines*'.

22.03.04 System Control Equipment

The Control Equipment shall be in accordance with *Subclause 5.6.10* and Appendix 2 of the '*Security Systems Specifications & Guidelines*'.

22.03.05 Cameras

CCTV cameras shall be in accordance with *Subclauses 5.6.12, 5.6.13 and 5.6.14* and Appendix 2 of the '*Security Systems Specifications & Guidelines*'.

22.03.06 Power Supply

Camera power supplies shall be in accordance with *Clause 5.9* and Appendix 2 of the '*Security Services Specifications & Guidelines*'.

22.03.07 Cabling Requirements

All cabling is to be performed as per the relevant Australian Standard and relevant Sections of these Design Guidelines & Procedures.

22.03.08 Equipment Locations & Installation

Install CCTV cameras in the approximate locations marked on the Security Systems plan for the building / area, providing the field of view as indicated.

Each camera shall be tested and adjusted using a test monitor temporarily connected not more than 2 metres from the camera.

Exact locations of equipment shall be determined on site to provide effective security, in consultation with CLF, but in all cases shall cover items and areas indicated on the Security Systems plan for the building / area. The installer **shall not** select new locations for the equipment.

Where a 'Public Space' monitor is required, it shall be installed and secured on a suitable shelf or bracket approved by the Security & Traffic Manager or the Security Systems Administrator.

In the location designated for the 'CCTV Control Equipment', install the digital video recorder together with all ancillary equipment and connect all CCTV cameras.

CCTV Control Equipment shall be installed so that a keyboard and mouse can be operated and the monitor viewed (if installed).

It is the preference of the GU that the CCTV Control Equipment be mounted in a rack to facilitate maximum airflow around the equipment. It is also preferable that the CCTV Control Equipment be mounted in an air-conditioned space to reduce the effects of heat on the hard drive.

Install all power supplies, mounting brackets, sundry items required for the efficient operation of the CCTV system and to the approval of the CLF Security & Traffic Manager.

Setup and program the system so that all cameras are simultaneously recording and can be replayed on the digital recording equipment, each camera rendering clear images and meeting all requirements of the 'Security Services Specifications & Guidelines'. As part of the installation and commissioning of the system, all DVRs are to be networked into the GU data network for remote management.

As a basic standard (and unless otherwise specified) the CCTV Control Equipment will be configured to record 24 hours / 7 days. The CCTV Control Equipment will record 12 ½ frames per second and be on a 28-day cycle of hard drive write over. Any variations to this standard shall only be approved in writing by CLF.

All entrance / exit points to a Learning Centre and all areas containing computers within the Centre, need to be monitored by security cameras with recording ability.

22.04 Security Phones

Security phones shall be required in the following locations for each building;

- Main building entry (externally)
- Main building foyer
- Lift cars
- Learning Centre entry (externally)
- Main foyer on each level adjacent to the lifts

Additional phones shall be provided in locations as determined by the CLF Security & Traffic Manager.

Phones shall be mounted 1200 mm above finished surface level.

The Contractor shall provide all necessary cabling to the nominated locations in accordance with the requirements of [Section 21.00 Communication & Data Services](#).

The Security phone handsets shall be supplied and installed by GU.

22.05 Carpark Barrier Gates

Where access control is required to carparks by the CLF Security & Traffic Manager, an automatic electrically operated barrier gate equal to 'Magnetic Control MAGSTOP MIB30/MIB40' shall be provided.

The barrier gate shall be connected to the EAC system, and shall be fitted with a voice communications unit to enable remote activation by campus security for authorised casual carpark users.

The installation of the barrier gate shall include all concrete foundations, electrical, communications and security services connections in accordance with the requirements of [Sections 20.00, 21.00](#) and [this Section](#).

23.00 Lifts

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

23.01 Lift Contracts

Tenders from lift contractors are to be considered on the basis of the requirement of the specification and the performance data submitted on the Tender form.

The lift shall be able to be maintained without the use of any 'special' or 'proprietary' tools or controls. If such tools or controls are required, a complete set of tools or controls shall be provided to the Principal by the date of Practical Completion. Proprietary controls will need to be modified or an alternative control considered so that maintenance is not restricted to selected industry groups or businesses. Lift companies that cannot comply with this requirement shall not be considered.

Lifts shall also be selected on the basis of the tendered life cycle costs over ten (10) years (construction plus maintenance). The Principal may exercise its absolute rights to accept or reject the maintenance contract tendered or negotiated.

23.02 Lift Dimensions

Lifts shall be suitable for people with disabilities access and use and dimensions shall be suited for horizontal stretcher access. Minimum internal dimensions shall be 1400mm wide x 2000mm deep with a minimum clear door opening width of 900mm unless otherwise approved in writing by the Superintendent. Where goods/passenger lifts are nominated on the Space Description Forms, the door/s shall be sized accordingly.

23.03 Type of Lift

Either machine room-less traction or electro-hydraulic lifts are acceptable to GU. Selection of the lift should be suited to the application.

Lifts shall have a minimum capacity of 1000kg or as otherwise noted in the project Technical Brief.

23.04 Lift Security

The facility shall be provided in all lifts to park the lift with the doors closed at the nominated floor level and to lock off access to and from any floor by means of a key switch for that floor. This panel is to be mounted on the wall adjacent to the 'call' button at the nominated floor.

Security may also be provided by access card control.

23.05 Provision for People with Disabilities

Lifts shall be designed in accordance with AS 1735.12 for use by people with disabilities.

In addition a continuous handrail shall be provided to three sides of the car and shall be positively located such that it is not subject to vandalism.

The only control panels required are those for people with disabilities and mounted on the side walls. Two control panels shall be provided in each lift.

The floor level number shall also be embossed into the door frame to provide tactile level identification for the visually impaired.

Door scanning devices shall be installed to provide additional protection from closing lift doors.

23.06 Car Protection Blanket

Each lift shall include the supply of a protective blanket for the walls of the car. The car interior shall be designed to allow easy installation of the blanket.

23.07 Finishes

Lift doors and frames shall be finished satin stainless steel for both car and landings.

Internal car finish shall be textured stainless steel to the approval of the Superintendent, to reduce the possibility of damage to the car interior. A tinted mirror shall be provided to the full width of the rear wall above the handrail.

A skirting panel of finished stainless steel shall be provided incorporating a GPO.

Refer to [Section 13.00](#) for details of the carpet finish to the car floor.

23.08 Lift Alarms

Lift motor rooms shall have alarms as required by the relevant Australian Standard.

Voltage free contacts shall be provided for the LMR alarms for connection to the CCMS by the mechanical contractor.

Machine room-less traction lifts shall be provided with an equipment 'Fault' output for connection to the CCMS by the mechanical contractor.

23.09 Lift Pits

Lift pits shall be fully tanked and provided with a dry sump.

Adequate corrosion protection shall be provided to steelwork and other corrosive materials located in the lift pit.

23.10 Lift Operation

Safety of operation shall be provided by both door edge pressure strips and 2D photo electric sensors.

Door open and door close buttons shall be provided.

Provide soft start facilities to all lifts.

23.11 Level & Direction Indicators

Level indicators shall be provided on each landing.

Direction indicators shall be provided at each landing and inside the car.

23.12 Car Audio Features

'Voice announcement' shall be provided inside the lift car and 'tone' communication shall be provided at each landing for lifts over three floors.

23.13 Car Ventilation & Lighting

Provide a fan equivalent to 'Fantech T2-150' variable speed fan to ventilate the car to Australian Standard requirements.

Lighting levels within the car shall meet the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards. Incandescent lamp sources will not be accepted.

23.14 Lift Car Access Control

A 'fire service' key switch shall be provided to all cars.

23.15 Door Frame Installation

Lift door frames shall be fully grouted into the structural opening and stand proud of the wall finishes as an architrave.

23.16 Telephone

'Alarm/Telephone' buttons and all necessary signage shall be installed in accordance with AS 1735.2.

Provide an em FONE 'hands free' automatic dialing telephone activated by the 'Alarm/Telephone' button in the car control station.

The telephone wiring is to comply with the relevant ACA requirements and be terminated at an FDP mounted in the ceiling space above the LMR door and on the external face. Provide a label to read 'FDP Above'.

Provide a label adjacent the 'hands free' telephone indicating the 'Building Name', 'Building Number' and 'Lift Identification Number'.

All lift telephones shall dial direct to the Security Office on the site/campus on which it is located.

23.17 Performance Indicators

The performance of lifts shall meet the following minimum specifications;

- Door opening time 2.5sec to 3.0sec.
- Door closing time 3.0sec to 3.5sec.
- Levelling accuracy ± 6 mm.

Lifts shall have a nominal rated speed of not less than 0.75m/s for three floors or more and not less than 0.5 m/s for floors 1 – 2. The lift shall have the capacity of 120 minimum starts per hour.

23.18 Emergency Lowering Power Pack

On sensing of 'loss of power supply' the lift shall automatically run to the nearest floor and the doors opened.

23.19 Workshop Drawings

Provide workshop drawings in sepia format in a scale of 1:20 for all aspects of the works. The Manufacturer or installation of the lift shall not take place until all relevant shop drawings have been reviewed by the Superintendent.

23.20 As Constructed' Drawings

Refer to [Section 27.00](#) for OFM's specific requirements with respect to 'As Constructed' drawings and 'Operating & Maintenance' manuals.

24.00 Landscaping

24.01 Generally

Materials and workmanship shall be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards AS 4419 - Soils for Landscaping and Garden Use.

The finished floor level of buildings shall be a minimum 200mm above the finished level of external landscaping.

Minimise hard landscapes (except adjacent to building entrances or courtyards) and use permeable paving and surface materials to maximise site water absorption.

Particular consideration shall be given to creating designated 'smoking' areas outside buildings, adjacent to but clear of building entries. The extent of furniture, fittings and any shelter structures shall be subject to consultation with, and the approval of, CLF.

24.02 Red Imported Fire Ants (RIFA)

Any materials sourced or originating from a current Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) treatment Zone is to be assured, certified or guaranteed in writing to be visually free of RIFA by the material supplier. Refer to [Section 4.00 Project Preliminaries](#) for the full requirements associated with RIFA.

24.03 Water Supply to Hosecocks, Drinking Fountains and Irrigation Systems

All external hose cocks and drinking fountains are serviced by a separate valved water supply from the building Valve Room. Refer to [Section 17.00 Hydraulic Services](#).

24.04 Hosecocks

Hosecocks will be provided in each courtyard and/or garden bed/planter box and at a spacing not exceeding 30m around the perimeter of the building in accordance with the requirements of [Section 17.00 Hydraulic Services](#).

24.05 Landscape Drainage

Surface Drainage – All surface water shall be collected in grated sumps. Each sump shall incorporate a silt trap and be of sufficient capacity to drain the area under all conditions.

Subsoil Drainage - Provide at least one 100mm diameter slotted subsoil drain to service each 10m² of garden/lawn. All drains shall be enclosed in a geofabric sock and laid in a trench in the subsoil with a 150mm gravel surround. Where connected to the stormwater drainage system, an air gap must exist between the end of the drain and the storm water pipe.

Where drainage is installed under paved areas, rigid PVC shall be used. The outfall of drainage from courtyards is to discharge into planted landscapes.

The high end of all drainage lines is to be turned up to provide a flushing point and shall be fitted with a removable cap. The final level for the capped end shall be 75mm above mulching, or set flush with turf.

Planter Boxes - All planter boxes and planter beds within paved areas shall be properly drained, using gravel and filter fabric.

Where boxes or beds are to be planted with trees, ensure that the possible intrusion of roots into the subsoil/stormwater drainage system is prevented utilising root barriers where plant roots may cause damage to surrounding infrastructure.

24.06 Topsoil & Planting Soil

Material - All soil for grassing and planting shall comply with AS 4419 and generally be an approved friable sandy loam with a sand content of between 50% and 70% by volume and a humus content of between 5% and 10% by volume. The pH shall be 6.0 to 7.0. All soil shall be free from stones, weeds, sticks and rubbish.

Subsoil Preparation – Before placing soil, the subsoil shall be properly prepared by ripping, cultivating and removing unwanted materials including any necessary treatment of acid or alkali content.

Cultivate the sub grade of all garden areas prior to placement of soil by ripping to a minimum depth of 400mm to loosen the compacted ground. Do not disturb services or existing tree roots. If necessary, cultivate these areas by hand.

Placing – Soil shall be spread on the prepared subsoil including mixing in any required fertiliser and making allowance to achieve minimum soil depths after light compaction.

Soil Depth For Gardens and Turfed Areas - A minimum depth of 300mm of topsoil is required for garden beds and a minimum depth of 100mm topsoil for turfed or seeded areas.

Soil Depth for Planter Boxes and Beds within Paved Areas - A minimum depth of 1 metre of topsoil is required for planter boxes and beds.

24.07 Turf

Turf shall be of an approved species of good quality and free from weeds.

The area to receive turf shall be lightly consolidated after preparation to avoid settlement and be graded to an even slope. Topsoil shall be spread over the area so that grass finishes level with adjoining paving and kerbs. Turf shall be laid along the contours with the joints staggered. The turfed surface shall be lightly and evenly top dressed with sandy loam or sand to fill any depressions. Turf shall be well and regularly watered after laying. All turfed areas are to be irrigated with a system designed to suit the turf zone for efficient watering.

24.08 Planting

A Plant Species List for all campuses is available from PD&C. Preference shall be given to the use of drought tolerant plants which do not require regular watering.

Plants shall be sun-hardened nursery stock, grown in soil, and free from weeds.

If there is doubt about adequate drainage, the holes need to be water-tested prior to planting to ensure proper drainage.

Partly fill holes with soil containing blood and bone well mixed in to manufacturer's recommendation and covered with 25-50mm of fertiliser-free soil.

Water all plants before and immediately after planting.

24.09 Garden Mulch

Mulch shall be free from soil, weed growth and green material or other matter.

Mulch may be of the following types:

- **Timber Chips** - Derived from trees and vegetation removed from the site during site clearing and stockpiled on the campus.
- **Pine Bark Mulch** - Medium grade with minimum bark size of 20mm square and maximum of 75mm square.
- **Hoop Pine Bark Mulch** - For use on steep slopes to the approval of CLF.
- **Riverstone Mulch** - Smooth, washed river stones in sizes varying from 100mm to 25mm to a minimum depth of 150mm.

- **Gravel Mulch** - Washed river gravel of 30mm maximum size to a minimum depth of 75mm. Use in external areas (other than under buildings) shall be avoided.

Generally mulch is to be placed to a minimum depth of 75mm unless noted otherwise and in all cases shall finish flush with edge retainer or adjoining surfaces. Black plastic is not to be used below mulch.

The selection of the garden mulch type is to be approved by CLF.

24.10 Landscape Timber

All timber shall be LOSP (Light Organic Solvent Preservative) treated to AS 1604 – 1993 with a minimum stress grade of F5. All timber faces are to receive 2 no. coats of clear water repellent timber preservative after cutting, arising etc. and prior to assembly. All exposed edges are to receive a 5mm wide arris. All fixings to be hot dipped galvanised.

Timber edges to gardens are *not* permitted.

24.11 Garden Edges

Garden edges to be brown or other approved coloured concrete 100mm wide x 125mm deep, finished with a steel float with arrised edges and construction joints at 1500mm maximum centres.

24.12 Retaining & Planter Box Walls

Retaining walls to changes in site levels within the landscaped areas may be as follows;

- **Rock Walls** - Rock retaining walls are to be constructed of weathered sandstone or an approved alternative stone. Walls are to be constructed to an angle of repose of approximately 60° maximum, with all rocks set horizontally into wall face. Install Geotextile filter fabric to rear of rocks.
- **Concrete Crib Walls** - Concrete crib type retaining walls constructed from interlocking precast concrete components and filled with free draining material and earth backfill, all in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.
- **Concrete Block Interlocking Walls** - Caps shall be adhered to tops of all walls, and where walls have stepped tops, the caps are to be cut to suit. Installation of walls is to conform to manufacturers' instructions. Backfill behind wall to depth of 300mm with top soil.
- **In situ Concrete Walls** – Walls shall be constructed with an approved off form finish. Coloured concrete may be used.

Planter box walls shall generally be constructed in concrete or reinforced concrete masonry. The finish to retaining and planter box walls shall be selected to minimise maintenance.

All planter box walls shall be fully tanked, properly drained and water tested prior to placing soil.

Tops of retaining and planter box walls shall be designed to eliminate damage from skateboards, roller blades and bicycles.

The material, colour and finish of retaining and planter box walls shall be approved by OFM.

24.13 Paving & Footpaths

In all cases, the finished paving level shall be not less than 200mm below internal floor level or 100mm below damp proof course level, except at entries where paths shall be ramped to doorways to conform to AS 1428.1.

Design pavements and locate them in such a manner as to reduce stormwater velocity. The surface of paving should be finished to falls and cross-falls to allow drainage to gardens or grassed areas where possible.

Gratings to sumps in courtyards and feature paving shall be stainless steel of a type that is compatible with wheelchair traffic.

Paving types may be as follows;

- **Concrete** - Footpaths and general paving may be either exposed aggregate or broom finished and set out with jointing or patterning. The concrete colour should generally be to match any adjoining paving however the use of coloured concrete is desirable. Refer to GU Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-100 for expansion and contraction joints in concrete paving.
- **Clay or Concrete Paving Units (including quarry tiles)** - Where existing unit paved areas are to be extended or modified, paving units shall be to match existing. If no matching paving units are available, then consideration shall be given to removing all existing paving units and replacing with an alternative approved by the Superintendent. Refer to Section 6.00 Staircases & Ramps Clause 6.06 for details of permitted tactile indicators in existing paving.
- **Stone Paving** – GU has selected Australian granite as its preferred unit paving for all campuses. The selected stone is 'Austral Juparana' in 605 x 300 x 20mm thick units as the main base colour, with 'Austral Coffee' in 148 x 148 x 20mm thick units for the contrast features. Examples of the use of this paving can viewed at the Nathan campus in the Campus Heart Plaza and along the Johnson Path pedestrian spine. Black granite/basalt warning and directional tactile pavers 300 x 300 x 25mm thick shall be used in conjunction with all stone paving. The nosing to step treads shall be black in 75 x 20 x 300mm long units with the front edge bevelled to 10mm high to satisfy Code requirements. Pavers on step risers shall have a bevelled top edge to fit the nosing. All paving units, tactile pavers, nosing units and step risers are available from J.H. Wagner & Sons.

Where stone paving is subject to heavy vehicular traffic, the thickness shall be increased to 30mm.

All paving units shall be laid on a reinforced concrete base slab. The thickness of base slabs shall be 100mm min. thick for pedestrian traffic and 150mm. min thick for vehicular traffic areas.

Set pavers on a nominal 10mm thickness of mortar bedding, fill joints with matching sand and cement/colour agent and install 10mm thick 'Ableflex' to expansion joints in new paving and where new paving abuts existing paths or structures.

Provide a concrete haunch along any unsupported edge to paving.

24.14 Irrigation System Generally

Garden beds and turfed areas shall not be irrigated unless instructed by the Superintendent. Water for irrigation shall only be taken from the rainwater storage tank provided for the building.

If irrigation is required, the Contractor shall supply an irrigation plan before the commencement of the landscaping.

The landscape contract must include for the supply, installation, testing and commissioning of all the equipment necessary for the completion of the works described or inferred in the tender specification and drawings.

The irrigation system shall be controlled from a Central Controller unit.

All necessary approvals must be obtained from the local authorities, Department of Environment and Heritage and other regulatory authorities.

The system installer must undertake the commissioning of the irrigation system in the presence of the Superintendent.

24.15 Irrigation System Materials & Equipment

The irrigation system shall be installed using the following equipment and materials;

Water Supply Equipment - Measurable quantities of filtered water at the optimum supply pressure must be provided at the Point of Connection using the following equipment. The equipment must all be flanged drill table D&E.

- **Filter** - 'Amiad' or equivalent with 80 mesh filter and a pressure 'Binda' cock.
- **Backflow Prevention** – 'RMC' or equivalent testable backflow prevention device (on site) to Australian Standards
- **Control Valves** - 'Irritroll' either 'Century' or 'Toro 250' or equivalent.
- **Solenoid Cable** - Solenoid cable must consist of polythene insulated multi-strand, multi-core copper wire in a sheath suitable for direct burial. HTE cable to AS 3147/1988. Cables must run continuously, without joints from controller to converters, valves and switches.
- **Cable Connectors** - Cable joints must be made waterproof and corrosion proof using solder and 'TYFLO' Heat shrink, or '3 DBY' or equivalent.

Pipework – All pipework shall be uPVC minimum Class 12 pipe for all main lines, laterals and sub-laterals with solvent welded joints. Class 10 may be used where laterals are down stream from solenoid valves. Sizes 80mm and upward must be rubber ring jointed to AS 1477. MDPE pipe PN 12.5 Class 12 polythene may be substituted for uPVC. Fused joints, or compression fittings must be used, and must have matching pressure ratings.

Drip Line – 19mm dia. standard uPVC pipe as nominated above perforated as required to suit the application.

Pipe Fittings - Galvanized or black iron fittings or pipe **must not** be used.

uPVC pipe fittings must be Class 18 and complying with AS 1477, and must be made by the same manufacturer as the PVC pipe.

MDPE pipe fittings must be 'Philmac' or equivalent.

Screwed fittings must be 'Philmac' or equivalent with tapered threads.

Drip tape fittings must be 'Wingfield'.

Fittings selection and use should be as follows:

Item	Fittings Descriptions
uPVC Pipe, bends	Cat P12 rubber ring long radius fittings
uPVC Pipe 50mm	uPVC fittings
uPVC Mainline to control valves	Screwed bronze tapping saddles
MDPE Pipe to sprinklers	Plastic tapping saddles complete with 4 stainless steel bolts and stainless steel reinforcing rings; Plasson or equivalent
uPVC Mainline to Air Valves	Screwed bronze tapping saddles with valve sized outlet mounted vertically, Philmac nipples to ball valve and air valve
uPVC termination	uPVC rubber ring end cap and concrete thrust block.

Sprinklers - Spray heads must be Toro, Hardie or approved equivalent. Use 12" Pop-up for shrubs and 6" Pop-up for ground covers. Sprinkler heads shall be as follows;

- **Small Rotor Heads** - 'Toro 300' series.
- **Small Spray Heads** – 'Toro 570' series
- **Large Rotor Heads** – 'Toro 640' series.
- **Pop-up Sprinklers** – 'Spears' on articulated risers sized to match the sprinkler inlet size.

Valves – Valves shall be as follows;

- **Air Valves** – ‘Bermad’ 25 and 50mm double purpose air release model 4415 or equivalent.
- **Isolating Valves** – Refer to **Section 12.00 Hydraulic Services**
- **Valve Boxes** - Must be made of structural foam and must be fitted with locking lids. Valve boxes for control valves must be Carson 910 or equal. Other boxes must be large enough to house, and allow service of, their valves.

24.16 Irrigation System Installation

Controller – The controller must be hard wired to a dedicated circuit breaker and must be identified at fuse box as being ‘Irrigation Only’.

Water Meter and Pressure Regulating Valve – This shall be installed as a single assembly, comprising filter, water meter, pressure regulating valve and backflow device in accordance with current AS 3500 and associated codes. The assembly connections are to be dezincified brass with inlet/outlet isolation ball valves. The assembly must be supported by a hot dipped galvanized mild steel stand and be contained within a lockable, purpose made, galvanized box.

Rain Sensor – A Rain Sensor ‘Mini-Click™’ or ‘Toro’ with a ‘Irritrol’ Code 2595 Moisture Sensor Override is to be installed on each system aesthetically positioned in a location safe from vandals, and where rain will always fall on it. If the sensor must be on a field post see sample at Nathan Oval No. 1.

Sprinklers - Sprinkler positions must be set out by a certified irrigation designer with a minimum of head to head spacings.

Shrub sprinklers must be installed on risers.

Pop-up sprinkler risers must be installed allow free movement of the sprinkler before backfilling, and sprinklers shall be set to grade.

Control valves with flow control must all be adjusted to provide optimum sprinkler performance without misting or overthrow.

Drip Lines - Installation must commence at the control valve where the 20mm, 200 mesh filter and air vent are fitted. The 40mm MDPE sub main is to be connected to a pressure regulating valve with 68 kPa discharge pressure, and at each group of two or three lines. The pressure reducing valve is connected to the line by 19mm Polythene pipe. The drip line must be buried 75mm below ground level and must be laid in row spacings of 600mm.

Control Valves - Control valves must be identified by permanent engraved labels securely fastened to the valve flow stem.

Valve boxes must be set to grade with the base supported on bricks to ensure there can be no contact with irrigation pipe works.

Excavation & Backfilling - The system installer must not excavate by machine within 1 metre of existing underground services. All surfaces (turf, concrete, bitumen etc) and any existing underground services damaged or cut as a result of excavations by the installer must be restored to their original condition.

Trench widths must be equivalent to 3 nominal pipe diameters to provide working room and to ensure ample sand bedding all round the pipes.

Trench depths must be sufficient to allow 75mm of sand underlay under the pipe, + the pipe diameter of pipe + 150mm sand + 150mm of topsoil. The trench bottom must be level, free of rocks and sharp objects and must support the whole length of the pipe.

Backfilling to trenches for all pipes, and cables and conduits shall be screened bedding sand. The minimum underlay shall be 75mm and the minimum overlay 150mm.

Install pipe marker tape over sand before backfilling with top soil.

Suitable spoil from the trench excavation, free from rocks, clay, rubbish and building debris may be used to top up the trench if necessary.

Where separate trenching is needed for the power or communication cable, the minimum depth **must** be 450mm and minimum width 100mm.

Pipelaying - PVC pipe must be installed to conform with the current AS 2032.

MDPE pipe **must** be installed to current AS 2033 and AS 1460 parts 1 & 2. Care **must** be taken not to kink pipe.

Control Wiring - Control wire (24V AC) must be run continuously without joins from each pilot valve to the Controller. The common and actives must be taped together at 1 metre intervals and laid in a trench on the sand bedding beside the pipe.

Wires must be laid loosely in the trench, with a 300mm loop at each valve connection and at each change of direction, so that they are not under tension when the trench is backfilled.

Any exposed wire or installation below concrete must be installed in grey conduit.

All solenoid cables must be tested for electrical conductivity to ensure no leaks to earth or other faults occur. Any problems must be fixed prior to connection to the controller.

Flushing of New Pipework - After pressure testing has been carried out the new pipework must be flushed thoroughly with the available water pressure before the sprinklers are attached to the risers.

Hydraulic Testing - The whole of the system must be tested at 1000 kPa. The tests must be carried out by the installer at his own risk and expense.

All work shall withstand the test pressure for a period of two hours.

Thrust Blocks - Thrust blocks are required on all rubber ring jointed pipe, uPVC pipe sizes 80mm and above and Poly pipe 100mm and above or where fabricated fittings are used AS 3500

Thrust blocks shall must be placed at all tees, and bends, (whether horizontal or vertical), and blank ends and changes in diameter or direction, or where it is expected to develop thrust eg. valves or in unstable soil conditions. in rubber ring jointed pipe. Ductile iron isolating valves must be tied down to thrust blocks by galvanised iron straps using galvanised bolts. Thrust blocks must be placed so that pipe and fittings will be accessible for repair.

Thrust blocks must not be covered until they have been inspected by the Superintendent.

Restoration of Existing Surfaces - All existing surfaces, concrete, turf, or bitumen where disturbed by the system installation shall be restored by the installer unless otherwise advised by the Superintendent.

Warranty – The Contractor must provide a warranty on workmanship for a period of twelve (12) months after the date of Practical Completion to GU.

As Constructed Drawings - As constructed drawings of the irrigation system shall be submitted according to requirements in [Section 27.00](#).

All piping, wiring and major components must be shown using triangulation from at least two fixed ground permanent points.

Provide a list of components and show typical layouts and fittings.

24.17 Landscape Furniture

The selection of landscape furniture including seats, bins, bollards, lighting, fencing and signs is to be to the approval of CLF. In all cases, consideration is to be given to matching existing adjacent furniture or that which is generally adopted for use on the particular campus.

Drinking fountains in external landscaped areas shall be 'Street & Garden Furniture Co.' FL100 cast aluminium fountains with selected powdercoat finish. Fountains shall be securely fixed to concrete slabs or pad footing in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and waste water disposal shall be to the approval of CLF.

Furniture on the Nathan campus shall be in accordance with the Furniture Catalogue developed from the Nathan Master Plan. This catalogue is available from the CLF Principal Architect, who shall be consulted on the type and colours of furniture items to be incorporated into the Landscape design.

24.18 Supervision of Landscaping Work

The Landscaping Design Consultant shall be responsible for the supervision of all landscaping works carried out in accordance with its specification and drawings and these Guidelines and Procedures. The Design Consultant shall submit a report on the completion of the works certifying that the work has been completed to the satisfaction of the Consultant and in compliance with all the above mentioned documentation.

24.19 The Landscape Maintenance Period

The Landscape Maintenance period shall commence from the date of Practical Completion of the Works and shall extend for a period of twelve (12) months. Maintenance of landscape works to include watering, mowing, pruning, weeding, fertilising, pest and disease control, replacement of dead or missing plants and the like for grassed and garden areas.

Any replacement plants shall be of a size and maturity which matches those in the landscaping at the time of replacement.

24.20 External Signage

All external signage shall be in accordance with the GU Signage Manual. The CLF Principal Architect shall be consulted on the type and location of all signage units.

25.00 Signage

The requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

25.01 Generally

The University has adopted a new suite of standard signs to be used across all its campuses. All sign types are illustrated in the Griffith University Signage Manual together with any Pending Amendments to that Manual, which are published on the University website at the following address;

<http://www.griffith.edu.au/campus-development/standard-drawings-and-signs>

In conjunction with this Manual, CLF is preparing a series of Standard Drawings for the fabrication and installation of all signs which are not 'flat plate' or fabricated from proprietary components. The current list of Standard Drawings is provided later in this Section.

25.02 Responsibilities of Design Consultants for Signage

Unless otherwise advised by CLF, the project Architect is responsible for the preparation of documentation required for the procurement and installation of all project signage, both internal and external, which shall be included in the tender documents. This documentation shall be based on the Signage Proposal example and Signage Schedule template documents published on the foregoing web address.

The text to be included on each sign type will be provided to the architect by the CLF Project Manager following consultation with and input from the project User Coordinator or principal User.

25.03 Departures from the Signage Manual

There shall be no departures from the design and use of the signage types, colours and graphics nominated in the Signage Manual. Any proposal to depart from the Manual's requirements must be submitted to CLF for consideration and approval.

25.04 Statutory Signage

All statutory signage required for a project shall be provided as part of the Contract Works. The project Architect in conjunction with the other design consultants is responsible to determine all statutory signage requirements in accordance with the BCA, Australian Standards or relevant legislation.

Statutory signage also includes all hazard identification and safety signage associated with laboratories and other specialist areas. These requirements shall be confirmed with the relevant Group/School/Research Centre WH&S officers.

25.05 Braille and Tactile Signage

Braille and tactile signage shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and the recommendations of the GU Access Consultant. Braille and tactile elements are a mandatory requirement for the following signage types;

- Internal room identification
- Facility entrance identification
- Public directory information

25.06 Special Signage

The use of special signage to the reception area or counter for Groups, Schools, Research Centres or Departments to identify and portray the unique nature or function of that facility including logos, non standard text fonts or illumination, is permissible. Such signage shall be designed by the project architect or interior designer in consultation with CLF and the Users.

In designing and locating special signage, consideration must be given to the future removal or modification of the signage without causing significant damage to wall, bulkhead or ceiling surfaces and finishes.

The use of the Griffith University logo in signage elements, must be referred to the Office of Marketing & Communication for their review and approval to ensure compliance with the GU Identity Manual.

Signage for commercial tenancies will normally be the responsibility of the tenant/operator, subject to the approval of CLF.

25.07 Standard Signage Drawings

Standard Drawings (GSS Series) have been prepared by CLF which are applicable to the following sign types;

- Building Identification sign –freestanding
- Pedestrian directional sign – freestanding
- Site directory information sign – freestanding
- Identity sign – projecting
- Directional sign - suspended

These drawings are under regular review and the current revision will be provided by the PD&C Senior Architect on request. Drawings for other sign types will be developed progressively and made available when completed.

26.00 Loose Furniture & Equipment

26.01 Generally

Unless otherwise noted on the SDFs, all loose furniture and equipment shall be supplied and installed by GU under a separate contract to the main building contract.

Furniture (e.g. chairs, seats, work stations, tables etc.) is generally to be of a quality suitable for '*heavy duty commercial*' use, with a minimum warranty of five (5) years.

The Head Consultant or Contractor shall prepare a furniture layout drawing and a 'Colours & Finishes Board' which includes the furniture finishes for presentation to CLF.

User requirements for furniture types shall be described in the project Space Description Forms.

Furniture purchased shall comply with the specifications contained in the Furniture Catalogue prepared by CLF. This catalogue is located on the Griffith Portal which is accessible only to GU employees, however the relevant specifications will be made available to Consultants and Contractors on written application to the Senior Architect, CLF (t.powell@griffith.edu.au).

26.02 Specialist Furniture

In some areas (e.g. executive areas, areas requiring a corporate image, Research Centres, Learning Centres, Laboratories, Cafes etc.) '*specialist*' furniture, other than that described on the web page may be required.

Selections are to be approved by CLF.

26.03 Furniture Suppliers

Furniture shall be purchased only from suppliers approved by CLF and who are pre-qualified under the Queensland Government State Purchasing Policy (QGSP) to supply furniture to Queensland Government Departments and other entities who fall under the jurisdiction of the QGSP.

For any other suppliers, competitive quoting procedures (in accordance with the QGSP) will apply. Current acceptable suppliers and suppliers previously used by the University, are listed on the CLF web page.

26.04 Timber Furniture Requirements

Timber furniture includes items manufactured from timber or melamine veneered MDF board and metal, such as office work stations (GU Standard Detail Drawing GSD-407), mobile drawer units (GU Standard Detail Drawing GSD-408), tables, trolleys, etc.

MDF board used in furniture items shall be 'E Zero' board, and the selection of all materials used shall comply with the requirements of Section [3.00 Designing for Sustainability](#).

Furniture shall generally be finished in Laminex Select 'Beech' melamine with matching 2mm ABS edging. In some circumstances graded Tasmanian Oak veneer with matching 2mm solid flat and arched edging. All Tasmanian Oak veneer and edging shall be GECA, FSC and AFS/PEFC certified.

All large meeting tables are to have a Laminex Select 'Beech' melamine finish. Melamine finishes to computer benches shall as approved by CLF.

Work surfaces (e.g. work stations, desks, computer benches) shall be 720mm above finished floor level, unless otherwise required.

Generally, horizontal timber spans (>800mm) and gable supports shall be 25mm thick, with other vertical panels 18mm thick.

SHS metal framing and legs shall have 2mm minimum thick walls with a black powder coated finish, and the foot of each leg shall be fitted with a black plastic slide.

26.05 Chairs

This clause provides requirements for task chairs, visitor chairs, meeting chairs, seminar chairs, waiting chairs etc.

Chairs selected for general use must be available for a minimum of five years so replacements can be purchased.

All office task chairs and chairs used for computers are to be fully ergonomic gas lift chairs on castors.

Office task chairs shall have adjustable backs, and seat and back tilt. Arms are not recommended.

Chairs with adjustable lumbar support to backs, adjustable arms and large seats and backs will be supplied to individuals if required (requirement to be confirmed by CLF).

Chairs, including fabrics, will generally be suitable for '*heavy-duty commercial*' use. Ergonomic task chairs will have a 'Furtech/AFDI' Level 6 certificate of assessment.

Upholstery fabrics shall be selected to disguise stains, therefore light colours are to be avoided. Patterns and/or textures are preferable. Preference is to be given to fabrics where the fibre is produced from a recyclable or renewable resource. Acceptable fabrics are nominated in the 'Furniture Standards' on the CLF web page.

Chair arms are not to be fabric-upholstered.

Chairs used in teaching areas will not be fully upholstered, but upholstered seat and back pads may be used.

Visitor, waiting and lounge chairs shall be selected in consultation with and to the approval of CLF.

26.06 Seminar Room Furniture

Tables shall be a general purpose type 600 x 1200mm, and two (2) shall be adjustable for wheelchair use.

Chairs to Seminar/Tutorial Rooms shall be 'Sebel Progress' polypropylene stackable chairs (no upholstery) in standard colours.

26.07 Learning Centre Furniture

The selection and colours for Learning Centre furniture shall be coordinated with the overall design, and in consultation with CLF.

Loose tables to the Open Access Computer Work Area shall be selected or designed to suit the overall style and theme of the 'built-in' fittings.

Tables for Group Study Spaces shall be similar to Seminar Rooms.

All chairs other than computer chairs shall be stackable partly upholstered chairs.

26.08 External Furniture

External furniture may be loose if the area is secured, otherwise it shall be fixed.

External furniture shall generally be limited to tables and chairs or benches.

Chairs shall be anodised aluminium or UV stable polypropylene, and shall be self-draining.

Table tops shall be resistant to water, heat, abrasion, cigarette burn and UV light.

Framing to tables and chairs shall be welded and not screw fixed.

26.09 Metal Furniture

Metal furniture shall comprise filing cabinets (2, 3 or 4 drawer), storage cupboards, shelving units or lockers.

All metal furniture shall have a powdercoat finish with minimum five (5) year warranty for both furniture and finish.

27.00 Post Construction Responsibilities of Consultants & Contractors

All the requirements of this Section are Mandatory.

27.01 Generally 27.05

This Section deals with the responsibilities for Consultants and Contractors with respect to the provision of 'As Constructed' drawings, Maintenance Manuals and Survey information to the Superintendent, as well as the GU requirements with respect to the performance of preventative maintenance during the Defects Liability Period.

The responsibility for providing the necessary documentation for projects delivered under 'Traditional' Lump Sum contracts shall be with the Design Consultants. In the case of projects delivered under Design & Construct contracts, the responsibility shall be with the D&C Manager.

27.02 Preventative Maintenance

All GU Contracts require the performance of regular preventive maintenance and servicing of the works during the Defects Liability Period. Such maintenance shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Act, Standards or other applicable regulations, legislation or codes of practice. With respect to any mechanical or electrical service, fire alarms, hydraulic systems, lifts etc. maintenance shall be carried out not less frequently than monthly.

At least one month prior to achieving Practical Completion, the Contractor shall prepare and provide a Program to the Superintendent which indicates all Preventative and Statutory Maintenance work to be undertaken during the Defects Liability period including nominating the company/person who will undertake the maintenance work and the time frame (month/year) on which it will be carried out.

A written report including copies of Log Books and maintenance records shall be provided to the Superintendent immediately after each monthly service is performed. The report shall detail all work done, defects identified and repaired, and general comments on overall performance.

The Certificate of Final Completion will not be issued until such time as all preventive and statutory maintenance requirements have been completed, including the final service at the of the defects liability period, and all Log Books and maintenance records have been provided to the Superintendent.

27.03 Guarantees & Warranties

The Contractor must provide guarantees, test and similar certificates as specified under the various trades as soon as reasonably possible after the granting of Practical Completion and before the issue of the Certificate of Final Completion. The Contractor must ensure that such guarantees and certificates have been effectively transferred or issued to the Principal so that thereafter the Guarantor must be directly responsible to the Principal commencing from the date of Practical Completion.

Written warranties in respect of Windows, Roofs and Applied Finishes shall be for not less than ten (10) years. Refer to Section 14.00 Clause 14.02 for warranty requirements with respect to mineral fibre tile suspended ceiling systems.

27.04 Operating & Maintenance Manuals

Operating and Maintenance (O&M) manuals shall cover all aspects of the work undertaken in the project.

All Manuals shall have a Cover page providing the key project information as required by Standard Drawing GSD-001D.

Each Manual shall have a Contents page properly structured into Sections and indexed with page numbers.

The manuals shall be submitted to the Superintendent in electronic format, and they shall be grouped into a single PDF file for each discipline corresponding to the list provided on Standard Drawing GSD-001C. The PDF file shall be fully searchable and bookmarked according to the section index.

If hard copies of the O&M Manuals are requested by the Superintendent, they shall be structured in an identical form to, and submitted at the same time as the electronic version for review and approval.

The O&M manuals shall include but not be limited to the following;

- A general description of the scope of the project
- A list of all design consultants employed on the project whether by the Principal or the Contractor
- Details of all suppliers and subcontractors supplying goods or services to the project
- Finishes and colour identification schedules
- Operating instructions and technical schedules for all equipment and plant installed as component parts of the project
- Maintenance instructions including time schedules
- Control system and electrical layout plans complete with terminal numbers corresponding to wiring ferrules, with cross referencing as necessary
- Testing and commissioning dates, set points, flow rates, timer settings etc. including all testing evidence certificates
- An asset list of all maintainable equipment (CLF will provide a template which must be completed in full)
- All warranties and guarantees
- All statutory certificates and approvals

27.05 'As Constructed' Drawings

Prior to Practical Completion, the Consultants or Contractor shall submit a proposed Schedule of 'As Constructed Drawings' for approval by the Superintendent. The Schedule shall comprise a full list of 'As Constructed' drawings for the project, with all key information on the drawing noted and including the corresponding electronic drawing file name for each drawing. The Consultants or Contractor shall submit the 'As Constructed' drawings in accordance with the approved Schedule.

Failure to provide 'As Constructed' drawings in accordance with the Schedule will result in the Superintendent withholding funds from progress payments sufficient to cover the cost of preparing the documents by other means.

Where drawings are sourced from Subcontractors e.g. shop drawings, for 'As Constructed' drawings, the Consultant or Contractor shall check to ensure that these drawings comply fully with these Design Guidelines & Procedures, before submitting them to the Superintendent.

The 'As Constructed' drawings shall clearly describe all works carried out in the Contract showing both concealed and exposed items, be fully dimensioned and contain at least the following information:

- All equipment and system identification
- All regulating and measuring devices in the system
- Final accepted values of commissioning data (e.g. air/water flow quantities, voltage/current, signal strength etc.)
- Final settings of all regulating devices
- Major equipment maintenance/servicing access clearance requirements

The scope of 'As Constructed Drawings' shall include as a minimum the following drawings provided:

Discipline	Content of Drawing
General site information	All in-ground services reticulation and external installation including power, road lighting, fire hydrants, sewage, water, chilled water, communications and gases.
	Site & Building location
Architectural	All floor plans and partition layout plans
	All reflected ceiling plans
	Building Sections and elevations
	Construction details
	Furniture layouts
	Finishing and joinery drawings
	Roof plans
Structural	Framing plans & structural details
Civil	Road work
	Sections & details
	Storm water
Survey	Survey plans, permanent survey points & contours
Electrical	Exact location and route of underground cables/conduits
	Power & communications system layout and schematics
	Switchboard & distribution board details
	Lighting layout including emergency lighting and exit signs
	Lightning prevention and earthing system
Security	Security system layout and schematics

Air Conditioning	Air conditioning system ductwork/pipework layout and schematics
	Ventilation systems
	Fume cupboard installation
	Plant room and riser details, sections
	Control system, CCMS wiring schematics and switchboard details
Mechanical	Refrigeration system/cold rooms
	Compressed air, vacuum and gases
Lift	Lifts and hoisting equipment installation
Fire services	Water reticulation including fire hydrants and sprinkler
	Automatic fire detection and alarm system
Hydraulics	Sanitary plumbing layout and schematics
	Storm water
	Water supply layout and schematics
Landscaping	Hard landscaping
	Soft landscaping
Irrigation	Piping system layout and schematics
Signage	<p>Sign location plan including type</p> <p>Structural engineers drawings for construction of major signs including footings etc.</p> <p>Electrical power supply drawings and installed electrical lighting equipment for illuminated signs</p>

A hard copy corresponding and identical to the electronic files of each drawing shall also be submitted. Quality and format of drawings, both electronic and hard copy, shall conform to the requirements outlined in [Section 29](#).

Each drawing shall be clearly marked in 10mm or larger block characters "AS CONSTRUCTED" in the bottom right hand corner of the sheet, and with all revision marks removed.

27.06 Post Construction Site Survey

The Contractor shall provide a Post Construction Site Survey for any contract involving new buildings and extensions to existing buildings, within four weeks of the date of Practical Completion. All survey work must be carried out by a competent, registered Surveyor. The new post construction survey undertaken must relate to the original site survey provided to the Consultant/Contractor by the Principal, and shall be merged, aligned and presented in layers which correspond with the overall existing campus CAD file survey record.

The survey shall achieve the following;

- Topographical survey of all areas affected by the construction work in this contract showing the ground level contours at 0.25m (maximum) intervals based on Australian Height Datum (AHD).
- The site survey shall be on Map Grid of Australia 1994 (MGA94) grid coordinates and shall also be referenced to at least one existing Permanent Survey Mark (PSM) within the campus concerned.
- The exact footprint of the new building, or extension to existing building, in relation to existing buildings in the immediate vicinity.

The following details are to be shown;

- In-ground data and electrical reticulation, including all data and electrical pits.
- Sewer and stormwater reticulation, including pipe sizes and location of all access/inspection chambers.
- Water and fire main reticulation, including all fire hydrants and booster pumps.
- Chilled water reticulation, including location of pits and isolation valves.
- All paths and roads constructed as part of the contract, tied into existing site surveys provided by the principal.
- All external path and road lighting, provided under the contract.
- Location and size of drains, columns, poles, sign posts, overhead structures, planters, steps, ramps and retaining walls
- Ground line markings for car parks and traffic, traffic islands, boom gates and traffic lights
- All building entry locations and levels
- All trees with a girth greater than 200mm measured at one (1) meter above surrounding ground level and exposed rocks greater than one (1) meter in any one dimension which occur within ten (10) meters of the building footprint
- Any other permanent site features

The Post Construction Site Survey Plans shall meet the requirements for 'As Constructed' Drawings outlined in Clause 27.05 of this Section.

27.07 Permanent Survey Marks

The Contractor's surveyor must supply and install a Permanent Survey Mark (PSM) in the form of a brass plaque, set into a concrete path, pavement or kerb external to the building, in a location determined by the Superintendent.

The surveyor shall also register the PSM with the Department of Environment & Resource Management, on a 'Form 6 - Permanent Mark Sketch Plan' in accordance with the requirements of the Survey and Mapping Infrastructure Act 2003. A copy of the Form 6 shall be provided to GU.

28.00 Project Briefing & Procurement

28.01 Generally

A new building marks a significant investment in the future of the University. For many years hence it will reflect the changing role of the University in ongoing learning, research and community service. It is likely that each new building will have a life of up to forty (40) years, and so, by its very nature a building is a strategic investment.

A new building will need to adequately cater for the needs of several future generations of students, staff and academic styles. It is important that the design of each new building is based on a well developed understanding of the future direction of the community, Griffith University, our region and the changing nature of the professions and academic disciplines that are to be housed in it.

The purpose of this Section is to outline the processes and procedures for developing the Project Design Brief for a new building, and for procuring the project in accordance with that Brief.

The Project Design Brief comprises two elements, the Strategic Objective Brief and the Technical Brief, the details of which are outlined in the clauses of this Section.

Prior to a Capital Works project being undertaken by GU, the Project Design Brief must be developed to enable suitable Architects and Contractors to submit proposals for the design only, or the design and construction of the proposed facility.

The procedures for the planning, design, documentation and construction of GU's Capital Works, is represented in this Section Schematic form.

28.02 The Strategic Objective Brief

The aims of the Strategic Objective Brief are as follows;

- to ensure that the design of the proposed new building is related to clearly stated University and academic objectives;
- to maximise the return on the investment in built assets by ensuring the future appropriateness of the new building; and
- to give guidance and direction to the design of the new facility through a structured design brief that respects and reflects current academic and community trends.

The Brief will be developed, with the assistance of CLF, by the Academic Group/s having ultimate responsibility for the staff and/or functions to be housed in the proposed building.

The preparation of this Brief enables the intended building users to have an opportunity to specify the strategic intent of the new building, and to systematically develop a building concept which realises that objective.

Once this Brief has been reviewed and agreed to by the Group PVC/s and senior executives of the University if appropriate, the Brief will be circulated to members of the Project User Committee (PUC) for comment with a view to the formal ratification of the Brief at the first scheduled PUC meeting.

28.03 Structure & Content of the Strategic Objective Brief

The Strategic Objective Brief will comprise two specific sections. Each section will address a key objective for the project as follows;

- **Overview and Purpose** - to provide a structured outline of the strategic and academic intent of the proposed building according to four main sub-headings.
- **Design Intent** - to provide guideline as to how the strategic and academic intent of the proposed building might be reflected in its design to realise the User's specific requirements and expectations

28.03.01 Overview & Purpose

This section contains four specific topics to be considered in context by the Users to demonstrate how the proposed building will achieve the strategic goals and functional requirements of the University. These topics are as follows;

- University context
- Community context
- Campus context
- Academic context

In considering each topic, the Users are presented with an opportunity to explore and elaborate on the role that the new or refurbished building will play in the context of meeting the strategic development goals of the University and its campuses, the enhancement of engagement with both the University and the wider communities, and the expansion and improvement in the delivery of academic programs.

University Context - This topic will explain how the proposed new or refurbished building is intended to meet the Vision and Mission of Griffith University. It should cover the key principles of excellence and innovation in teaching, research and community services and specifically if and whether these principles are integral to the academic function and design of the proposed building.

This explanation will demonstrate how the building will enhance the following goals of the University to;

- maintain and enhance its position as the dominant provider of tertiary education in the Brisbane-Gold Coast corridor
- provide a national model for innovative teaching and learning through bringing disciplines together
- establish itself as a major research-based University with international recognition of expertise in key areas of research strength;
- develop best practice in ensuring equitable and effective environments for students and staff
- consolidate a series of key strategic alliances to develop a network of service provision in teaching and information services

Community Context - This topic will explain the role of the building and its functions in the community, and should address the following issues;

- will the building serve broader University community needs?
- how will it relate to other professional or academic institutions?
- how will the University and wider community interact with the building?
- who in the University and wider community will interact with the building?

Campus Context – This topic will include an explanation of the selected campus and building location within that campus and why this is the case. Consideration may be given to briefly cover any other options that have been or should be considered (e.g. off-campus location, cross-campus operations). The importance or necessity of a specific location in terms of the identified demand or critical relationship with a specific campus zone or other buildings is explained.

Academic Context - This topic elaborates on the aspects of the building that are critical to the academic, research and community objectives of the specific elements (Group, School, Centre, Department) that are to be housed in the proposed building. It provides a description of the academic and working environment to be created in the new building by considering each of the following aspects or requirements to be catered for in the proposed building;

- Teaching
- Flexible Learning
- Research
- Day to day functionality
- Number, type, size and mix of the elements e.g. Academic Research and General Staff Administration, special teaching or research spaces
- Organisational structure

- Explanation of the likely future direction, expansion or change anticipated within the elements over the short to medium term after occupation.

28.03.02 Design Intent

This section contains three topics to guide Consultants and Users in developing their concept of the new building. In 'Design Intent', users have an opportunity to elaborate on the role of the proposed new building in realising the issues covered in the 'Overview and Purpose' section of the Brief. The three topics to be used as guidelines to cover design issues are;

Building Concept - This topic is intended to focus on the building itself and provide an opportunity for User groups to imagine the building on the preferred site already identified. Any essential aspects or ideas should be covered, and these could include:-

- Building size or scale (No. of storeys)
- Building orientation
- Vehicle and pedestrian access
- Outside area requirements with reasons e.g. work areas, patios etc
- Aesthetics

Design Parameters - This topic deals with the functionality of the proposed building itself. Here the Brief should explain any critical relationships, restrictions or movement that will dictate the overall internal layout of the building. A schematic sketch ('bubble diagram') of the preferred relationships between and within elements occupying the building, may be provided to clarify those relationships.

Once the broad parameters that impact on the overall layout of the internal spaces have been described, the main functional areas will be listed in a provisional Schedule of Useable Spaces. The likely total Useable Floor Area (UFA) available within the building will have been calculated by CLF based on the allocated budget for the building and its anticipated cost per square meter. The total of the functional areas listed in the Schedule of Useable Spaces should not exceed this nominated UFA figure.

Human Factors - This topic provides an explanation of User requirements in terms of human comfort and behaviour. For instance, any special requirements or expectations around WH&S, security, hygiene, ergonomic design, or any special visual, auditory or thermal requirements are outlined. This topic includes internal aesthetic preferences/requirements as well as interior fitout and design issues.

These factors are couched in general terms only at this stage, as the determination of detail will be part of the development of the design phases that follow.

28.04 Technical Brief

The Technical Brief is written by CLF with input from ITS, INS and other elements of the University as appropriate.

Content of the Brief includes an outline of the Project, Design Parameters including Aesthetics, Services to the Building, Landscaping requirements and any deviations from the Griffith University Design Guidelines and Procedures.

Other key elements of the Technical Brief include;

Site Location Plan - This is prepared by CLF and shows the approximate location of the proposed building. The plan also shows any ancillary works to be undertaken as part of the project e.g. roads, footpaths and in-ground services to the building.

Schedule of Spaces – This is provided by the Users of the building in conjunction with the OFM Project Manager. If an indicative Schedule of Spaces has been included in the Strategic Objective Brief, it will be further refined and agreed by the Users at this stage.

Space Description Forms (SDFs) - A SDF is provided for each of the spaces identified in the Schedule of Spaces. These forms are designed to enable the users of the space to identify what they require in each space to enable the building to function effectively. The users will be given

assistance in completing these forms by CLF staff. An example of a typical SDF is included in [Section 32.00 Standard Forms](#).

28.05 Capital Works Procurement

The University Council approves a Capital Management Plan (CMP) for the development and upgrade of its campuses. Funds for the CMP are approved by the University Council as part of the University Budget, and this funding generally covers a period of three (3) years.

The CMP will identify the projects required to address ongoing accommodation needs generated by new courses/programs, increases in student places and research initiatives, which may include the following;

- New buildings
- Refurbishment of existing spaces (indoor and outdoor)
- Replace and/or refurbish plant and equipment
- Site services infrastructure expansion or upgrade
- Disability Access and other legislative requirements.

CLF plays an important role in identifying emerging space needs and advising the University Executive on likely building projects to satisfy those needs.

Projects nominated in the CMP will be activated when appropriate to match those needs with respect to time and annual funding allocations.

GU uses three project procurement methodologies for all its capital, alteration and refurbishment works. Projects are procured under either a 'Traditional' Lump Sum Fixed Price Contract, or 'Non Traditional' Construction Management (CM) or Design & Construction Management (D&C) arrangements.

The method of procurement is generally determined by project type, size, value and program, and will be nominated by CLF at project initiation based on these criteria, plus any other special considerations which may be appropriate.

Generally, all alteration and refurbishment works and new buildings with a contract sum up to \$3m, will be procured under a 'Traditional' Lump Sum Fixed Price Contract. All new building projects with a contract sum greater than \$3m, will generally be procured under a two stage 'Non Traditional' Design & Construct contractual arrangement, however there may be instances where this benchmark will not apply due to the nature of the project.

Projects where the scope cannot be easily defined within a reasonable period to allow full documentation for tendering as a Lump Sum Fixed Price Contract, may be procured using a Construction Management (CM) procurement methodology subject to a thorough assessment of the risk profile of the project with respect to time and cost.

Each method has its own particular procedures for the appointment of design consultants (refer to Section 29.00).

GU has developed Standard Conditions of Contract to be used for each procurement methodology. The appropriate GU Conditions of Contract will be used for each project, and no other Conditions are permitted except with the approval of the CLF.

29.00 Design Procedures for Consultants & Contractors

29.01 Generally

The following information is provided to assist Consultants and Contractors' Design Managers to carry out their obligations under their respective Agreements with GU.

This Section defines a number of fundamental procedures that are to be strictly observed for all consultancy commissions carried out for GU. They are intended to ensure that the standard of consultancy work for GU achieves a consistently high standard. Notwithstanding this these guidelines may be varied for specific projects where it is in the University's interest to do so. Any such variation will be confirmed in writing by the ADCW.

Consultants should ensure that fees submitted to either GU or a Contractor, including those of other disciplines where applicable, allow for all the requirements of this Section.

The nominated procedures are also intended to improve communication, to ensure the accuracy of the Project Design Brief, and to ensure that the scope of work documented complies with that Brief.

The Associate Director Capital Works (ADCW) CLF is delegated by the Director CLF as having the administrative and technical responsibility for the delivery of Capital Works for GU. All correspondence from Consultants and Contractors shall be addressed to the ADCW.

All instructions to Consultants and Contractors will only be issued by the ADCW, the PD&C Project Manager or any other officer of CLF as nominated in writing by the ADCW. Consultants or Contractors must not under any circumstances accept any instruction whatsoever from any other person or persons, whether involved in the project or not. If a Consultant or Contractor accepts an instruction from anyone other than the ADCW or its nominees, then the Consultant or Contractor shall be responsible for any costs it incurs if that instruction is rescinded by the ADCW.

The ADCW is the Superintendent under the contract for all capital and minor works projects undertaken by GU. The GU Committees that need to be involved in each aspect of a Capital Works project are summarised later in this Section.

It is the longstanding practice of CLF not to appoint a single consultant for the design and documentation of both Electrical and Mechanical Services, but to award separate commissions for each Service to two individual unrelated consultancy firms. Any departure from this practice requires the written approval of the ADCW.

29.02 Consultant

The term Consultant shall mean any Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, Quantity Surveyor and any other individual or firm providing its services either appointed directly under an Agreement with GU, or employed by a Contractor who has been appointed by GU to undertake the design and construction management of a project.

29.03 Contractor

The term Contractor applies only to a building contractor appointed for D&C Contracts, to undertake the management of both the design and construction of a project.

Contractors undertaking D&C Contracts are required to appoint a competent Design Manager to manage and coordinate the activities of all necessary design consultants through both Stages of the D&C project delivery process through to project completion and handover.

29.04 Selection of Consultants for 'Traditional' Contracts

Only consultants who have lodged an Expression of Interest to undertake consultancy services on GU projects, and who have been advised in writing that their EOI has been accepted (with or without qualification) and have been entered on the GU Approved Supplier Register for Consultants & Contractors, will be invited to submit proposals (including fees) to undertake

design and documentation services on GU projects to be procured under a fully documented and tendered Lump Sum Fixed Price contractual arrangement.. GU reserves the right to invite a submission from any Consultant not registered on the Data Base if that Consultant possesses particular skills or experience, which GU believes will be beneficial to a particular project.

CLF will prepare a package of documents to be issued to consultants to prepare proposals which will include, but not be limited to, the following;

- Letter of Invitation
- Strategic Objective Brief (if available)
- Technical Brief (if available)
- Space Description Forms (if available)
- GU Standard Conditions of Appointment for Consultants (current Edition) including the following Schedules 1 to 4
- Schedule 1 – Consultancy Services
- Schedule 2 – Supplementary Information and Requirements
- Schedule 3 – Additional information to be Provided with Proposal
- Schedule 4 - Proposal Form
- Site plan showing location of building
- Any sketch plans of the proposed works prepared by PD&C or other consultants
- GU Guidelines for Delivery of Consultant Services

All consultants will be engaged by and contracted to GU, and CLF will manage the design consultancy team throughout the project duration however one consultant, usually the architect, will be appointed as the Coordinating Consultant with responsibility to review and coordinate the work of all the design consultants to ensure that the designs and documentation are comprehensive and fully integrated. CLF will review all documents issued for tender with respect to scope definition and compliance with these Design Guidelines, but will **not** be checking the accuracy and coordination of the documents.

In some instances GU may appoint a 'Head' Consultant to manage and coordinate the design for 'Traditional' contracts. The 'Head' Consultant will be required to engage all secondary consultants to complete the design, and details and fees for those consultants shall be included in the proposal from the 'Head' Consultant (Schedules 3 & 4). GU must be consulted as to the suitability of secondary consultants to be included in any proposal.

Consultants must review the Consultant Brief, and submit any queries regarding the scope of the project or services required in writing to the nominated PD&C Project Manager. A visit to the site is recommended, and should be arranged through the PD&C Project Manager. Claims for additional fees as a result of failing to be fully aware of the site conditions will not be considered.

Consultants submitting proposals may be required to participate in an interview process with the project Users, as part of the evaluation process.

29.05 Selection of Consultants for D&C Contracts

As for 'Traditional' Contracts, Consultants will generally be selected from the GU Approved Supplier Register for Consultants & Contractors, however reserves the right to invite a submission from any Consultant not registered on the Data Base if that Consultant possesses particular skills or experience, which GU believes will be beneficial to a particular project.

GU will select an architectural firm through a CLF managed EOI, design concept submission and interview process. The selected firm will have demonstrated to GU nominated Architectural Selection Committee that it has provided the best response to the EOI criteria and has the necessary design skills to satisfy the Project Brief requirements. The full selection process will be outlined in detail to participating firms when invited to submit an EOI, and may vary slightly from project to project. The selected architect will be nominated to the Contractor for engagement as the project architect.

Following the appointment of a preferred Contractor for Stage 1 Services as defined by the project Conditions of Contract, the Contractor will compile in consultation with CLF, a shortlist of design consultants for all disciplines other than architecture, from which fee proposals will be sought.

The Contractor will prepare the Brief for each consultancy, and following receipt of submissions from all consultants, will evaluate those submissions and submit its recommendation for consultant appointments to GU for its approval.

GU has nominated procedures and criteria for the seeking and evaluation of proposals from Consultants by the Contractor. These criteria are outlined in the 'Conditions of Submission of Proposals' contained in the invitation document issued to Contractors.

29.06 Conditions of Engagement

Consultants engaged to provide services to GU on 'Traditional' Lump Sum contracts will be appointed by the Associate Director Capital Works (ADCW), CLF to perform the required services under the current edition of the 'Griffith University Standard Conditions of Appointment for Consultants', including the Schedules 1 to 4 completed by the consultant and submitted as part its proposal. Consultants will receive a letter of appointment and an Official Order to undertake the commission.

Consultants appointed by a Contractor to undertake services on D&C projects, will be commissioned by the Contractor under terms and conditions mutually agreed to between the Contractor and the Consultant. No agreement will exist between the Consultant and GU in this instance.

The appointment of the GU nominated architectural consultant by the Contractor will be based on a document titled 'Minimum Scope of Architectural Service required for D&C Projects' prepared by GU and provided to the architectural firms participating in the selection process as a basis for providing a fee to undertake those services. The Contractor has the right to increase the scope of services to be provided by the architect, with any corresponding adjustment in the proposed fee, if it considers it necessary for the efficient delivery of the project. Any such change to the scope of service and fee must be submitted to the ADCW for approval. The Conditions of Appointment shall not be less than the GU Standard Conditions used for consultant appointments for 'Traditional' contracts.

In the absence of any instructions to the contrary from the ADCW, the requirements of this Section will apply to any commission undertaken by a Consultant on a GU project, whether appointed by GU or a Contractor.

29.07 GU Organisation

The following GU bodies, committees and boards are responsible for the approval or oversight of all significant construction projects, new buildings or refurbishments, undertaken by GU on or off the University's designated campuses.

University Council	The Council of the University is the governing body ultimately responsible for all construction projects and related policy decisions wherever they occur. The Council is responsible for endorsing the Capital Management Plan (CMP) for the development of the campuses. On all projects, the Principal under the Contract is Griffith University as represented by the Council.
Finance, Resources & Risk Committee	The Finance, Resources & Risk (FR&R) Committee advises the Council on Capital Works matters. The Committee reviews each CMP proposed by the GU Executive and recommends its approval by the Council. Once approved by Council, CMP projects may be implemented by CLF under the oversight of the FR&R Committee subject to adherence to the financial allocation made in the CMP for each project.
Tender Board	The Tender Board must approve the awarding of all Contracts where the contract sum exceeds \$1m. All such approvals will be reported to the FR&R Committee by the Board. The Vice Chancellor & President (VC) has the authority from Council to approve the award of contracts for any project up to \$1m in value without Board approval. For 'Traditional' Lump Sum Contracts, a detailed evaluation of the tenders received is undertaken by CLF and a documented recommendation for award is made to the Tender Board.

	<p>For D&C Contracts, The Tender Board will approve the appointment of the preferred D&C Manager based on an evaluation of the management proposals received from Contractors undertaken by CLF and scored against nominated criteria. The Board does not need to approve the acceptance of the Total Project Sum (TPS) Offer from the D&C Manager, as the TPS Offer must fall within the previously approved CMP financial allocation.</p> <p>All evaluations and recommendations undertaken or made by CLF for presentation to the Board are reviewed by the Office of Financial Services (OFS) who will confirm that the evaluation and recommendation has been carried out in accordance with approved procedure.</p>
<p>Project User Committee</p>	<p>The Project User Committee (PUC) is established by the VC for all major projects. The PUC membership comprises key representatives from the senior University management and the ultimate Users of the proposed project, and may be chaired by the VC.</p> <p>The role of the PUC is to review and approve the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project Strategic Objective Brief • The Schematic Design (subject to compliance with budget) • The Developed Design (subject to compliance with budget) • Internal and external colour schemes and materials

29.08 Information to be provided to Consultants & Contractors by CLF

GU will arrange an initial induction and briefing meeting for all Consultants or the Contractor, following their notification of appointment. At this meeting, the PD&C Project Manager will explain and advise on the following;

- Communication protocols required by CLF relevant to the procurement method proposed
- Names and contact details of all members of the Consultant team
- Names of the principal User and the Project User Coordinator or User Representative
- Program details including times and venue for design meetings
- Availability of a detailed site survey
- Availability of relevant existing 'as constructed' drawings and O & M manuals
- Specific project protocols relevant to drawing sheet title blocks, project titles etc.
- GU Design Guidelines & Procedures (Current Edition) plus any Pending Amendments
- The GU Signage Manual (Current Edition) plus any Pending Amendments

The PD&C Project Manager will also arrange for supplementary briefing meetings with relevant personnel from the following list;

- GU Principal Architect
- GU appointed Building Surveyor
- GU Fire Officer
- CLF Mechanical Engineer
- CLF Electrical Engineer
- CLF WH&S Coordinator
- CLF Security & Traffic Manager
- CLF Campus Facilities Manager
- ITI Network Services Project Manager
- ITS Audio Visual Technical Officer
- Project User Coordinator or User Representative

The coordinating Consultant or Contractor shall prepare and issue minutes of all such meetings.

29.09 Project Control Group

Compliance with the reporting criteria of this Clause is Mandatory.

Function & Duties - A Project Control Group (PCG) will be established for most major projects irrespective of the procurement methodology, and will meet monthly for the duration of the Contract. The function, powers and duties of the PCG are to give all approvals, acceptances and directions on behalf of the Principal, which the Principal is required or entitled to give under the Conditions of Contract.

Composition – Membership of the PCG shall be limited to the contracted parties only and shall consist of the Director and Associate Director Capital Works of CLF representing GU, and two representatives of the Contractor, one of who should be the Site Manager. The Architectural Consultant shall be invited to attend as an observer and to discuss design issues. Other persons such as the User Coordinator/User Representative or design consultants, may be invited to attend and assist at meetings but only with the prior approval of the PCG members. The relevant PD&C Project Manager and the Audit/Project Quantity Surveyor will attend all PCG meetings. Only PCG Members will have voting rights, but all other attendees at PCG meetings will be able to contribute to the discussion but cannot vote on any matters raised for which a determination is required.

Reports - The Contractor shall prepare and present a report to each PCG meeting which shall include, but not be limited to, the following information relating to the project;

- Meeting agenda
- Minutes of previous PCG meeting
- Extension of time claims and approvals
- Current program and site progress including a table of any potential risks which will could affect the date for Practical Completion
- Approvals issued by and required from the Principal
- Design report indicating status of design work for each stage of the works (D&C Projects only)
- Trade package procurement report (D&C Projects only)
- Construction report including performance against program and any issues impacting on progress
- Cost report including updated Cashflow and Variations register
- Quality control reports from consultants (D&C Projects only)
- Rectification status of defective or non-compliant work identified by the Superintendent or consultants
- Safety Audits undertaken and responses to Auditor's report
- Commissioning plans and implementation status
- Current site photos

The Contractors PCG report for D&C projects shall include a report from each design consultant which shall include information with respect to the following;

- Resources currently allocated to the project
- Status of design work including a statement confirming that no decisions have been taken that compromise the architectural integrity of the design
- Status of documentation for trade package tenders and construction
- Authorities approvals applied for or obtained
- Information or approvals required or outstanding from the Principal
- Site inspections undertaken or planned
- Defective or non compliant work identified during site inspections
- Quality of work completed
- Any other issues

29.10 Traditional Contracts, Particular Requirements & Procedures

The following paragraphs define the key documents, procedures and responsibilities which impact on the performance of consultancy commissions undertaken for GU.

Budget – The project Budget for Construction will be nominated in the Letter of Invitation, and shall not be varied unless approved by the Superintendent. The budget is fixed, and is not subject to inflation or industry escalation factors. Consultants are required to prepare a design solution within the nominated budget amount and shall bear the cost of modifying the preferred design option until this requirement is achieved, unless the consultant can demonstrate at Schematic Design stage that the Client requirements are unachievable within the advised budget.

Conditions of Contract – General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 - 1992 plus the GU Amending Conditions or Minor Works Contract (Refer to [Section 33.00](#))

Conditions of Tendering – The GU General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works (current edition) including Appendix A Supplementary Information, Form of Tender and Supplementary Tender Form (if required). Please note that the GU Minor Works Contract is inclusive of Conditions of Tender and Tender Form (Refer to [Section 33.00](#))

PC & Provisional Sums – The use of PC and Provisional Sums or Quantities shall be avoided, and shall only be included in Tender Documentation with the written approval of the Associate Director Capital Works CLF.

Cost Estimates – Consultants shall provide cost estimates if required by the Scope of Service in Schedule 1 to the GU Conditions of Appointment for Consultants issued with the Letter of Invitation to submit a proposal. The project Quantity Surveyor/Cost Consultant shall prepare detailed estimates of construction costs only in either elemental or trade format which shall be inclusive of all contractor's overheads and margins, preliminaries and a reasonable contingency allowance. Services consultants shall provide estimates which reflect the likely subcontractor trade costs together with a reasonable contingency allowance but exclude all contractor mark-ups. Cost estimates shall be continuously reviewed and any design changes which have a significant impact on any estimate must be immediately advised to the PD&C Project Manager by the relevant consultant. Clause 3.10 of the GU Conditions of Appointment for Consultants defines the liability of consultants with respect to estimates prepared.

Design Meetings – Design consultants meetings shall be held as frequently as necessary. All design meetings shall be open to attendance by the Superintendent or his nominees.

The Coordinating Consultant will prepare minutes of each meeting and provide a copy to GU. Minutes of Design Meetings shall include comments on the following;

- progress on design
- anticipated tender date
- dates of approvals required from GU
- problems encountered and proposed solutions

Site Meetings – Throughout the construction phase of the project, all consultants shall attend site meetings with the PD&C Project Manager and the Contractor as nominated in Schedule 1. These meetings are intended to review and resolve any issues arising from documentation errors or omissions, unforeseen works and RFI's from the Contractor. These meetings also provide the opportunity for consultants to inspect the works and to bring matters relating to quality and compliance with construction documents to the attention of the Superintendent and the Contractor.

Design Guidelines & Procedures – All Consultants must ensure that they are in possession of the current addition of these Guidelines & Procedures before undertaking any work on the project. These can be accessed at www.griffith.au/campus-development, along with any Pending Amendments to the current edition. Consultants shall note that reproducing or referencing only Sections, Clauses and paragraphs from these Design Guidelines & Procedures (DG&P) in lieu of preparing detailed Specifications of work to be undertaken, is unacceptable to GU.

The clauses of **Section 4.00 Project Preliminaries**, as they apply to a Traditional Contract only, shall be incorporated into the Specification without modification.

Standard Drawings – All Consultants must refer to the GU Standard Drawings, which can be accessed as above.

Variations – Only the Superintendent can issue a Variation to a Contract. Variations to a project must be minimised through the preparation of comprehensive and coordinated tender documents by the consultant team, and Variations should only occur as a result of scope changes by the Principal, latent conditions or unforeseen works, or changes to legislation or Standards which occur after the works are tendered. If a consultant becomes aware of the need for a Variation to be issued to the Contractor for whatever reason, it shall immediately notify the Superintendent who will determine if a Variation is appropriate.

If the Superintendent is required to issue a Variation to the Contractor for a design error or omission on the part of a consultant, then GU will expect to recover any additional costs it incurs from the relevant consultant in accordance with Clause 3.11 of the Conditions of Appointment for Consultants.

29.11 D&C Contracts, Particular Requirements & Procedures

The following paragraphs define the key documents, procedures and responsibilities which will impact on the performance of the Design Management of GU D&C Contracts by the appointed Design & Construct Manager.

Budget – The Budget for the design and construction of the project (excluding design consultants fees) is nominated in the Technical Brief. The Budget and its component parts will be adjusted for the actual lump sums and percentages offered by the selected D&C Manager' for on-site overheads (Preliminaries), Stage 1 Design Management fee, off-site overheads and management fee (profit), and the lump sum fees for design consultants when appointed. The adjusted Budget is inclusive of, and not adjustable for, inflation or industry cost escalation during the period of the Contract.

Conditions of Contract – The current edition of the GU Standard Conditions of Contract for Design & Construct Projects (Based on AS 4300 – 1995, amended and reproduced under copyright License 1311-c113-3), including the Annexures A to H inclusive.

Conditions of Submission of Proposals – The current edition of the GU Conditions of Submission of Proposals by Contractors for the Management of the Design & Construction of Projects (Based on AS 4300 – 1995). This document outlines the duties and responsibilities of the D&C Manager during Stage 1 of its appointment up to and including the submission of a Total Project Sum Offer to design and construct the project.

Strategic Objective Brief & Technical Brief – The requirements of these Briefs shall not be changed unless advised by CLF.

Cost Plans – The Cost Plan included as part of a Total Project Sum submission from the D&C Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Conditions of Contract, shall be prepared in Elemental format and shall be in sufficient detail to enable the Audit Quantity Surveyor to check the quantum of work included and the basis for the rates applied to each item in the Cost Plan. A generic Cost Plan template is available from PD&C in electronic format which indicates the level of detail GU believes is required to evaluate the price component of the TPS submission.

Following the appointment of consultants for the Stage 1 services, the Contractors' Cost Planner is required to provide an opinion of 'Budget Adequacy', before any design work commences. The object of this exercise is to establish cost benchmarks for each element against which the design can be managed and monitored.

Design Meetings – Design consultants meetings shall be held as frequently as necessary. All design meetings shall be open to attendance by the Superintendent or his nominees.

The Contractor will prepare minutes of each meeting and provide a copy to CLF. The minutes shall include items and actions with respect to the following;

- progress on design
- anticipated TPS submission date
- dates for approvals required from GU
- documentation completion and tender dates for Trade Packages
- problems encountered and proposed solutions

Design Guidelines & Procedures – Design Managers shall ensure that all Consultants are provided with the current edition of these Guidelines & Procedures.

Standard Drawings – Design Managers shall ensure that Consultants have accessed the current Standard Drawings as required.

Variations – Changes to the works as shown on drawings included in the Contract Documents, which arise out of further design development **are not** considered to be changes in scope or quality.

29.12 Documentation Format

The requirements of this Clause are Mandatory.

All drawings shall follow the basic principles of drawing practice set out in AS 1100 and shall be drawn to scale in S.I. units. All drawings issued in hard copy shall be International Series 'A' sizes. Tender drawings shall be A3 size and drawings issued 'For Construction' shall be maximum A1 size (841mm x 594mm), neatly trimmed to the correct size. All drawings issued either in hard copy or electronic format shall be accompanied with a proper drawing schedule detailing the drawing number, revision, drawing title, and the corresponding electronic file name of each drawing issued.

All drawings shall bear the standard Griffith University drawing title block and shall follow the standard project numbering and drawing numbering system as detailed in Griffith University Standard Detail Drawing No. GSD-001A, B and C.

The Consultant or Contractor shall submit to CLF a copy of all tender documents in both electronic format and hard copy, for all disciplines. All drawings shall be saved/exported as .dwg files conforming to the requirements outlined in Clause 29.13 of this Section. The hard copy of the drawings shall be A3 size.

Specifications shall be provided to CLF in MS Word format, and hard copies shall be printed on A4 size paper on both sides.

29.13 Technical requirements for CAD Drawings issued in Electronic Format

The requirements of this Clause are Mandatory.

Electronic files of all drawings shall be submitted in AutoCAD.dwg and PDF formats. If the Consultant or Contractor has utilised BIM capable software (e.g. Autodesk Revit, Graphisoft ArchiCAD, Bentley Microstation) in the documentation process, the model matching with the 'As Constructed' Drawings shall be submitted before the Practical Completion of the project. The model file should be cleaned to remove all extraneous 'scrap' or 'working space' layers, stories, abandoned designs, object creation and testing spaces, empty layers or other content typically produced in BIM production.

The Consultant or Contractor shall confirm the current acceptable AutoCAD version with the Superintendent before submitting drawings to CLF. A test sample shall be submitted to CLF at the commencement of the project documentation for approval. All drawings submitted shall comply with the following requirements;

- Each CAD drawing file shall contain only one drawing with its own title block (layout) and the file name shall be relevant to the drawing number on the title block.
- CAD drawings shall be supplied on CD-Rom. The drawing files shall include all the information necessary to view, plot and edit the drawings.
- Prior approval before submission is required for individual file size exceeding 10MB.
- All fonts and line type styles shall be in accordance with the standards provided by AutoCAD.
- All entity properties (i.e. colours and linetypes) shall be drawn "BYLAYER".
- All blocks attributes and symbols shall be inserted onto the desired layer.
- Follow the Layer naming convention used by the AIA Layering Standard (long format) and consist of: Major Group (1 character) - Minor Group – Modifier (optional) e.g. A-Wall (walls), A-DOOR-IDEN (door numbers), E-POWR-GPO (power outlets), or as agreed with Griffith University.

- Various drawing entities, blocks and annotations shall reside on layers with names relevant to the information they contain. They shall be separately kept on independent layers such that their appearance and visibility are highly controllable.
- All hatching is to be on separate dedicated hatch layers and appropriately named.
- The name length of layers, blocks, Dimstyles, Linetypes, Linestyles, UCS's, views and vports shall not exceed 24 characters.
- Bind all external reference files (XREF).
- All drawings shall be purged of any unused elements such as blocks, fonts, layers, linetypes, and X-References etc. prior to submission.
- Image files used shall be pasted into the drawing without needing to link or refer to any external file.
- Drawing entities shall be drawn in scale 1:1, except for survey drawings which shall be drawn in scale 1:1000.
- Follow the standard colour and pen configurations given below or otherwise submit the plot style table used for each batch of the AutoCAD drawings submitted.

Colour No.	Colour	Line Weight (mm)
1	Red	0.18
2	Yellow	0.25
3	Green	0.7
4	Cyan	0.35
5	Blue	0.25
6	Magenta	0.5
7	Black	0.25
8	Dark Grey	0.1
9	Grey	0.1

29.14 Site Survey & Photographic Record

The requirements of this Clause are Mandatory.

Consultants and Contractors shall arrange a site inspection with the PD&C Project Manager to confirm any existing site services details and to verify the accuracy of any available drawings.

In the case of refurbishment projects, Consultants shall carry out a detailed review of existing building services, and compile a photographic record of the existing installation to help define the scope of demolition, to identify which services and accessories need to be relocated, and to identify any major obstacles relevant to coordination of the new design.

A written record shall also be made of the following;

- location and heights of all existing plant, equipment and services accessories, including notations as to whether or not they are to remain, be demolished or relocated.

- all mechanical, light and power switchboards.
- all infrastructure plant and reticulation which requires assessment as to its suitability to support the proposed new use of the building or designated spaces.

The Consultant or Contractor shall make an assessment of any existing code non-conformances or infrastructure deficiencies and communicate details of same to the PD&C Project Manager.

Copies of all records shall be made available to CLF.

29.15 Communication with GU Project Personnel

It is the responsibility of all Consultants to maintain regular communication with their GU technical service discipline counterpart, to ensure that each is fully briefed on the progress and direction of the design philosophy.

It is in the interests of both the Consultant and GU that the all stakeholders are kept fully informed and involved in the design process, through the PD&C Project Manager.

29.16 Document Review and Compliance with the GU Design Guidelines

The requirements of this Clause are Mandatory.

In addition to the Consultant's or Contractor's normal 'in house' design and quality control reviews carried out prior to documents being issued to CLF for review and comment, a dedicated Design Guidelines audit must be carried out before the documents are formally issued.

No documents are to be issued for tender purposes before a Design Guidelines audit has been undertaken.

The Consultant or Contractor must also ensure that interim preliminary issues are made to the PD&C Project Manager for distribution to key Users. The transmittal must clearly identify to whom the documents have been issued and for what purpose.

29.17 Building Services Plans of Altered Existing Buildings

The requirements of this Clause are Mandatory.

Where a Consultant undertakes design services for a major alterations/refurbishment project (over \$250,000 in value), the Consultant will be required to add to his drawings all existing building services of the Building level or levels to be altered/refurbished, in CAD format, where the existing services have not previously been documented in that format.

If the existing building services to the altered/refurbished Building level or levels have been documented in CAD format and are in the possession of CLF, copies of the relevant files will be provided to assist the Consultant.

The building services files are to be:

- Communications, Electrical and Fire
- Hydraulics
- Mechanical

The relevant electronic files of architectural floor plan of the Building level or levels will be supplied in AutoCAD format for reference upon request. The PD&C Project Manager is to be notified of any discrepancies found in the floor plan.

29.18 Practical Completion

Practical Completion will be determined only by the Associate Director Capital Works CLF, on the advice of the PD&C Project Manager and Consultants. The Certificate of Practical Completion will be issued by the Superintendent.

The Certificate will not be issued until such time as all systems have been properly commissioned and are fully operational, inspections have been completed and passed by QFES, and a

'Certificate of Classification Occupancy' has been issued by the University's appointed Building Surveyor. Prior to issue of the Certificate, GU personnel will carry out comprehensive inspections of the works. These inspections will not commence until such time as all Consultants have completed their inspections and necessary rectification has been carried out. Not less than two (2) weeks should be allowed for the GU inspections and tests. The outcome of these inspections will in no way absolve the Consultant or Contractor from any subsequent problems or defects that may become apparent as part of the new works.

29.19 Work Opportunities for GU Students

Contractors undertaking construction works for GU, and Design Consultants awarded commissions to design and document GU projects either by direct appointment by GU or appointed by a Contractor, are encouraged to provide work experience and training opportunities for students enrolled in appropriate courses at GU.

In particular, students enrolled with the Schools of Engineering, Environment (Architecture) and Information & Communications Technology, would benefit from receiving some practical experience and training from Engineering and Architectural Consultants, on the University's own projects, to comply with the Engineers Australia and Australian Institute of Architects requirements and policies for industry experience.

Courses with particular application to GU capital projects are as follows;

- Civil, structural & geotechnical engineering
- Architecture
- Mechanical engineering
- Electrical & electronic engineering
- Mechatronic engineering
- Environmental engineering
- Environmental science
- Information technology & computing
- Urban & environmental planning

Contractors and Consultants can seek further information regarding the relevant School's objectives for industry training including the Industry Affiliates Program on the GU website www.griffith.edu.au.

30.00 Certification under the Building Act at Griffith University

30.01 Background

By Order-In-Council made on the 13th January 1983, as amended by Order-In-Council 13th November 1986, GU is deemed to represent the Crown in right of the State for the purposes of the Building Act. In 1999 all GU campuses were designated as Community Infrastructure under Part 6 of the Integrated Planning Act.

The result of this Order-In-Council and Ministerial Designation is that all building work carried out within the University is assessed for Building Act compliance by the University. To meet its obligations, the University will appoint a Registered Building Surveyor for each project to perform the building surveying duties.

30.02 Obtaining Building Approval

Building approvals are to be obtained from the GU appointed Building Surveyor (UBS) for all building works which involve alterations to existing walls, extensions to existing buildings and the construction of new buildings. A building application submitted to the UBS shall include three (3) copies of all documents listed below:

Note: With regard to plans, two (2) A3 copies and one (1) A1 copy of **all** drawings requested is to be provided. The A1 set is required for lodgement with Queensland Fire & Rescue Service (QFRS).

Building Application and Certificates

Building Application Forms Part A & B - available at -

<http://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/aboutus/ReportsPublications/FormsTemplates/Pages/BuildingForms.aspx>

Architectural

Floor Plans, Elevations and Sections
Architects Design Certificates

Structural

Design Drawings
Structural Design Certificate

Mechanical

Design Drawings
Mechanical Design Certificate

Electrical

Floor Plans (indicating Exit Signs and Emergency Light)
Electrical Design Certificate

Hydraulic

Floor Plans (indicating Booster Hydrant and Hosereels locations)
Hydraulic Design Certificate

Fire Services

Floor Plans (indicating All Special Fire Services)
Fire Detection & Warning System Design Certificate

Note: Standard Certificates (Form 15) available at -

<http://www.hpw.qld.gov.au/aboutus/ReportsPublications/FormsTemplates/Pages/BuildingForms.aspx>

30.03 Process for Obtaining Building Approval

Obtaining Building Approval

The Coordinating Consultant or Contractor is to coordinate and lodge all documentation described in Section 24.1 to the UBS prior to issuing tender documents or within four (4) weeks of agreeing Total Project Sum (TPS) for Design & Construct projects.

When building work is approved, the UBS will return one (1) set of the approved documentation to the Applicant.

During Construction

The Applicant and all relevant consultants will carry out inspections of the building work to check general compliance with the approved documentation. The UBS will be available to answer questions or carry out specific inspections as the need arises.

The Applicant must keep the UBS informed about any amendments which may effect the building's compliance with the Building Legislation.

At Practical Completion

The Applicant shall advise the UBS that all work has been completed in accordance with the approved documents and of any changes affecting the Buildings Compliance, which happened during the construction period.

Copies of Consultants completion certificates and all other relevant certificates are to be provided to the UBS.

The UBS and the University Fire Officer (UFO) shall be invited to witness all testing prior to inspection by the QFRS.

The UBS will issue the Certificate of Classification for the building once completion and compliance is achieved.

Note: Standard Completion Certificate (Form 16), available at www.lpg.qld.gov.au/?id.287, must be submitted in order for a Certificate of Classification to be issued if required.

30.04 Queensland Fire and Rescue Service Approvals

The QFRS approval for Special Fire Services is required by the University acting as the Local Authority under the Building Act.

Once all relevant documentation is received, the UBS will arrange lodgement of the Special Fire Services application to the QFRS and payment of the relevant fees.

30.05 Health Approvals

The Coordinating Consultant or Contractor is to obtain the Health approvals from the relevant Local Authority.

Note: Building approval will not be issued by the UBS until Health comments are received.

30.06 Sewerage and Water Supply Approval

The Coordinating Consultant or Contractor shall coordinate documents, pay all associated fees and obtain approval from the relevant local authority as required under the Sewerage and Water Supply Act. This application is to be made at the same time as lodging the Building Application with the University.

31.00 Standard Drawings

The following drawings have been adopted as standard details by the University. The details shall be used wherever applicable. Drawings are available at www.griffith.edu.au/campus-development/signage-manual-standard-drawings. Alterations to details must be approved by the University Project Manager

General		Revision
GSD-001A	Standard Drawing Title Block Format	5
GSD-001B	Drawing Numbering System	4
GSD-001C	Standard Discipline Codes	5
GSD-001D	Operation & Maintenance Manual Cover	-
External Work		
GSD-103	Bicycle Rack	5
GSD-105	External Hose Cock	3
GSD-106	Typical Eave Gutter	4
GSD-107	Double "K" Flashing	3
Benches		
GSD-201A	Typical Laboratory Bench with Services	3
GSD-201B	Typical Laboratory Bench with Services	3
GSD-202	Laboratory Sink	3
Room Layouts		
GSD-300	Typical 12m ² office	3
GSD-301	Typical 18m ² and 24m ² offices	3
GSD-302	Typical Kitchenette	3
Furniture and Fixtures		
GSD-400	Door Hardware Setout	3
GSD-401	Lock and Handle for Aluminium Doors	3
GSD-402	Lockable Staff Mail Box Unit	3
GSD-403	Assignment Return and Mail Box Unit	3
GSD-404	Lockable Notice Board	3
GSD-407	Typical Corner Workstation	4
GSD-409	Typical Indoor Waste & Recycle Station	1
Audio Visual		Revision
GSD-501	Data Projector Mounting Plate – Large Theatre	3
GSD-502	Acrylic Instruction Panel for Lecture Theatres	3
GSD-505A	Lecture Theatre Audio Visual Cabling Schematic	3
GSD-505B	Lecture Theatre Audio Visual Cabling Schematic Cont.	3

GSD-505C	Video Conferencing Lecture Theatre – Additional Audio Visual	3
GSD-506	Wiring Specs for AMX & Data Projection in Seminar Rooms	3
GSD-507	Projector Mounting Pole – Seminar/Computing Rooms	3
GSD-508	Video Conference: Data Projector Wiring Specification for Medium Rooms	3
GSD-509	Video Conference: Plasma Monitor Wiring Specification for Meeting Rooms	3
Air Conditioning		
GSD-600	Typical Switchboard Fascia Details	3
GSD-601	Indicative Schematic for Design of Nederman Arm Extraction System	-
Telecommunications		
GSD-700	Telecommunications Subsystems	3
GSD-701	Typical Cabinet Configuration	6
GSD-702	Telecommunications Labelling	4
GSD-703	Typical Layout of Telecommunications Equipment Room	4
GSD-704	MDF Frame Mounting Heights & Accessibility	-
GSD-705	Cable Identification Tag	1

32.00 Standard Forms

- Space Description Form and Completion guide
- Bank Guarantee in lieu of Security Deposit / Retention
- The Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution
- Waste Minimisation Plan
- Sustainability Matrix

Planning, Design & Construction, Campus Life

SPACE DESCRIPTION FORM, PART A

 SDF No.

 Building No: Building Name: Campus:

 SPACE Room No: Description:
 No of Occupants: Usable Floor Area (m2): No. of Identical Rooms
Provide Room Nos. for identical spaces where noted on Part B of this SDF

ASSOCIATED SPACES	Essential:		ACCESS	Primary:	
	Desirable:			Secondary:	
FINISHES		Description of Finish	Code	Skirting type:	
	Floor:				
	Walls:			Ceiling Height:	min. max.
	Ceiling:				

BUILDING SERVICES (refer to GU Design Guidelines & Procedures for full requirements of systems, materials etc.)

Electrical			Mechanical			Comms & Data; AV; Security		
Lighting:			Air Conditioning:			Data Outlets:		
General to SAA Standard		Y/N	Comfort		Y/N	Phone	Qty:	
Special	(Provide specification)	Y/N	Special Temperature		Y/N	Computer	Qty:	
Controlled		Y/N	Humidity		Y/N	Printer	Qty:	
Task	(Provide specification)	Y/N	Directional air flow		Y/N	Clock	Qty:	
			Mechanical Exhaust/Ventilation:			Equip. Item Qty:		
Power Outlets:			General space ventilation			Y/N		
10A Double		Qty:	Bench mounted equip.		Y/N	Phone Handset:		
15A Outlet		Qty:	GF Chemical Cupboard		Y/N	Standard	Qty:	
20A Outlet		Qty:	Nederman arms		Y/N	Secretarial	Qty:	
3 Phase	Amps:	Qty:	Autoclave		Y/N	Other	Qty:	
Cleaner	Single 10A	Qty:	Furnace		Y/N			
Other		Qty:	Dust Extraction		Y/N	Wireless coverage: Y/N		
			Other (Provide specification)					
Emergency Power: (List all items requiring back-up power)						Audio Visual Services:		
General power:						Standard AV package Y/N		
Lighting:						Lecturn Y/N		
Fridge/Freezer:			Qty:			MATV/Cable outlet Y/N		
Cold Room:			Qty:			Hearing augmentation Y/N		
Equipment:			Qty:			Video conferencing Y/N		
			Scrubbers			Y/N		
						IP Camera Y/N		
						Usage monitoring Y/N		
Other: (Nominate any other special requirements)								
						Flammable Goods Storage Cabinets:		
			Litres Qty:			Security:		
						Electronic Access control Y/N		
Clocks:						Corrosive Goods Storage Cabinets:		
Analogue			Qty:			CCTV surveillance Y/N		
Digital			Qty:			Security phone Y/N		

Hydraulic (refer to Design Guidelines & Procedures for descriptions of fixtures & taps)						Special Piped Services		
Fixture	Type	Qty	Cold water	Hot water	Taps	Points:		
Basin:						Compressed Air:		Qty:
Sink:						Medical Air:		Qty:
Lab.sink:						Vacuum:		Qty:
WC:						LPG:		Qty:
Urinal:						Chilled Water:		Qty:
Shower:						RO/Demin Water:		Qty:
Safety shr:						Lab Gases:	CO2	Qty:
Eye wash:							O2	Qty:
Drinking fountain:							N2	Qty:
Equip. Connection:						High Purity Gases:		
Bottle filler:						Type		Qty:
Floor waste/sump:						Type		Qty:
Tundish						Type		Qty:
Other:								

 Prepared by: Sheet: of Issue No: / Date

Planning, Design & Construction, Campus Life

SPACE DESCRIPTION FORM, PART C

 SDF No.

 Building No: Building Name: Campus:

 SPACE Room No: Description:
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT ITEM DETAILS

 ITEM DESCRIPTION: QUANTITY:

 ITEM STATUS: New: Y/N Existing: Y/N Current location of existing item:

 MANUFACTURER / BRAND: MODEL No.

 WEBSITE REFERENCE:

 DIMENSIONS: Weight (kg) Height (mm) Width (mm) Depth (mm)

 MOUNTING: Floor Y/N Wall Y/N Bench Y/N Mobile Y/N

 ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT: Chiller Y/N Vac. Pump Y/N Other
SERVICES CONNECTIONS FOR SPECIAL EQUIPMENT ITEM

 WATER REQUIREMENTS: Potable Y/N Non-potable Y/N RO Quality Y/N Chilled Flow rate L/s Temperature °C

 WASTE CONNECTIONS: To tundish Y/N Direct connection to drainage Y/N

 ELECTRICAL POWER: Voltage Amps 3 Phase Y/N Emergency Generator Y/N UPS Plug arrangement Special earthing required Y/N

 NETWORK CONNECTIONS: Ethernet Y/N PC Y/N Printer Y/N

 GAS / AIR REQUIREMENTS: Gas types (e.g. O₂, N₂, CO₂) Compressed Air Quality Y/N Gas Purity (e.g. N2.0, N5.0)

 Reticulated Supply Local Bottle Supply Bottle size (e.g. E,F,G) Pressure KPa

 Flow rates (L/time) Minimum Maximum Nominal

 MECHANICAL SERVICES: Heat load output kW Temp. & humidity requirements for calibration Temperature °C Humidity %RH

 Exhaust requirements: Method of exhausting; Heat Hood Y/N Ducted Y/N Nederman arm Y/N Fume Y/N Y/N Y/N Dust Y/N Y/N Y/N

OTHER INFORMATION / COMMENTS

 Prepared by: Sheet: of Issue No. / Date:

Bank Guarantee in Lieu of Security Deposit/Retention

TO: Griffith University
170 Kessels Road
Nathan Qld 4111

At the request of _____
(hereinafter called "the Design & Construction (D&C) Manager / Contractor") and in consideration of
Griffith University (hereinafter called "the Principal") accepting this undertaking for Security* /
Retention* in respect of the contract for the construction of the

_____ on the Principal's _____ campus, _____
(hereinafter called "the Bank") unconditionally undertakes to pay on demand any sum which may from
time to time be demanded in writing by the Principal to a maximum sum of
_____ (\$ _____)

This undertaking is not revocable by notice but will continue in full force until payment to the Principal by
the Bank of the whole of the said maximum amount or until the Principal notifies the Bank in writing that
the said contract has been satisfactorily carried out and that the undertaking is no longer required.

Any payment or payments demanded by the Principal will be made forthwith (up to the limit of the
maximum amount aforesaid) without further reference to the D&C Manager / Contractor* and
notwithstanding any notice given by the D&C Manager / Contractor* to the Bank not to pay the same.

The Principal may, without affecting this undertaking, agree with the D&C Manager / Contractor* to vary
or alter the said contract in any respect and may grant time or other indulgence to or compound or
compromise with or release the D&C Manager / Contractor* or any person or corporation whatsoever
and the liability of the Bank hereunder shall not be impaired or discharged thereby.

Provided also that the Bank may at any time during the subsistence of this guarantee, without being
required so to do by the Principal deposit with the Principal the said sum of

_____ (\$ _____) and the liability of the Bank hereunder shall thereupon immediately cease and
determine.

Dated at Brisbane this _____ day of _____ 20_____.

Witness:

** Delete whichever not applicable*

The Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution

Is made the _____ day of _____ 20_____.

BETWEEN

(hereinafter called “the Guarantor”) of the first part

AND

(hereinafter called the “the Design & Construction (D&C) Manager/Contractor*”) of the second part

AND GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

(hereinafter called “the Principal) of the third part.

WHEREAS –

- (1) by a formal agreement dated the _____ day of _____ 20____ the D&C Manager/Contractor* entered into an agreement with the Principal (hereinafter called “the Contract”) for the execution and performance by the D&C Manager/Contractor* of certain works described in the Contract namely construction of _____ on the _____ campus, Griffith University (hereinafter called “the works”);
- (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Contract the D&C Manager/Contractor* is required, if so requested in writing by the Principal, to lodge with the Principal at the time of execution of the said formal agreement a Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution for the performance of the obligations and discharge of the liabilities of the D&C Manager/Contractor* under the Contract in a form approved in writing by the Principal, duly executed by the D&C Manager/Contractor* and the Guarantor;
- (3) the Principal has requested that the D&C Manager/Contractor* lodge with him a Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution in the form of this present deed;
- (4) the Guarantor has fully informed itself of the obligations and liabilities of the D&C Manager/Contractor* under the Contract and, at the request of the D&C Manager/Contractor*, is prepared to give and execute the guarantee, undertakings and agreements herein contained;

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH that the Guarantor, in consideration of the premises and with the concurrence of the D&C Manager/Contractor* as testified by its execution hereof, GUARANTEES to the Principal the due and proper performance and observance by the D&C Manager/Contractor* of the obligations of the D&C Manager/Contractor* under the Contract and the discharge of the liabilities of the D&C Manager/Contractor* under the Contract AND in pursuance of this guarantee UNDERTAKES AND AGREES with the Principal as follows:-

- (1) In the event of any breach by the D&C Manager/Contractor* the provisions of the Contract, the Guarantor will –
 - (a) pay to the Principal on demand any and all sums of money being or representing compensation arising from, caused by or connected with the breach, and all costs charges and expenses incurred by the Principal arising out of or occasioned by the breach;
 - (b) if and to the extent requested by the Principal, will undertake, carry out and complete the execution of the works insofar as the D&C Manager/Contractor* has failed to do so and the works remain to be completed.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the last preceding clause the Guarantor shall be substituted for the D&C manager/Contractor* as the party of the Contract to the intent that that the Guarantor shall be subject to the obligations and liabilities and entitled to the rights of the D&C Manager/Contractor* as that party (including liability in respect of any breach of the provisions of the Contract whether occurring before or after the substitution) in all respects as if the Guarantor had been named as the party to the Contract instead of the D&C Manager/Contractor* and that compliance and observance by the Principal with the provisions of the Contract with respect to the Guarantor shall in all relevant respects constitute due performance of the Contract on its part.
- (3) This guarantee shall be continuing guarantee to the Principal until the obligations and liabilities of the D&C Manager/Contractor* under the Contract shall in all respects have been performed, observed and discharged.
- (4) The liability of the Guarantor under this deed shall not in any way be discharged, affected or impaired for any reason whatsoever whether for variation of any of the provisions of the Contract or the granting of time or indulgence to the D&C Manager/Contractor* or the waiving by or on behalf of the Principal of any breach, failure or default whatsoever on the part of the D&C Manager/Contractor* or otherwise howsoever.
- (5) Any demand or request to be made on the Guarantor hereunder shall be deemed to have been duly made if it is in writing by or on behalf of the Principal and delivered by hand or sent by prepaid post addressed to the Guarantor at its address hereinbefore referred to and a demand sent by post shall be deemed to have been made when in due course it would have been delivered at that address.
- (6) The Guarantor shall pay all stamp duty payable in respect of this deed.
- (7) This deed shall in all respects be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws for the time being of the State of Queensland.

IN WITNESS whereof the Guarantor and the D&C Manager/Contractor* has each executed this deed the day and year first above written

THE COMMON SEAL OF)
)
)
)
)
)
)

THE COMMON SEAL OF)
)
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)
)
)
)

* Delete whichever is inapplicable.

Waste Minimisation Plan

Materials on-site			Reuse and Recycling	
Type of waste materials to be generated	Estimated quantity		ON SITE – Specify proposed reuse or on site recycling method	OFF SITE – Specify contractor and recycling outlet
	(m3)	(Tonnes)		
Soil				
Rock				
Vegetation greenwaste				
Concrete				
Steel reo				

Type of waste to be generated	Estimated quantity		Waste Reduction Technique	Method (On-site or Off site)
	(m3)	(Tonnes)		
Bricks				
Plasterboard				
Timber - ceiling				
Timber - trim				
Timber - wall				
Tiles				
PVC				
Metal - ferrous				

Metal – non ferrous				
Doors and windows				
Glass - other				
Carpet				
Carpet underlay				
Fixtures and Fittings - other				
Paper and Cardboard				
Timber pallets				
Cement bags				

Reuse and Recycling Potential of Construction and Demolition Material

Materials	Process	Use	End Use	Potential
Concrete	Crushed	Recycled	Fill, levelling, road base	100%
	Surplus	Use up	Base for paths, clothes lines	High
Bricks	Cleaned	Reused	Sold, reused in construction	100%
	Crushed	Recycled	Landscaping, driveways, drainage	100%
Roof tiles	Cleaned	Reused	Sold, reused in construction	100%
	Crushed	Recycled	Landscaping, driveways, drainage	100%
Plasterboard	Reprocessed	Recycled	New plaster board	100%
Hardwood beams	Denailed	Reuse	Flooring, furniture, fencing, craft	100%
Other timber	Clean	Reuse	Formwork, bridging, propping	Practices
	Ground	Reuse	Mulch, landscaping, woodflour (Oil Spills)	100%
Doors, windows	Cleaned	Reuse	Second hand market	Market driven
Fittings	Cleaned	Recycled	Second hand market	Market driven
Glass	Crushed	Reused	Aggregate for concrete products	100%
	Unbroken	Reuse	Repairs, glazing, glass houses	100%
Carpet – wool		Reuse	Mulch, landscaping	
Underfelt – natural		Recycled	Compost cover, mulch, landscaping	
Underlay – synthetic rubber	Shredded	Reuse	Safety barriers, speed humps	
Trees	Relocated	Recycled	Landscaping on or off site	100%
Greenwaste	Shredded	Reuse	Compost, mulch, fertiliser	100%
Overburden	Screened	Recycled	Topsoil	100%
Metals – aluminium, copper, lead, zinc, steel	Scrap metals	Recycled	New metal products	100%
Packaging – cardboard, plastic/steel drums	Cleaned	Reused Recycled	New packaging	100%

Source: Environment Design Guide (Aug. 1998. GEN 21, Page5)

33.00 Conditions of Tendering & Conditions of Contract for Lump Sum Contracts

33.01 Conditions of Tendering & Form of Tender

The Griffith University 'General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works', Version 2 dated April 2013 and Form of Tender included in this Section apply only to all tenders for 'Traditional' Lump Sum Fixed Price Contracts unless the project is deemed to be Minor Works.

If a breakdown of the Tender Sum is required, then a Supplementary Tender Form shall also be issued to Tenderers.

The Head Consultant shall incorporate these General Conditions, Form of Tender and Supplementary Tender Form (if required) into the tender documentation without amendment other than project details.

33.02 Conditions of Contract

The Conditions of Contract to be used for 'Traditional' lump Sum Fixed Price Contracts as defined in Section 4.00 Clause 4.03, shall be the general Conditions of Contract (AS 2124-1992) together with the Griffith University Amending Conditions of Contract Modifying the General Conditions of Contract (AS 2124-1992) dated July 2012.

The Amending Conditions as included in this Section shall be incorporated into the Tender Documentation by the Head Consultant without amendment, unless advised in writing by CLF.

33.03 Minor Works Contracts

For projects with a Contract Sum less than \$500,000, the Griffith University Minor Works Contract may be used subject to Clause 4.03 of Section 4.00. This document incorporates the *Invitation to Submit a Tender*, the *Form of Tender*, *Conditions of tender for Minor Works*, and the *Conditions of Contract for Minor Works*.

The Head Consultant shall incorporate this Minor Works Contract document into the Tender Documentation without amendment.

The Tender Documents shall also include the 'Griffith University Project Preliminaries for Minor Works Contracts' without amendment.

General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works (Version 2, July 2013)

1.00 In these conditions, unless the context otherwise indicates and requires, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them;

'Principal' – Griffith University, Queensland 4111, a Body Corporate and Statutory Body within the meaning of the Financial Administration and Audit Act;

'Invitation' – The letter given to prospective Contractors indicating that Tenders will be received for the execution of work;

'Tender' – A response by a prospective Contractor to an Invitation;

'Conditions' – The General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works as outlined in this document.

'Contract' – The agreement between the Contractor and the Principal for the execution of work constituted by the;

- Invitation to Tender
- General Conditions of Tendering for Building Works
- Any Special Conditions of Tendering
- GU Amending Conditions of Contract Modifying the Australian Standard General Conditions of Contract (AS 2124-1992)
- Specifications, Plans or Drawings (where applicable)
- Griffith University Design Guidelines and Procedures (where applicable)
- Schedule of Quantities and Prices or Rates (where applicable)
- Completed Form of Tender
- Letter of Acceptance

'Contractor' – A person, business, partnership or company who has entered into a Contract with the Principal to perform the works;

'State' – The Crown in right of the State of Queensland;

'Officer' – An officer or employee of the Principal, or any other person engaged by the Principal in relation to a Contract or any part thereof, or any of the employees of that person;

'Tenderer' – Shall apply equally to all and each of the persons, businesses, partnerships, or companies, or to any single individual making a Tender.

2.00 These conditions shall apply to Lump Sum Fixed Price contracts, subject to any special conditions detailed in the Invitation.

3.00 Tenders shall close and shall thereupon be opened in accordance with these conditions at the place, on the day, date and time shown on the Tender documents.

4.00 Every Tenderer shall state in the Tender;

- In the case of an individual, full Christian or given names, surname, and address;
- In the case of a business, the business name and address of the principal place of business;
- In the case of a company, the full name of the company and the address of the registered office of the company;
- Contact telephone and fax numbers
- The Australian Business Number (ABN) registration number
- Workers' Compensation Policy number
- Public Liability Policy number
- QBCC Licence number
- PQC Registration number

- 5.00** Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation every Tender shall be submitted in the format as supplied by the Principal;
- Appendix A, Supplementary Information to these General Conditions of Tendering; and
 - Griffith University Form of Tender
- 6.00** Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation, Tenders shall:
- be sealed
 - be endorsed on the front of the envelope with the Tender Name and Closing Date and Time
 - not be submitted by facsimile or electronic means
- 7.00** Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation, **Tenders shall be lodged in the Tender Box at the Office of Planning & Financial Services, Sewell Building (N12), Griffith University, Nathan, 4111** before the time specified for the closing of Tenders. Any Tender not so lodged before the specified closing time shall not be considered unless there is satisfactory evidence that such Tender;
- was delivered to the office of the Principal before the specified closing time; or
 - was despatched to the office of the Principal via a third party in sufficient time before the specified closing time to reach that office under normal circumstances but was still in the course of delivery at the specified closing time
- 8.00** The Principal at its discretion may reject a Tender delivered after the closing time for the receipt of Tenders no matter what the reason for the late delivery and in this regard;
- franking machine stamps will not be accepted as proof of the date of posting of a Tender received after the specified closing time for the receipt of Tenders
- 9.00** The type of contract shall be as stated in the Invitation.
- 10.00** Prices offered shall
- be in Australian currency
 - be exclusive of GST (GST will be added to invoices and on payment of Progress Claims)
 - include the GST component as a separate amount
- 11.00** Tenderers shall be deemed to have visited the site of the work and satisfied themselves of all local conditions and facilities.
- 12.00** Tenderers must furnish the technical data requested in the Technical Schedules included in the Specification.
- 13.00** The Principal reserves the right to accept one Tender for the whole or separate Tenders for any portion of the works as required in the Tender documents.
- 14.00** The Principal reserves the right to enter into negotiations post-tender with one or more tenderer if it wishes to reduce or increase the scope of work defined in the Tender Documents.
- 15.00** Section 67K of the Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991 (as amended) implies conditions into building contracts as to limits retention amounts and security as follows;
- At any time before practical completion of building work is reached, the total value of the following is not be more than 5% of the contract price for the contract:
- all retention amounts for the contract that are being withheld;
 - all securities for the contract given and still held.

This Contract is not subject to those conditions and security will be withheld and/or retention deducted in accordance with clauses 5 and 42 of the Standard Conditions of Contract (AS 2124 – 1992).

16.00 Any Tender which does not comply in every respect with the requirements of the Invitation may be rejected.

17.00 The Principal shall not be bound by any oral advice given or information furnished in respect of the Invitation but shall be bound only by written advice or information furnished by the Principal.

18.00 Unless stated in the Invitation documents, Tenders will not be opened publicly.

Where Tenders are opened publicly, Tenderers or their representatives may be present at the opening of Tenders.

Information as to the names of Tenderers and their prices may thereupon be supplied to the extent and in the manner determined by the Principal.

19.00 The Principal shall reserve the right to accept a Tender with minor departures from the specified mandatory requirements where, after taking all factors into consideration, it is considered this Tender provides the best solution.

The Principal shall not be bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

No Tender shall be deemed to be accepted until advice in writing of acceptance thereof has been given to the Tenderer by the Principal.

20.00 Unsuccessful Tenderers are entitled to full counselling and debriefing by the Principal.

21.00 No advertisement relating to the acceptance of any Tender shall be published in any advertising medium without the prior approval of the Principal.

Appendix A

Supplementary Information

The Project shall be known as:

Project name (Building No.), campus name campus

◆ **Clause 6.00**

The envelope enclosing the tender shall be marked:

Tender for: Project name (Building No.) campus name campus

Tenders by facsimile will not be accepted

◆ **Clause 7.00**

The closing date and time for the receipt of the tender is:

Time on the **Date**

at the

**Tender Box
Office of Planning & Financial Services
Level 0
Sewell Building (N12), Griffith University, Nathan Campus, Queensland 4111**

◆ **Clause 10.00**

The Contract is a Lump Sum Fixed Price **not** subject to adjustment for Rise and Fall in costs.

FORM OF TENDER

I/*We* the undersigned, do hereby tender to Griffith University to provide all materials and labour and perform all works as Principal Contractor required in and about and in connection with the full and proper construction of;

(Insert Project Number & Name)
 **campus**

This tender is strictly in accordance with the Tender Documents, and subject to the Griffith University Conditions of Tender & the General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 with Amendments issued by the Principal for the Fixed Lump Sum of;

- Tender Sum (excluding GST) \$
- GST applicable \$
- **Total Tender Sum** \$

I/*We* acknowledge receipt of the following Addenda to the Tender Documents and my/our tender includes allowance for their provisions:

- Addendum Nos. (List all, if none received state NIL).

I/*We* elect to provide retention by way of **Cash*** / **Unconditional Bank Guarantee***. If no deletion is made then the Contractor shall be deemed to have elected to provide Cash retention.

I/*We* tender% as the margin for off-site overheads and profit to be applied to variations under the Contract. If no figure given, then 7% (4% for overheads & 3% for profit) will apply.

I/*We* nominate the following Subcontractors (where applicable) to undertake the following trade works;

- Electronic Fire Detection
- Emergency Lighting
- Data & Communication Cabling
- Security & Access Control (Cardax)

Details of Individual / Company / Business submitting Tender:

Name: **ABN:**

Address:

State: **Postcode:** **Phone:** **Fax:**

QBCC License No.: **PQC Registration No.:**

Public Liability Policy No.: **Issuer:** **Expiry Date:**/...../.....

Workers Compensation Policy No.: **Expiry Date:**/...../.....

Signature: **Name of Signatory:**

Capacity in which signing:

Witness to Signature: **Name of Witness:**

Date:/...../.....

(* delete whichever is not applicable)

(Insert Project Number & Name)
 campus

SUPPLEMENTARY TENDER FORM

The Principal requires the Tender Sum (excluding GST) as stated on the Form of Tender to be broken down by Building/Stage* for Trade Works, plus the amount for On-site Overheads (Preliminaries), for the purposes of funding allocations and for Progress Payment purposes. The Principal intends to award a single Contract to undertake the work in all of the nominated Buildings/Stages* and will not award separate Contracts for individual Buildings/Stages* based on the individual amounts contained in this breakdown.

If the Principal considers that any individual amount provided for a Building/Stage* does not accurately reflect the value of the work to be undertaken in that building, then it reserves the right to negotiate an adjustment to that amount, providing that the Tender Sum remains unchanged after any adjustment.

Each amount provided, including that for On-site Overheads (Preliminaries), shall be inclusive of margins for off-site overheads and profit.

Building/Stage*:	Amount (excluding GST)
.....	\$
.....	\$
.....	\$
.....	\$
On-site Overheads (Preliminaries)	\$

Tender Sum (excl. GST) - to Form of Tender	\$.....

Details of Individual / Company / Business Submitting Tender:

Name: ABN:

Address:

Signature:Name of Signatory:

Capacity in which signing:

Witness to Signature: Name of Witness:

Date:/...../.....

(*Delete whichever is not applicable)

Minor Works Contract

INVITATION TO SUBMIT A TENDER

You are invited to submit a Tender for the execution and completion of the works described below in accordance with the Drawings and Specification (if any) supplied herewith, the Griffith University Conditions of Tender & Conditions of Contract for 'Minor Works' herein, and any other information issued by the Principal for the purposes of tendering.

- Tenders shall close at:

The Tender Box
Office of Finance & Business Services
Level 0, Sewell Building (N12)
Griffith University, Nathan Qld 4111

- Closing date and time for the receipt of the tender is:

Date: xxxxxx
Time: 2.00 pm

- The sealed envelope enclosing the tender shall be marked:

Tender for:

- The Contract is a Lump Sum Fixed Price not subject to adjustment for rise and fall in costs.
- Tenders shall remain valid for 30 calendar days.
- The tenders will not be opened publicly.
- Date for Practical Completion: within weeks from acceptance or by/...../.....
- Liquidated Damages: \$..... per day (Clause C13)
- Defects Liability period: months from Practical Completion(Clause C14)
- Times for making payment claims: Monthly
- Retention: 10% of the value of work completed until 5% of the adjusted Contract Sum (including Variations) is held
- Amount of Retention to be held by Principal during Defects Liability period: 2.5% of the adjusted Contract Sum.

Any queries relating to the tender documents including drawings and specifications (if any) and requests for site access for an inspection, should be directed to the CLF Project Manager, on Telephone 3735, Mobile, or Facsimile 3735 7746.

Richard Kerr
Associate Director, Capital Works
Campus Life
Date: (...../...../.....)

FORM OF TENDER

I/We the undersigned, do hereby tender to Griffith University to provide all materials and labour and perform all works as Principal Contractor required in and about and in connection with the full and proper construction of -

Project No.:

Description of Works:

Campus:

This tender is strictly in accordance with the Tender Documents, and subject to the Griffith University Conditions of Tender & Conditions of Contract for Minor Works issued by the Principal for the Fixed Lump Sum of ;

- Tender Sum (excluding GST) \$
- GST applicable \$
- **Total Tender Sum** \$

I/We acknowledge receipt of the following Addenda to the Tender Documents and my/our tender includes allowance for their provisions:

- Addendum Nos. (List all, if none received state NIL).

I/We elect to provide retention by way of **Cash*** / **Unconditional Bank Guarantee*** (*delete whichever not applicable). If no deletion is made then the Contractor shall be deemed to have elected to provide Cash retention.

I/We tender% as the margin for off-site overheads, attendance and profit to be applied to variations under the Contract. If no figure given, then 10% will apply.

I/We nominate the following Subcontractors (where applicable) to undertake the following trade works;

- Electronic Fire Detection
- Emergency Lighting
- Data & Communication Cabling
- Security & Access Control (Cardax)

Details of Individual / Company / Business submitting Tender:

Name: **ABN:**

Address:

Fax:

State: **Postcode:** **Phone:**

QBCC License No.: **PQC Registration No.:**

Public Liability Policy No.: **Issuer:** **Expiry Date:** .../.../...

Workers Compensation Policy No.: **Expiry Date:** .../.../...

Signature: **Name of Signatory:**

Capacity in which signing:

Witness to Signature: **Name of Witness:**

Date: .../.../.....

CONDITIONS OF TENDER FOR MINOR WORKS

- 1.0 Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation, the Tender shall be submitted in the format as supplied by the Principal, signed, fully priced where required and accompanied by any other documents such as technical data, required to be submitted. A Tender that does not comply with any requirement of the tender documents may be rejected.
- 2.0 The tender documents shall comprise the Form of Tender, these Conditions of Tender and the Conditions of Contract for Minor Works, and such Specifications, Drawings and any other information issued by the Principal for the purposes of tendering and which may be inspected or obtained at the Campus Life.
- 3.0 Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation, Tenders shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the name of the Tender Name and Closing Date and Time. Tenders submitted by facsimile or electronic means shall not be considered.
- 4.0 The Principal at its discretion may reject a Tender delivered after the Closing Time for the receipt of Tenders no matter what the reason for the late delivery, and in this regard, franking machine stamps will not be accepted as proof of the date of posting of a Tender received after the nominated closing time.
- 5.0 The Tenderer is required to satisfy itself as to the correctness and sufficiency of its Tender. A Tender shall be deemed to be on the basis that the Tenderer has a full knowledge of all matters relating to the contract and has undertaken an inspection of the site and any existing structures or features thereon. Tenderers may submit a fully detailed offer for alternative technical or innovative solutions, however a Tender fully conforming with the tender documents must also be submitted.
- 6.0 The Principal shall not be bound by any oral advice or information furnished in respect of the Tender but shall be bound only by written advice or information given or furnished to it.
- 7.0 The Principal shall not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. The Principal may accept a Tender which on consideration of all the circumstances appears to offer the best 'Value for Money' as defined by the Queensland Government State Purchasing policy, or the Principal may decline to accept any Tender. Unless otherwise stated in the Invitation, post-tender negotiations are a prospect. A Tender shall not be deemed to be accepted until the date of notification in writing to the Tenderer of such acceptance. The Contract shall commence from the date of granting possession of the site as nominated in the notification of acceptance.
- 8.0 The name of the Tenderer, the tendered sum and subsequent Contractor and Contract details including the Contract Sum, shall be subject to public disclosure under Freedom of Information legislation. Where any information is provided on a confidential basis, the Tenderer should clearly endorse such information 'In Confidence', and the principal may take this into account when deciding if this information is to be disclosed.
- 9.0 Unsuccessful Tenderers are entitled to full counselling and debriefing by the Principal.

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT FOR MINOR WORKS

C01. Interpretation

In these Conditions, unless the context otherwise indicates or requires, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them:

'Contract' - The agreement in writing between the Principal and the Contractor for the execution of the work under the Contract, including documents or parts of documents to which reference may properly be made to ascertain the rights and obligations of the parties.

'Contractor' – The person, business, partnership or company who has entered into a Contract with the Principal to supply the goods or perform the services offered.

'Date for Practical Completion' – The date, or last day of the period of time, nominated in the Invitation or the letter of acceptance.

'Practical Completion' – When the work under the Contract is complete in accordance with the Contract except for latent or undiscovered defects and for minor omissions and defects which will not (and the rectification of which will not) prevent or impair the normal use and occupation of the Works.

'Principal' – Griffith University, Queensland 4111, a Body Corporate and Statutory Body within the meaning of the Financial Administration and Audit Act.

'Superintendent' – The Associate Director Capital Works, Campus Life shall exercise the functions of the Superintendent under the Contract. The Superintendent shall have the power to nominate from time to time a Superintendent's Representative to exercise any of the powers, duties, discretions and authorities conferred on the Superintendent by the Contract.

'Work under the Contract' – The work which the Contractor is or may be required to execute under the Contract including any variations.

'Works' – The whole of the work to be executed and completed in accordance with the Contract, including all variations provided for by the Contract, which by the Contract is to be handed over to the Principal.

C02. Execution and Completion of Works

The Contractor shall undertake the Work under the Contract as Principal Contractor in accordance with the Contract and any drawings, specifications and other documents issued by the Principal to the Contractor under the Contract. Unless otherwise provided for by the Contract, the Contractor shall be responsible for all things, including items not expressly mentioned in the Contract, necessary for the satisfactory completion and performance of the work under the Contract. The documents forming the Contract shall be taken as mutually explanatory and anything contained in one but not in another shall be equally binding as if contained in all.

The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of legislation and public or other authorities affecting the Works, and unless otherwise specified shall unless otherwise specified pay all fees, give all notices and obtain all necessary consents.

C03. Assignment and Sub-contracting

The Contractor shall not assign or subcontract the Work under the Contract, or any part thereof or any payment there under without the prior written approval of the Superintendent. The Contractor shall not, without the prior written approval of the Superintendent, allow a subcontractor to subcontract the Work under the Contract. The Superintendent may, in its entire discretion and without giving reasons, reject any request for approval by the Contractor pursuant of this clause

C04. Work Health and Safety Act 2011

For the purpose of this clause the words 'Principal Contractor', 'construction workplace', 'serious bodily injury', 'work caused illness' and 'work injury' have the meanings assigned to them by the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* ('the Act').

If the Work under the Contract is construction work performed at a workplace, upon acceptance by the Principal of the Contractor's tender:-

- (a) the Principal shall be deemed to have appointed the Contractor to be the Principal Contractor pursuant to Section 20 of the Act which provides for a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) with management or control of the workplace or workplace fixtures, fittings and plant.
- (b) the Contractor shall be deemed to have accepted the appointment; and
- (c) the Contractor shall, in respect of the works to be executed under the Contract, be responsible for the performance of the functions and obligations of the Principal Contractor within the meaning of the Act and Associated Regulation in force under the Act.

Such appointment as Principal Contractor under the Act shall be in force during the continuance of the Contract unless sooner revoked by the Principal giving twenty-one (21) days notice in writing to the Contractor of its revocation or by the Principal taking over or cancelling the Contract pursuant to any provision of the Contract or according to Law.

The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Principal against liabilities which may arise out of the enforcement of any Section of the Act or Regulations.

The Contractor shall notify the Superintendent of every work caused illness, work injury, serious bodily injury and dangerous event which occur on site as soon as possible but not later than twelve (12) hours after such occurrence.

Except as stated in the Contract documents, if any material which may contain asbestos or any other hazardous material or substance is discovered, the Contractor shall not disturb the material or substance and shall inform the Superintendent who shall direct the action to be taken.

C05. Protection of Persons and Property

The Contractor shall take all measures necessary to protect people and property, avoid unnecessary interference with the passage of people and vehicles, prevent nuisance, unreasonable noise and disturbance. If the Contractor damages any property on or adjacent to the site, the Contractor shall provide temporary protection for and shall repair and reinstate the damaged property at its cost.

C06. Care of Works and reinstatement of damage

The Contractor shall be responsible for the care of the whole of the Work under the Contract. If loss or damage occurs to the Work under the Contract, the Contractor shall at the Contractor's cost rectify such loss or damage except loss or damage caused by the negligent act or omission of the Principal, or employees or agents of the principal, or caused by defects in the design of the Work under the Contract.

C07. Indemnity by Contractor

The Contractor indemnifies the Principal against:-

- (a) loss of or damage to the Principal's property; and
- (b) claims by any person in respect of personal injury or death or loss of or damage to any property;

resulting from or in any way connected with the Contractor carrying out the Work under the Contract, but the Contractor's liability to indemnify the Principal shall be reduced proportionally to the extent that the act or omission of the Principal or employees or agents of the Principal may have contributed to the loss, damage, death or injury.

C08. Insurance of the Works and Public Liability Insurance

Before commencing work under the Contract, the Contractor shall take out insurance sufficient to indemnify the Principal against loss or damage to the Works or to property of the Principal including existing property in or on which the Work under the Contract is being carried out.

The Contractor shall have public liability insurance for an amount not less than \$10 million to cover the Contractor's liability for loss of or damage to property and death or injury to any person.

The Contractor shall maintain such insurances for the duration of the Contract and provide evidence of such insurances prior to commencing the Work.

C09. Insurance of Employees (WorkCover)

Before commencing work the Contractor shall insure against liability for death of or injury to persons employed by the Contractor. Where the Contractor is a self employed person, The Contractor shall maintain an equivalent insurance policy for itself. The Contractor shall maintain the insurance for the duration of the Contract and shall produce evidence of the insurance prior to commencing work. The Contractor shall ensure that every sub-contractor is similarly insured.

C10. Materials and Workmanship

All materials used in any Work under the Contract and the standards of workmanship shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Contract. In the absence of such provisions in the Contract the material or standard of workmanship as the case may be shall be of a kind which is suitable for its purpose and is consistent with the nature and character of the Works. Unless otherwise specified in the Contract documents, all materials shall be new, and workmanship shall be in accordance with the relevant manufacturer's recommendations or, if none, the relevant Australian Standard where applicable. Apart from any tests specified, the Superintendent may at any time direct that any materials or work shall be examined and/or tested.

The Contractor shall comply with any direction of the Superintendent to remedy any work not in accordance with the Contract within the period of time stipulated in writing by the Superintendent. If the Contractor fails to comply with such a direction to carry out rectification work within the time stipulated, the Principal may have the rectification work the subject of the direction carried out by others at the Contractor's expense or may accept the work at a reduced value. The Principal may deduct the estimated cost of rectification work from payments until such time as the principal has incurred the cost of the rectification

C11. Time for Commencement

The Contractor shall commence work under the Contract within the time stated in the letter of acceptance and shall, unless otherwise permitted, give at least two (2) days' notice to the Superintendent prior to the commencement of work.

C12. Time for Completion

The Contractor shall execute the Works to Practical Completion by the Date for Practical Completion or within any extended time agreed by the Principal. The Contractor shall not be entitled to an extension of time for delays caused by it whether occurring before or after the time for completion nor for delays due to inclement weather or industrial conditions occurring after the Date for Practical Completion. The Superintendent may extend the time for completion for any reason.

C13. Liquidated Damages

If the Contractor fails to complete the Works by the Date for Practical Completion together with any extensions of time granted by the Superintendent, the Contractor shall be liable to the Principal for liquidated damages in the amount stated in the Invitation for every day after that date until Practical Completion has been achieved or the Contract terminated, whichever is sooner.

C14. Defects Liability Period

The Contractor shall promptly rectify all defects and omissions notified to the Contractor during the defects liability period stated in the Invitation. If the Contractor fails to do so the Principal may have the omission or defect remedied by other persons and the cost so incurred shall be a debt due to the Principal which may be deducted from payments.

C15. Cleaning of Site

The Contractor shall keep the site and the Works clean and tidy and regularly remove from the site rubbish and surplus material arising from the execution of the Works. On completion of the Works the Contractor shall clear away and remove from the site all constructional plant, surplus materials, rubbish and temporary works of every kind.

C16. Variations

The Superintendent may direct in writing a variation to any Work under the Contract and the Contractor shall promptly comply with that direction. The Contractor shall submit to the Superintendent a detailed price for the variation within 14 days of the direction. The variation shall be valued by mutual agreement between the Contractor and the Superintendent or failing agreement, by the Superintendent, and the Contract price adjusted accordingly. The margin for off-site overheads, attendance and profit shall be that nominated by the Contractor in its Tender. No payment for additional work shall be made unless the additional work is authorised in writing by the Superintendent.

C17. Latent Conditions

If the Contractor discovers physical conditions on the site or its surroundings, excluding weather conditions, which differ materially from those which should reasonably have been anticipated at the time of tender if it had:

- a) examined all information made available in writing by the principal to the Contractor for the purpose of tendering; and
- b) examined all information relevant to the risks, contingencies and other circumstances having an effect on the tender and obtainable by the making of reasonable enquiries; and
- c) inspected the site and its surroundings,

the Contractor shall immediately notify the Superintendent in writing and may request that a variation be directed pursuant to Clause C16.

The Superintendent may issue a direction in respect of the latent condition, and the Contractor shall be entitled to claim an extension of time for delays, and may be entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred as a consequence of the latent condition and directions issued in respect thereof.

C18. Payment

At the times stated in the Invitation, the Contractor shall give the Superintendent a detailed payment claim supported by information the Superintendent may reasonably require. Subject to the provisions of Clause C19, payment will be made as follows:

- a) where this contract is a 'building contract' as that term is defined in the *Queensland Building & Construction Commission Act 1991*, payment will be made within 15 business days of receipt of a valid claim; and
- b) in all other cases, payment will be made within 22 business days of receipt of a valid claim.

Payment shall take into account the deduction of retention moneys (if any) and any other amount which the Principal may be entitled to deduct or which is due and payable by the Contractor to the Principal whether under the Contract, any other contract or independent of contract. If the moneys to be deducted are insufficient to discharge the liability of the Contractor, the Principal may have recourse to retention moneys or unconditional undertakings provided in lieu of retention.

Payment of moneys to the Contractor shall not be evidence of the value of work or an admission of liability or evidence that work has been executed satisfactorily but shall be a payment on account only. The Superintendent may, in a later payment certificate correct an error in a previous payment certificate. Nothing in this Contract shall oblige the Principal to pay for work that is not in accordance with the Contract, or for plant or materials not incorporated in the works on site.

For the purposes of the *Building and Construction Industry Payments Act 2004*, the Superintendent is authorised to receive payment claims and issue payment schedules on behalf of the principal.

C19. Default of Contractor

- a) Subject to Clause C19(c), if the Contractor fails to commence the work under the Contract within the time stated in the tender, or fails to proceed with the work at a reasonable rate of progress or commits any substantial breach of the Contract or indicates that it is unable or unwilling to complete the Works, the Principal may, by written notice, require the Contractor to show cause by the date specified in the notice, which shall not be less than five (5) days, why the Principal should not exercise a right under Clause C19(b).
- b) If the Contractor fails to show reasonable cause by the date specified by the Principal, then the principal shall have the power upon notice in writing to the Contractor to terminate the Contract or suspend payment and take the work remaining to be completed wholly or partly out of hands

- of the Contractor without prejudice to any rights of the Principal under the Contract or at common law.
- c) If the Contractor:
- (i) fails to hold a current licence required to perform the Work under the Contract; or
 - (ii) becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or being a company goes into liquidation, or takes or has instituted against it any action or proceedings which has as an object or may result in bankruptcy or liquidation; or
 - (iii) enters into a debt agreement, a deed of assignment or a deed of arrangement with its creditors, or an administrator or controller is appointed; or
 - (iv) has a receiver or a receiver and manager appointed or a mortgagee goes into possession of any of its assets,
- the Principal may, without giving notice to show cause, exercise a right under Clause C19(b)
- d) In the event that the Principal takes work out of the hands of the Contractor, the Principal may itself or by means of other persons complete the whole or any part of that work and may without payment of compensation take possession of the constructional plant and other things on or in the vicinity of the site as are owned by the Contractor. If the cost incurred by the Principal in completing the work is greater than the amount which would have been paid to the Contractor if the Contractor had completed the work, the difference shall be a debt due from the Contractor to the Principal, otherwise any difference shall be a debt due from the Principal to the Contractor.

C20. Settlement of Disputes

Within 14 days of a dispute arising either party may refer it to the Superintendent. Within 28 days of receiving notice of the dispute the Superintendent shall give its written decision to each party. If the Superintendent fails to give a written decision on the dispute, or if either party is dissatisfied with the decision of the Superintendent the parties shall, within 14 days of the date of receipt of the decision, or the date upon which the decision should have been given, confer at least once to attempt to resolve the dispute.

C21. GST and PAYG

- (a) *GST included in Price* – payments for any taxable supplies under the Contract include GST.
- (b) *Tax Invoices* – The Contractor must issue the Principal with a tax invoice or adjustment note (as the case may require) within five (5) business days after each of the following occurring in relation to that taxable supply:
- (i) the Contractor submitting a claim for payment that is not in the form of a valid tax invoice;
 - (ii) the Superintendent certifying an amount for payment different to the amount claimed;
 - (iii) the amount for payment being otherwise determined to be different to the amount claimed or (if applicable) certified.
- (c) *PAYG Withholding* – Whenever the principal reasonably considers itself bound by law to do so, the principal shall be entitled to withhold from any payment otherwise due to the Contractor, amounts calculated and to be withheld in accordance with the law.

GRIFFITH UNIVERSITY

Amending Conditions of Contract

Modifying the Australian Standard

General Conditions of Contract

AS 2124 - 1992

for use on Griffith University projects.

July 2012

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

CLAUSE 1 GENERAL

The Conditions of Contract are the Australian Standard General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 - 1992 as amended herein.

CLAUSE 2 INTERPRETATION

INSERT the following:

"Adjudicator" means person who shall act as the Adjudicator pursuant to Clause 47;

"Adjusted Contract Sum" means the Contract Sum adjusted to include all agreed Variations pursuant to Clause 40

"Claim" includes any claim, demand, action, proceeding or suit which the Contractor may make or bring against the Principal or its employees relating to the interpretation of the Contract or as to any fact, matter or thing arising out of or in connection with the Contract or at law;

"Installation" means every item of apparatus, machinery or service (whether gaseous, liquid or electrical) or any such service attached to such apparatus or machinery, supplied to, forming part of or comprising the Works together with all necessary and appropriate requisites for the proper functioning, as stipulated in the Specification, of any such apparatus, machinery or service.

In addition to the requirements for the stage of Practical Completion under the General Conditions of Contract, the stage of Practical Completion shall not have been reached until:-

- (i) all relevant Statutory Requirements have been complied with and the relevant Statutory Authority Certificates have been obtained by the Contractor and copies delivered to the Principal; and
- (ii) warranties, guarantees, certificates, operating and maintenance manuals, as built drawings and other documents or information required to be provided by the Contractor to the Principal under the Contract have been provided; and
- (iii) the keys and other security devices have been delivered to the Superintendent; and
- (iv) the whole of the engineering services installation satisfies the various operational modes and performance requisites (i.e. to ensure that all service systems are capable of operating effectively individually and in unison) including but not limited to the following:-
 - Performance achievement shall be demonstrated after all routine testing, adjusting, commissioning, approvals and building work associated with the contract is completed.
 - Emergency/fire modes shall be simulated in the presence of the Superintendent
 - As a minimum requirement, the following operational modes shall be demonstrated and in particular the effective transition from one mode to the other:
 - (a) The normal automatic mode (i.e. the condition the building will normally operate in when occupied).
 - (b) Ordinary essential mode (i.e. when a loss of supply authority power occurs).
 - (c) Fire essential mode (i.e. the occurrence of a fire alarm during the ordinary essential mode which shall be demonstrated by inserting smoke into the air conditioning air handling system at an appropriate point).
 - (d) Five alarm mode (i.e. the occurrence of a fire alarm during the normal automatic mode which is to be demonstrated as for (c) above).
 - (e) The various after hours call up operational mode (i.e. single floor after hours air conditioning and the like).

- (f) The manual call up modes (i.e. the start up on each engineering services installation as a whole on a manual basis).
- (g) The manual call up of major equipment items e.g.:
 - each air handling point
 - each chiller set
 - each standby generator set
- (h) The operation of the Building Management System in all of the modes listed above and the interfacing with all other systems nominated in the documents. This shall include all required formats for screen and printouts.
 - The above operational modes shall be demonstrated in the order nominated.
 - Notwithstanding the normal warranty/performance guarantees the whole of the engineering services systems shall operate in unison and in a normal automatic mode for seven consecutive days to demonstrate that satisfactory operation can be maintained before the installation can be considered to have attained practical completion. (Note: This shall be performed after the above operational modes have been satisfactorily demonstrated.)
 - Failure to satisfy the above shall be deemed to be a defect to be rectified after Practical Completion.
 - The Principal will not be liable for any fuel, energy or other costs incurred to demonstrate performance achievement of engineering services.

"working day" means a calendar day excluding Saturdays, Sundays, Statutory or Public Holidays and other non working days as provided under the relevant industrial award.

CLAUSE 3 NATURE OF CONTRACT

ADD new subclause 3.4 as follows:

3.4 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Principal shall pay GST on all goods and services provided by the Contractor. All invoices/progress claims shall be in the form of a Tax Invoice and shall include the GST component shown as a separate item.

CLAUSE 4 BILL OF QUANTITIES

No amendments in respect of Clause 4.

CLAUSE 5 SECURITY RETENTION MONEYS AND PERFORMANCE UNDERTAKINGS

Clause 5.2 Provision of Security

ADD the following:

The Contractor shall provide security to the Principal in the amount determined in accordance with the following scale.

Contract Sum	Amount of Security
Above \$100,000	2% of the Accepted Tender

Clause 5.3 Form of Security

ADD the following:

Only a bank trading in Australia that has lender of last resort facilities is approved by the Principal for the purpose of providing an unconditional undertaking for security and retention.

The form of unconditional undertaking included (if any) in the Contract is approved.

Clause 5.4

Clause 5.5

Clause 5.6

Clause 5.7

Clause 5.8

Clause 5.9

No amendments to Clauses 5.4 to 5.9 inclusive.

Clause 5.10 Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution

ADD the following:

Where the Contractor is a corporation referred to in Clause 5.10 of the General Conditions of Contract the Principal will require a Deed of Guarantee, Undertaking and Substitution in the format required by the Principal.

CLAUSE 6 EVIDENCE OF CONTRACT

DELETE from the first paragraph of Clause 6.2 the following words and punctuation:

", within 28 days after the date of acceptance of tender."

ADD new last paragraph to Clause 6.2:

The Formal Instrument of Agreement when required shall be in the form included in the Contract (if any).

ADD new subclause 6.3 as follows:

6.3 Collusive Arrangements

The Contractor warrants and represents to the Principal and agrees with the Principal that it is a condition precedent to the agreement between itself and the Principal that:

- (a) it had no knowledge of the tender price of any other tenderer for the work under the Contract at time of its submission of tender;
- (b) except as disclosed in its tender, it has not entered into any contract, arrangement or understanding to pay or allow any money directly or indirectly to a trade or industry association

(above the published standard fee) or to or on behalf of any other tenderer in relation to this tender or any contract to be entered into consequent thereon, nor paid or allowed any money on that account, nor will it pay or allow any money on that account;

- (c) except by prior agreement with the Principal it has not paid or allowed or entered into any contract, arrangement or understanding to pay or allow any money directly or indirectly to or on behalf of any other tenderer nor received any money or allowance from or on behalf of any other tenderer in relation to its tender or this contract entered into consequent thereon, nor will it pay or allow or receive any money as aforesaid;
- (d) in the event of the Contractor paying or allowing to or on behalf of a trade or industry association or another tenderer any money in breach of these conditions, such money shall be held on trust for and become immediately payable to the Principal. The Principal shall be entitled to withhold from any payment due to the Contractor on any account an equivalent sum as liquidated damages.

CLAUSE 7 SERVICE OF NOTICES

ADD the following:

Notwithstanding Clause 7 of the General Conditions of Contract any document sent by electronic facsimile to the number last communicated by the receiver shall be deemed to have been issued or given to or served upon the Contractor, or the Principal or the Superintendent upon receipt of the activity report by the sender.

CLAUSE 8 CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

ADD to Clause 8.1 the following:

If the Contract provides for particular documents to take precedence over other documents then notwithstanding any other provisions of the Contract, in interpreting the Contract preference shall be given to the provisions relating to precedence of documents.

ADD to Clause 8.4 the following:

Notwithstanding Clauses 8 and 23 of the General Conditions of Contract any comments made by the Superintendent in respect of documents supplied by the Contractor (other than by a specific direction designated as such by the Superintendent) shall not constitute a direction under the Contract.

The Superintendent may make such comments but these comments shall not remove or affect the Contractor's obligations under the Contract. In particular the submission of documents by the Contractor and any such comments by the Superintendent shall have no effect on the Contractor's obligations as to progress of the Works or to not vary the work under the Contract without the direction of the Superintendent.

DELETE the following words from Clause 8.7:

"which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld."

CLAUSE 9 ASSIGNMENT AND SUBCONTRACTING

No amendments.

CLAUSE 10 SELECTED AND NOMINATED SUBCONTRACTORS

DELETE Clause 10.5 of the General Conditions of Contract.

CLAUSE 11 PROVISIONAL SUMS

No amendments.

CLAUSE 12 LATENT CONDITIONS

DELETE Clause 12 of the General Conditions of Contract and SUBSTITUTE the following:

12 LATENT CONDITIONS**12.1 No Warranty**

The Principal does not warrant, give or make any guarantee nor make any representation with respect to and the Contractor warrants that it has not placed any reliance upon the accuracy or adequacy of any information or data made available or provided to the Contractor as to the site or sub-surface conditions except any such information shown on the drawings or specifications prepared by the Principal specifically and exclusively for the Works.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Contractor shall not be entitled to make a Claim for or receive compensation in respect of any fact, matter or thing arising out of or in any way connected with the information or data (including but not limited to site investigation reports) provided or failed to be provided to the Contractor by the Principal, his agents or employees except the information or data shown on the drawings or specifications prepared by the Principal specifically and exclusively for the Works.

12.2 Site Information

No information (including but not limited to site investigation reports), except the information or data shown on the drawings or specifications prepared by the Principal specifically and exclusively for the Works, in respect of the site or sub-surface conditions which is provided to the Contractor by the Principal, the Superintendent or their respective consultants, employees or agents shall form part of the drawings, the specification or of the Contract.

12.3 Contractor to Inform Itself

The Contractor warrants that it has and shall be deemed to have among other things:

- (a) examined carefully and to have acquired actual knowledge of the contents of the Drawings, Specifications, Conditions of Tendering, the General Conditions of Contract and the Amending Conditions (if any), and any other information made available in writing by the Principal or any other person on the Principal's behalf to the Contractor for the purpose of submitting its offer for the Works;
- (b) examined all information relevant to the risks, contingencies and other circumstances which could affect its offer for the Works and which the Contractor could have obtained by making detailed enquires;
- (c) visited and examined the site and its surroundings and informed itself fully as to the physical conditions or obstructions upon and below the surface of the site, and the local conditions, including but not limited to, climatic and hydrologic at near or relevant to the site, or any other condition or characteristic of the site affecting or which may affect its performance of the Contract and obtained all necessary information as to risks, contingencies and other circumstances which could have an effect on the performance and cost of executing the Works;
- (d) informed itself completely of the nature of the work and materials necessary for the execution of the Works and the means of access to and facilities at the site and transport facilities for deliveries to or from the site;
- (e) informed itself as to the availability and cost of labour including, without limitation, the costs of complying with obligations imposed by any agreement between the relevant building industry unions and employers relating to the execution of construction and building work nationally and in the State or Territory in which the Works are situated and the materials required;

- (f) satisfied itself as to the correctness and sufficiency of its tender for the Works and that the tender covers the cost of complying with all its obligations under the Contract and of all matters and things necessary for the due and proper performance and completion of the Contract;
- (g) informed itself of the requirements of any Governmental Body or Authority in relation to the Works generally and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing in relation to measures necessary to protect the environment from any adverse effect or damage arising from execution of the Works; and
- (h) obtained all appropriate professional and technical advice on all matters and circumstances in respect of matters referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) - (g) hereof prior to submitting its offer for the Works.

12.4 Notification of Differing Conditions

If during the execution of the work under the Contract, the Contractor becomes aware of a physical condition on or adjacent to the Site that differs from any physical conditions expressly stated in the contract documents, the Contractor shall before the physical conditions are disturbed and in any event within three (3) days of becoming aware of the differing condition, give written notice thereof to the Superintendent.

Within seven (7) days of giving such written notice, the Contractor shall provide the Superintendent with a statement in writing specifying:

- (a) the physical conditions encountered and in what respect they differ materially;
- (b) any change in the method of working, work or resources which the Contractor estimates to be necessary to deal with the physical conditions;
- (c) the time the Contractor anticipates will be required to deal with the physical conditions and the expected delay in achieving practical completion; and
- (d) the Contractor's estimate of the cost of the measures necessary to deal with the physical conditions.

Thereafter the Superintendent may request the Contractor to provide such other details as the superintendent may reasonably require and the Contractor shall provide such details within a reasonable time.

12.5 Extensions of Time and Cost

If encountering differing physical conditions as described in the clause causes the Contractor to:

- (a) carry out more or less work;
- (b) use more or less materials or constructional plant; or
- (c) incur more or less cost (including but not limited to the cost of delay or disruption);

which differs from that necessary to deal with the physical conditions expressly stated in the contract documents, an adjustment shall be made to the Contract Sum valued in accordance with Clause 40.2.

Differing physical conditions as described by this clause may entitle the Contractor to an extension of time.

12.6 Time Bar

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Contract, if the Contractor fails to provide the notices required by Clause 12.4 within the times specified, the Contractor shall not be entitled to any variation, compensation or extension of time that it might otherwise be entitled to in respect of conditions that differ as described in Clause 12.4.

CLAUSE 13 PATENTS COPYRIGHT AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

No amendments.

CLAUSE 14 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

No amendments to Clause 14.1.

Clause 14.2 Payment where there is No Variation

DELETE Clause 14.2 of the General Conditions of Contract.

Clause 14.3 Notices and Fees

DELETE the third paragraph of Clause 14.3 of the General Conditions of Contract.

ADD New Clause 14.5 as follows:

Clause 14.5 Work Health and Safety Act 2011

For the purpose of this clause the words "Principal Contractor", "serious bodily injury", "work caused illness" and "work injury" have the meanings assigned to them by the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 ("the Act").

Upon acceptance by the Principal of the Contractor's offer:

- (i) the Principal shall be deemed to have appointed the Contractor to be the Principal Contractor pursuant to Section 20 of the Act which provides for a person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) with management or control of the workplace or workplace fixtures, fittings and plant.
- (ii) the Contractor shall be deemed to have accepted the appointment; and
- (iii) the Contractor shall, in respect of the Works to be executed under the Contract, be responsible for the performance of the functions and obligations of the Principal Contractor within the meaning of the Act and Regulations in force under the Act.

Such appointment as Principal Contractor under the Act shall be in force during the continuance of the Contract unless sooner revoked by the Principal giving twenty-one (21) days notice in writing to the Contractor of its revocation or by the Principal taking over or cancelling the Contract pursuant to any provision of the Contract or according to Law.

The Contractor shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Principal against all liabilities which may be imposed under or which may arise out of enforcement of any section of the Act or Regulations.

The Contractor shall notify the Superintendent of every work caused illness or work injury and of every serious bodily injury which occurs on site as soon as possible but no later than twelve (12) hours after such occurrence.

CLAUSE 15 PROTECTION OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY**CLAUSE 16 CARE OF THE WORK AND REINSTATEMENT OF DAMAGE****CLAUSE 17 DAMAGE TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY OTHER THAN THE WORKS****CLAUSE 18 INSURANCE OF THE WORKS**

CLAUSE 19 **PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE****CLAUSE 20** **INSURANCE OF EMPLOYEES****CLAUSE 21** **INSPECTION AND PROVISION OF INSURANCE POLICIES****CLAUSE 22** **CLERK OF WORKS AND INSPECTIONS**

No amendments in respect of Clauses 15 to 22.

CLAUSE 23 **SUPERINTENDENT**

Clause 23 is amended as follows:

The word "permission" is DELETED from the third paragraph of Clause 23 of the General Conditions of Contract. Permission given by the Superintendent or Superintendent's Representatives does not constitute a direction under the Contract.

No direction by the Superintendent with respect of the Works or any part thereof, shall amount to or be deemed to amount to an acceptance by him of any workmanship or materials which is not strictly in accordance with the Contract or which is otherwise defective and any such direction shall not relieve the Contractor of any of its obligations under the Contract.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Superintendent has no authority to alter or waive any terms of the Contract, nor authority to discharge or release the Contractor from any of its obligations pursuant to the Contract.

CLAUSE 24 **SUPERINTENDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE****CLAUSE 25** **CONTRACTOR'S REPRESENTATIVE****CLAUSE 26** **CONTROL OF CONTRACTOR'S EMPLOYEES AND
SUBCONTRACTORS**

No amendments in respect of Clauses 24 to 26 inclusive.

CLAUSE 27 **SITE**

ADD to Clause 27.2:

Entry to the Site and Griffith University is at all times subject to the Statutes and Rules of Griffith University. The Contractor shall make itself familiar with relevant Statutes and Rules affecting the Contractor's operations and incorporate similar provisions in Subcontracts.

The Contractor, his employees, agents and subcontractors shall be permitted to park only in prescribed general parking areas and in accordance with the relevant Traffic and Parking Statute.

ADD new Clause 27.6 as follows:

27.6 Extra Land Required by Contractor

The Contractor shall procure for himself at his own cost the occupation or use of or relevant rights over any land in addition to the site which he may deem requisite or necessary for the execution of the work

under the contract or for the purposes of the contract and shall, as a condition precedent to the issue of the Final Certificate, if so required by the Superintendent, provide a properly executed release from all claims or demands (whether for damages or otherwise howsoever) from the owner or occupier of and from other persons having an interest in such land. Any such release shall be in a form approved by the Principal.

CLAUSE 28 SETTING OUT THE WORKS

No amendments in respect of Clause 28.

CLAUSE 29 MATERIALS, LABOUR AND CONSTRUCTIONAL PLANT

ADD new subclause 29.4 as follows:

29.4 Apprentice/Training Requirements

The Contractor, in the execution of the work under the Contract, must employ on the site of the works either directly or indirectly through subcontractors, apprentices/trainees for a number of labour hours no less than 10% of the total hours of the remainder of the labour employed on site. In this regard -

- (i) this requirement excludes any consideration in respect of mechanical and electrical trades;
- (ii) the Contractor must submit to the Principal within seven (7) days after the issue of the Certificate of Practical Completion (or after the issue of the last Certificate of Practical Completion where the Contract is to be completed in separable parts) or termination of the Contract pursuant to Clause 44 herein a return in the Form attached to these Conditions. Without prejudice to any other rights under the Contract or otherwise, the Principal may suspend payment and return of security and retention monies (whether or not held in alternative form) to the Contractor until the return is received.
- (iii) the Contractor acknowledges that failure to comply with this requirement for employment of apprentices/trainees will be a factor that may be taken into account in the award of future Contracts by the Principal.

CLAUSE 30 MATERIALS AND WORK

ADD to Clause 30.1 the following:

The Contractor may propose alternative materials, designs or methods of working to those required by the Contract. Where such proposals are made by the Contractor, the Contractor shall specify with the proposal any effect the execution of the proposal would have on the quality, time or cost requirements of the Contract together with sufficient supporting data to substantiate the said effects.

Permission for the Contractor to undertake the proposal shall be entirely at the discretion of the Principal. If the Principal gives written permission for the Contractor to undertake the proposal the Contractor shall do so upon such terms and conditions as the Principal permits. The value of the proposal shall be valued under Clause 40.5 but in any case the Contractor shall be responsible for the consequences of the implementation of the proposal including but not limited to design suitability and construction.

ADD to Clause 30.2 the following:

The Contractor shall plan, establish and maintain a quality system that conforms in all respects with an appropriate Quality System so described in Australian Standard AS 2990 Quality Systems for Engineering and Construction Projects the Specification and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

The category of quality system which shall apply is Category B.

DELETE the words "increase or" from the third last line of Clause 30.5.

CLAUSE 31 EXAMINATION AND TESTING

No amendments in respect of Clause 31.

CLAUSE 32 WORKING HOURS

ADD to Clause 32:

The working hours shall be between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm and the working days shall be as defined in Clause 2.

DELETE the last paragraph of Clause 32 of the General Conditions of Contract and add:

If the Contractor works or intends to work outside the working hours or working days provided by this Clause, the Contractor accepts the responsibility and risk for all extra costs, damages and losses, (including the Principal's increased costs of supervision of the Contractor's work) which may arise out of such work.

CLAUSE 33 PROGRESS AND PROGRAMMING OF THE WORKS

ADD to Clause 33.2 the following:

Within fourteen (14) days of the date of acceptance of Tender, the Contractor shall submit to the Superintendent the Contractor's construction programme as described in this clause for the whole of the Works.

On the last day of every month or whenever the duration of critical activities change by more than two (2) weeks (whichever is the less) the Contractor shall submit revised construction programmes to the Superintendent. The revised construction programmes shall be in the same form as the original programme and shall incorporate in a similar format the activities already completed as they were constructed by the Contractor to a date not earlier than five (5) working days prior to the date of submission together with details of the planned future work.

The format of the construction programme shall be a detailed graphic programme consisting of an activity oriented critical path network drawn to a daily time scale for contracts to be completed within eight (8) weeks and a weekly time scale for contracts to be completed within a time greater than eight (8) weeks. The construction programme shall be in an arrow and node format satisfactory to the Superintendent and showing at least the following:

- (a) the methods, duration and sequence of, and the dependencies between the planned activities which comprise the Works;
- (b) at least one activity for each item of work identifying the critical path and the logic of the construction programme, and no activity shall exceed three (3) weeks in time;
- (c) each separable part of the Works and the whole of the Works finishing on the due dates for Practical Completion of the separable part and the whole of the Works;
- (d) lead times for the supply of information or materials by the Principal or his agents;
- (e) lead times for significant off-site activities to be incorporated into the Works;
- (f) periods of extensions of time granted to the Contractor and the delays to which those extensions of time relate;

The programme shall also show prior to Practical Completion the duration and dates of the following activities:

- (a) Commissioning of all plant and equipment;
- (b) Consultants hand over inspections;

(c) University acceptance inspections and defect identification.

If the Contractor fails to meet the starting and completion dates of any critical activity, they shall immediately undertake and continue such emergency measures as are necessary, including the working of over-time and/or shift work, until the lag in progress has been recovered and the works as a whole are progressing according to programme.

Should any Subcontractor's work be more than ten working days behind schedule, the Superintendent reserves the right to direct the Contractor to employ additional subcontractors as may be necessary to make up the time lag.

Similar directions may be given where goods or fabricated parts are behind schedule.

Any such emergency measures shall be at the Contractor's expense and no extras will be allowed on account of such work.

Failure of the Contractor to maintain a rate of progress in accordance with the program or otherwise to comply with requirements of the Principal under this clause, sufficient cause for the Superintendent to withhold the issue of any progress certificate.

The provisions of this clause shall in no way relieve the Contractor's entire responsibility for completion of the work within the contract period.

CLAUSE 34 SUSPENSION OF THE WORKS

No amendment.

CLAUSE 35 TIMES FOR COMMENCEMENT AND PRACTICAL COMPLETION

INSERT after the words "the claim is based," on the fourth line of the third paragraph of Clause 35.5 the following:

.....explanation and supporting evidence of how the critical activities on the program have been affected by the delay and the steps which the Contractor has taken and will take to alleviate and otherwise deal with the delay,

DELETE Sub-clauses 35.5 (b) (ii) and (vi).

REPLACE the full stop at the end of the sixth paragraph of Clause 35.5 with a semicolon and ADD the following:

; delays that do not affect activities on the critical path of the construction programme or revised construction programme under Clause 33 current at the time the cause of the delay arose.

DELETE Clause 35.8.

CLAUSE 36 DELAY OR DISRUPTION COSTS

CLAUSE 37 DEFECTS LIABILITY

ADD to Clause 37:

The Contractor shall allow for the performance of regular preventative maintenance and servicing of the works during the period of the defects liability period. Such maintenance shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of the Workplace Health and Safety Legislation, Australian Standards or other applicable regulations, legislation or advisory standards. With respect to any mechanical or electrical service, fire alarms, hydraulic systems, lifts etc, maintenance shall be carried out not less frequently than monthly. The Contractor shall provide a maintenance service schedule for all equipment for the first 12 months.

A written report shall be provided to the Principal through the Campus Facilities Manager immediately after each monthly service is performed. The report shall detail all work done, defects identified and repaired, and general comments on overall performance.

The Certificate of Final Completion will not be issued until such time as all preventative maintenance requirements have been completed.

CLAUSE 38 CLEANING UP

CLAUSE 39 URGENT PROTECTION

No amendments in respect of Clauses 36, 38 and 39.

CLAUSE 40 VARIATIONS

DELETE the last paragraph of Clause 40.2 and INSERT in lieu the following:

The Contractor shall not be entitled to reimbursement of any additional expense or loss incurred in complying with the requirements of Clause 40.2.

DELETE paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) of subclause 40.5 and INSERT in lieu the following:

- (c) to the extent that neither Clause 40.5 (a) or 40.5 (b) apply, reasonable rates or prices shall be used in any valuation made by the Superintendent. Only the actual cost of on site overheads as substantiated by the Contractor with written evidence shall be taken into account. Off-site overheads and profit shall be applied at the rates stated in Annexure A;
- (d) in determining the deduction to be made for work which is taken out of the Contract, the deduction shall include an amount for profit and off-site overheads of 5% of the price of the variation otherwise;
- (e) if the valuation is of an increase or decrease in a fee or charge or is a new fee or charge under Clause 14.3, the value shall be the actual increase or decrease or the actual amount of the new fee or charge without regard to off-site overheads or profit;
- (f) if the valuation relates to extra costs incurred by the Contractor for delay or disruption, the valuation shall include the actual cost incurred for on site overheads and an amount calculated at the rate in Annexure A for off-site overheads substantiated by written evidence but shall not include profit or loss of profit;

DELETE all the words after "cost" in the second line of the last paragraph of Clause 40.5 and INSERT in lieu the following:

"the cost of doing so shall be deemed to be included in the Contract Sum and the Contractor shall not be entitled to any additional cost or loss so incurred."

CLAUSE 41 DAYWORK

No amendments in respect of Clause 41.

CLAUSE 42 CERTIFICATES AND PAYMENTS

DELETE Clause 42.1 and INSERT in lieu the following:

42.1 Payment Claims, Certificates, Calculations and Time for Payment

To accord with the times for payment claims stated in the Annexure or at the expiration of the Defects Liability Period, the Contractor shall provide to the Superintendent as agent for the Principal, progress payment calculations for review and agreement by the Superintendent. The progress payment calculations shall include the value of work carried out by the Contractor in the performance of the Contract to that time together with all amounts then due to the Contractor arising out of or in connection with the Contract and shall be supported by any documentary evidence or other information reasonably required by the Superintendent. Claims for any alleged breach of Contract including the costs of delays caused by breach shall not be submitted as part of a regular progress payment but shall be lodged as a separate claim in accordance with the relevant provisions of the contract.

On agreement between the Superintendent and the Contractor on the amount of payment to be made by the Principal to the Contractor, or by the Contractor to the Principal, the Superintendent shall issue to the Principal and the Contractor a payment certificate stating the agreed amount. The Superintendent shall allow in any payment certificate issued pursuant to this Clause 42.1 or any Final Certificate issued pursuant to Clause 42.8 or a certificate issued pursuant to Clause 44.6, amounts paid under the Contract and amounts otherwise due from the Principal to the Contractor and /or due from the Contractor to the Principal arising out of or in connection with the Contract including but not limited to any amount due or to be credited under any provision of the Contract. The Superintendent shall issue a separate payment certificate in respect of amounts due for breach of Contract.

On receipt of the payment certificate from the Superintendent, the Contractor shall lodge with the Principal, or the Principal shall lodge with the Contractor, a Tax Invoice corresponding to the agreed amount stated on the payment certificate issued by the Superintendent.

Subject to the provisions of the Contract, and except in respect of claims for breach of Contract, within 15 working days of providing the progress payment calculation for agreement by the Superintendent, the Principal shall pay the Contractor or the Contractor shall pay the Principal, an amount not less than the amount shown in the Certificate as due to the Contractor or the Principal as the case may be.

Despite any other provision of the Contract, the principal shall not be obliged to pay the Contractor, or the Contractor pay the Principal, any amount certified by the Superintendent as due to the Contractor or due to the Principal, as the case may be, until five (5) business days after the Contractor provides to the Principal, or the Principal provides to the Contractor as the case may be, a Tax Invoice in respect of the claim for payment.

In respect of claims for breach of Contract, within 10 working days after issue by the Superintendent of the relevant payment certificate, the Principal shall pay to the Contractor or the Contractor shall pay to the Principal, an amount not less than the amount shown in the certificate as due to the Contractor or to the Principal as the case may be.

A payment made pursuant to this Clause shall not prejudice the right of either party to dispute under Clause 47 whether the amount so paid is the amount properly due and payable and on determination (whether under Clause 47 or as otherwise agreed) of the amount so properly due and payable, the Principal or Contractor, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay the difference between the amount of such payment and the amount so properly due and payable.

Payment of monies shall not be evidence of the value of work or an admission of liability or evidence that work has been executed satisfactorily but shall be a payment on account only, except as provided by Clause 42.8.

Except as provided in the Contract and where listed in the Annexure, the Principal shall not be obliged to pay for any item of unfixated plant or materials which is not incorporated into the works.

ADD to the first sentence of the first paragraph of Clause 42.8:

"or give to the Contractor and the Principal in writing the reasons for not issuing the certificate."

DELETE subclause 42.10 and INSERT in lieu the following:

42.10 General Right of Set Off

Without limiting the Principal's rights under any other provision in the contract and notwithstanding the provision of or the issue of a certificate by the Superintendent under Clause 42.1, the Principal may deduct from any monies due to the Contractor any sum which is due and payable by the Contractor to the Principal whether or not the Principal's right to payment arises by way of damages debt restitution or otherwise and whether or not the factual basis giving rise to the Principal's right to payment arises out of this contract, any other contract, or is independent of any contract. If the monies payable to the Contractor are insufficient to discharge the liability of the Contractor to pay such sum to the Principal, the Principal may have recourse to retention monies, and if they are insufficient, to security provided under Clause 5.2 of the contract and if that security is insufficient to any security provided under Clause 5.11 of the contract but in respect thereof only after satisfaction of all Subcontractors Charges. Nothing in this clause shall affect the right of the Principal to recover from the Contractor the whole of such monies or any balance that remains owing.

CLAUSE 43 PAYMENT OF WORKERS AND SUBCONTRACTORS

No amendment in respect of Clause 43.

CLAUSE 44 DEFAULT OR INSOLVENCY

ADD to Clause 44.2:

(h) failing to comply in any respect with the requirements of Clause 5.

DELETE from subclause 44.3 (d) the words and punctuation:

"(which time shall not be less than 6 clear days after the notice is given to the Contractor)"

DELETE Clause 44.10 and INSERT in lieu the following:

44.10 Rights of the Parties on Termination

If the Contract is terminated under Clause 44.4 (b) or Clause 44.9 or under any other provision of the Contract it shall be deemed terminated as from the date when notice of termination in writing is served upon the relevant party.

On such termination of the Contract all or any sums of money which may be in the hands of the Principal or the Contractor in respect of the Contract and are not then payable to the Contractor or the Principal under or pursuant to any provision of the Contract, and the whole or part of any security, including cash lodged or retained for the due and proper performance of the Contract and all or any sums of money named in the Contract as liquidated damages which have accrued due to the Principal or the Contractor may be declared by the Principal or the Contractor to be forfeited and all sums and the whole or part of any security that are so declared to be forfeited shall be forfeited and shall be retained by or become payable to or vested in the Principal or the Contractor as the case may be, only to the extent required to complete the works and/or recover any damages.

On such termination of the Contract all moneys which have been previously paid together with all moneys then payable under or pursuant to any provision of the Contract to the Contractor or the Principal shall be deemed to be in full satisfaction of all claims of the Contractor and of the Principal of any kind or description whatsoever under or in respect of the Contract.

CLAUSE 45 TERMINATION BY FRUSTRATION

No amendments in respect to Clause 43.

CLAUSE 46 TIME FOR NOTIFICATION OF CLAIMS

Under Clause 46.1 (c) (ii) delete reference to Clause 12.3 and add reference to Clause 12.5

CLAUSE 47 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

DELETE Clause 47.2 and insert in lieu the following:

47.2 Further Steps Required Before Proceeding:

Within fourteen (14) days after service of a notice of dispute, the parties shall confer at least once, and at the option of either party and provided the Superintendent so agrees, in the presence of the Superintendent, to attempt to resolve the dispute and failing resolution of the dispute to explore and if possible agree on methods of resolving the dispute by other means. At any such conference each party shall be represented by a person having authority to agree to a resolution of the dispute.

In the event that the dispute has not been so resolved within twenty-eight (28) days after the first conference of the parties, or if at any time either party considers that the other party is not making reasonable efforts to resolve the dispute, either party may by notice in writing delivered by hand or sent by certified mail to the other party refer such dispute to an Adjudicator selected by the Principal who has not been involved with the design of the Works or administration of the Contract.

The reference shall be in writing stating both parties opinions as to the facts, relevant legal provisions of the Contract or at law, the relevant supporting documents and the way in which the matter should be decided. The Adjudicator shall confer with the parties and give a decision on the matter to both parties within twenty-eight (28) days of receiving the reference unless extended by agreement of the parties.

The parties shall abide by the Adjudicator's decision until at least Practical Completion has been reached after which either party may refer the matter to arbitration or litigation.

ADD to the first line of Clause 47.3 after the words "who shall be", the words "agreed by the parties or failing agreement within fourteen (14) days after reference of the dispute to arbitration".

CLAUSE 48 WAIVER OF CONDITIONS

No amendments in respect of Clause 48.

CLAUSE 49 RISE AND FALL

INSERT new Clause 49 as follows:

Where it is stated elsewhere that the Contract shall be subject to adjustment for rise and fall in costs, then the provisions of Annexure 2 shall apply.

CLAUSE 50 RATES OF WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

INSERT new Clause 50 as follows:

Unless the Contract otherwise provides, the Contractor shall not be entitled to reimbursement over and above the Contract Sum for any costs or losses suffered by the Contractor in respect of rates of wages and conditions of employment of workmen including but not limited to in respect of Site Allowances, Site Agreements, adjustments to any Award to compensate for over-award payments or actual or proposed improvements in productivity or efficiency or any costs in respect of redundancy, portable long service leave or any building industry superannuation scheme.

CLAUSE 51 RECORDS AND ACCESS TO RECORDS

INSERT new Clause 51 as follows:

51.1 The Contractor shall make and keep and shall ensure all Subcontractors make and keep accurate records of their tenders and of the work under the Contract including but not limited to all documents referred to in these General Conditions of Contract, and the Specification, design calculations, tender estimates, calculations and make ups, records as to progress of the works, diary records of daily tasks, complete photographic records, quality system documents and

records, manning and equipment records, results of the examination and testing of any work or materials, quality assurance records and reports, cost to date records, costs to complete calculations, time records, all cost records relating in any way to delays, variations and day works, all consultants' reports and opinions obtained by the Contractor in relation to the matters referred to in this clause and all necessary supporting documents, invoices, records and related financial statements whether in writing or stored on any other medium whatsoever.

- 51.2 The Superintendent shall have the right to inspect and to copy at any time any record referred to in Clause 51.1, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, and may defer any determination until after such inspection is permitted by the Contractor. In the case of any records referred to in Clause 51.1 stored on a medium other than in writing, the Contractor shall make available forthwith upon request such facilities as may be necessary to enable a legible reproduction thereof to be provided to the Principal.
- 51.3 The Contractor shall not be entitled to refuse inspection of any record referred to in Clause 51.1 on any basis whatsoever.
- 51.4 The records referred to in Clause 51.1 shall not be destroyed without the prior written approval of the Principal and a copy shall, if so required by the Superintendent be handed over to the Principal at the end of the defects liability period.

PART A

ANNEXURE to the Australian Standard General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 – 1992 (Reproduced under copyright License 1311-c113-3)

This Annexure shall be issued as part of the tender documents and is to be attached to the General Conditions of Contract and shall be read as part of the Contract.

The law applicable is that of the State or Territory of: (Clause 1)	Queensland
Payments under the Contract shall be made at: (Clause 1)	Griffith University Nathan, Brisbane, QUEENSLAND
The Principal: (Clause 2)	Griffith University
The address of the Principal:	c/- Associate Director, Capital Works Campus Life Griffith University, NATHAN QLD 4111
The Superintendent: (Clause 2)	Associate Director, Capital Works Campus Life Griffith University, NATHAN QLD 4111
The address of the Superintendent:	Facilities Management Building (N23) Nathan campus, Griffith University 170 Kessels Road NATHAN QLD 4111
Limits of accuracy applying to quantities for which the Principal accepted a rate or rates: (Clause 3.3(b))	The lower and upper limits are 75% and 125% respectively of total stated contract quantity
Bill of Quantities - the alternative applying: (Clause 4.1)	Alternative 1
The time for lodgement of the priced copy of the Bill of Quantities: (Clause 4.2)	Not Applicable
Contractor shall provide security in the amount of: (Clause 5.2)	The amount provided by Clause 5.2 of the Conditions of Contract plus retention monies Under Clause 42.3
Principal shall provide security in the amount of: (Clause 5.2)	NIL
The period of notice required of a party's intention to have recourse to retention moneys and/or to convert security: (Clause 5.5)	No Prior notice required
The percentage to which the entitlement to security and retention moneys is reduced: (Clause 5.7)	50%

Interest on retention moneys and security - the alternative applying: (Clause 5.9)	Alternative 2
The number of copies to be supplied by the Principal: (Clause 8.3)	Three (3) copies
The number of copies to be supplied by the Contractor: (Clause 8.4)	Three (3) copies
The time within which the Superintendent must give a direction as to the suitability and return the Contractor's copies: (Clause 8.4)	Ten (10) working days for each individual document (including but not limited to drawing, specification manual or part thereof) submitted. Where more than ten (10) documents are submitted on any one day than an additional day shall apply for each additional document and the period for giving a decision shall not commence to run for documents submitted at a later date until the expiration of the time for giving a decision for documents submitted previously
Work which cannot be subcontracted without approval: (Clause 9.2)	Any work under the Contract
The percentage of profit and attendance: (Clause 11)	5%
Insurance of the Works - the alternative applying: (Clause 18)	Alternative 1
The assessment for insurance purposes of the costs of demolition and removal of debris: (Clause 18(ii))	10% of the Contract Sum
The assessment for insurance purposes of consultants' fees: (Clause 18(iii))	2.5% of the Contract Sum
The value of materials to be supplied by the Principal (Clause 18(iv))	Not Applicable
The additional amount or percentage: (Clause 18(v))	Not Applicable
Public Liability Insurance - the alternative applying: (Clause 19)	Alternative 1
The amount of Public Liability Insurance shall be not less than: (Clause 19)	\$10 Million
The time for giving possession of the Site: (Clause 27.1)	14 days

The Date for Practical Completion: (Clause 35.2)	
Liquidated Damages per day: (Clause 35.6)	\$
Limit of Liquidated Damages: (Clause 35.7)	\$
Bonus per day for early Practical Completion: (Clause 35.8)	Not Applicable
Limit of bonus: (Clause 35.8)	Not Applicable
Extra costs for Delay or Disruption: (Clause 36)	Not Applicable
The Defects Liability Period: (Clause 37)	Twelve (12) months
Percentages for off-site overheads or profit: (Clauses 40.5 (c) and (f))	Off-site overheads 3% Profit 4%
The Charge for overheads, profit, etc. of Daywork: (Clause 41(f))	In respect of Clauses 41(a), 41(b), 41(c) and 41(e) - 10% and in respect of Clause 41(d) - 5% of the value otherwise
Times for payment claims: (Clause 42.1)	At a date to be mutually agreed but not less than 30 days after acceptance of the tender and thereafter at monthly intervals unless otherwise permitted by the Principal
Unfixed plant and materials for which payment claims may be made notwithstanding that they are not incorporated in the Works: (Clause 42.1)	Not Applicable
Retention Moneys on: (Clause 42.3)	Adjusted Contract Sum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) work incorporated in the Works and any work items for which a different amount of retention is not provided, 10% of the value until 5% of the Adjusted Contract Sum is held; (b) items on Site but not yet incorporated in the Works, 100%; (c) items off Site but in Australia, 100%; (d) items not in Australia, 100%; (e) disbursements incurred by the Contractor or customs duties, freight, marine insurance, primage, landing and transport in respect of the work under the Contract, 100%.
Unfixed Plant or Materials - the alternative applying: (Clause 42.4)	Alternative 3

The rate of interest on overdue payments: (Clause 42.9)	As per Clause 67P of the QBSA Act 1991
The delay in giving possession of the Site which shall be a substantial breach: (Clause 44.7)	Three (3) months
Dispute Resolution - the alternative applying: (Clause 47.2)	Not applicable
The person to nominate an arbitrator: (Clause 47.3)	Director, Campus Life, Griffith University, NATHAN QLD 4111
Location of arbitration: (Clause 47.3)	Brisbane Queensland Australia
Contract to be subject to Adjustment for Rise and Fall in Costs: (Clause 49 and Annexure 2)	No

PART B

ANNEXURE to the Australian Standard General Conditions of Contract AS 2124 - 1992

NOTE: This table is intended for easy reference to clauses that may have been deleted, amended or added to Australian Standard 2124 - 1992.

1. The following Clauses have been DELETED from the General Conditions in AS 2124 - 1992:

Clauses DELETED include:

Clause 10.5	- Direct Payment of Nominated Subcontractor
Clause 14.2	- Payments where there is no Variation
Sub-clause 35.5(b)(ii)&(vi)	-
Clause 35.8	- Bonus for Early Practical Completion
Clause 47.2	- Further Steps required before Proceedings

2. The following Clauses have been amended and differ from the corresponding Clauses in AS 2124 - 1992:

Clauses amended include:

Clauses 1, 2, 5.2, 5.3, 5.10, 6.2, 7, 8.1, 8.4, 8.7, 12, 14.3, 23, 27.2, 30.1, 30.2, 30.5, 32, 33.2, 35.5, 37, 40.2, 40.5, 42.1, 42.8, 42.10, 44.2, 44.3, 44.10, 47.2 & 47.3.

3. The following Clauses have been added to those of AS 2124 - 1992:

Clauses added including in respect of Clauses 3.4, 6.3, 14.5, 27.6, 29.4, 44, 49, 50 & 51.

34.00 Standard Specifications & Installations Guidelines

- Electronic Security Systems
- Electricity Metering
- Space Utilisation & Occupancy Monitoring

Sustainability Matrix

Sustainability Category	Sustainability Issue	Impact / Benefit	Design Consideration (Objective / Target)	Included / Not Included in proposed Design Solution	Comments
Note: If a sustainability issue is not included in the proposed design solution, reasons for its exclusion are to be provided in 'Comments' column.					
Site use (including land use and ecology)					
Land Clearing	Clearing of flora	Weed infestation, loss of flora habitat, loss of cultural heritage	Weed management plan – Weed eradication programme		
	Pest management	Displacement of existing pests; Removal of natural predators	Identify and quantify		
	Native species conservation	Identify native species	Re-establish native species – flora and fauna		
	Revegetation plan	Pest habitat created	Re-establish native species, Eliminate possible pest habitats		
Construction / Earthworks	Earthworks, modification of landforms	Soil erosion, surface water pollution, hydrology/stormwater paths, flooding. Contaminated soil exposure – health impact	Eliminate soil erosion Minimise impact on water table Decontaminate site as required		
	Landscaping, irrigation, fertilisation, pesticides, herbicides, plant selection (re climate)	Soil salinity, water table height and quality	Reinstate native species Low water reliant plants CPTED design of landscaping Drip feed irrigation or other appropriate irrigation method specific to site and plant species		
	Fencing	Fauna disturbance	Minimise disturbance, protect fauna		
Birds	Bird nuisance control	Eliminate roosting or nesting of birds	Keep known problematic birds off the building face and roof, design accordingly		

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Stormwater	Stormwater management	Pollution and erosion	Use biologically based stormwater management features such as swales, sediment control ponds, pools and wetlands along drainage courses, and infiltration basins to retain and treat stormwater onsite		
	Stormwater management	Erosion	Design pavements and locate them in such a manner as to reduce stormwater velocity		
	Stormwater management	Runoff	Minimise landscapes and use permeable paving and surface materials to maximise site water absorption Develop and design strategies that minimise disturbances to watershed		
	Stormwater management	Contamination of stormwater	Stormwater filters and debris separators Use of silt control barriers to prevent contamination of stormwater drains and streams		

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Energy					
Thermal control	Orientation	Energy minimisation	Position building to minimise solar load		
	Thermal losses and gains	Energy minimisation	Optimise through use of materials with thermal mass appropriate to situation Roof insulation Wall insulation		
	Solar penetration/shading	UV, heat	Reduce capital costs and energy by selection of solar efficient glazing and by introduction of sun blades/ shading		
	Thermal efficiency of envelope	Energy minimisation, mechanical plant capacity	Carry out review of glazing options (in conjunction with shading options) to establish an optimum shading/glazing/mechanical plant combination. A 'base' design shall be established on which all options shall be referenced against. A Life Cycle Cost analysis (LCC) shall be undertaken to establish the best option		
	Thermal efficiency of envelope	Energy minimisation, mechanical plant capacity	Carry out review of shading options (in conjunction with shading options) to establish an optimum shading/glazing/mechanical plant combination. A 'base' design shall be established on which all options shall be referenced against. A LCC analysis shall be undertaken to establish the best option		

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Thermal control	Thermal efficiency of envelope	Energy minimisation, mechanical plant capacity	Target thermal resistance (R-values) of the building envelope as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walls and windows <math><0.4\text{m}^2\text{ K/W}</math> (average values of walls and glazing) • Floors >math>1.0\text{m}^2\text{ K/W}</math> • Roof >math>3.0\text{m}^2\text{ K/W}</math> 		
Air Supply	Central chiller versus distributed plant	Energy minimisation	Capital and operating costs Space savings of central plant Location of plant		
	Air handling and pumping	Energy, capital and operating cost minimisation	Consideration of HVAC systems shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising plant capacity and plant area • Efficiency when operating at peak capacity • Efficiency when operating at part load • Minimise losses associated with fume exhausts in air conditioned space • Consider sequenced steps or modulation of pumping capacity • Efficiency when operating part of the building out of hours • Variable air volume systems • Distributed local HVAC units are preferred 		

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	Cont.....Air handling and pumping	Cont.....Energy, capital and operating cost minimisation	Cont.....Consideration of HVAC systems shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High efficiency motors, fans, and pumps • Insulation of pipe work and ductwork to AS4508 or better • Using the ground as a heat source/sink for water source heat pumps • Zone grouping based on similar loads • Different uses should have separate HVAC units • CO² sensing control for the modulation of car parking and ventilation systems • A modulating economy cycle operation for all air-handling units. Use of CO² or air quality sensing equipment to control outside air intake and the addition of high quality air filtration to reduce the outdoor air quality and hence reduce the plant capacity (refer to AS 1668.2, Clause 2.3.4 and 2.6.2) • Back draft dampers to be fitted to all exhaust systems to minimise air infiltration out of hours • Capacity to vary set points of hot and chilled water on a seasonal basis • Displacement ventilation 		

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Air supply			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variation of comfort criteria (deadband widening) and temperature set point for different space usages or when space is unoccupied Optimisation strategies for staging on/off and operating central plant with multiple heating/cooling modules 		
	A/C zoning	Energy minimisation/worker productivity	Consideration will be given to zoning for the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of conditioned air to occupied spaces Low occupancy areas Variable occupancy areas Out of hours use Minimising reheat Areas exposed to high solar radiation when compared to the remainder of the building Use of individual units to serve each solar zone Allow mixed mode air conditioning in staff offices wherever possible 		
	Appropriate system selection for type and usage of building	Energy minimisation	Best fit for project		
	CFC's/ HFC's	Reduced or no damage to the ozone layer	Use of refrigerants with zero ozone depleting potential (eg. R134a). Consider hydrocarbon refrigerants the also have a very low global warming potential. Note that ozone-depleting refrigerants will not be acceptable.		

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Water heating/cooling	Solar Heating	Energy minimisation	Hot water generation by self tracking parabolic solar panels		
	Gas or electric water heating	Energy minimisation	If solar heating is not viable, install heat pumps or review use of gas or electric		
	Insulation of circulation pumps	Energy minimisation	Minimise pipe losses		
	Control circulating pumps if fitted to operate only when required	Energy minimisation	Minimise pipe losses		
	Minimise dead legs	Energy minimisation	Minimise pipe losses		
	Low energy boiling water units with time control	Energy minimisation	Review central or distributed water heating system		
	DX versus chilled water plant	Energy minimisation	Selection of plant		
	Ice storage Chilled water storage	Energy minimisation	Consideration of the chilled water storage or ice storage to reduce electricity demand charges and cooling plant size shall include the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of hours operation and other periods of part load operation • Peak electrical load 'trimming' using storage 		

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Lighting	Light flicker and energy efficiency	Energy conservation, occupant comfort	Electronic ballasts to light fittings to eliminate light flicker and provide greater energy efficiency		
	Layout and switching	Energy conservation, occupant comfort	Consideration will be given to the most effective layout and switching patterns		
	Light levels, auto dimming, day lighting	Energy conservation, occupant comfort	Use of Dali system, daylighting, reduction of glare		
	Photo voltaic cells	Energy minimisation	For external garden lighting		
	Solar energy source for external lighting and emergency fire systems	Energy minimisation	Solar collectors to supply energy, battery charging for external lighting and emergency systems		
	Low energy lighting	Energy minimisation	Consideration on the selection of lamps and luminaries shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tri-phosphor lamps • Luminaries with high reflectance, photometrically efficient profiles to maximise light output • Luminaries with an output ratio >70% • High efficiency discharge lamps (i.e. metal halide or similar) for large internal spaces • High efficiency external lighting (i.e. high pressure sodium or similar) 		

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Lighting	Movement detector lighting to corridors	Energy minimisation Reduce energy costs when areas are unoccupied	Switching via a Dali compatible system		
	Lighting controls, dimmers, sensors	Energy conservation Reduce energy costs when areas are unoccupied	Switching via a Dali compatible system		
	Minimise use of artificial lighting as much as practicable	Energy minimisation/occupant comfort	Light coloured internal finishings shall be utilised in order to minimise lighting power densities. Ceiling/wall/floor reflectances shall be at least 70%/50%/15% respectively, unless special circumstances such as screen based equipment require lower levels.		
Power	Wind (alternative energy sources)	Energy conservation	Generate wind power		
	Transformer oil reduction in HV supply	Minimise or eliminate	Recycling of oil or oil free systems		
	Utilise otherwise wasted energy	Energy conservation	Consideration of the use of heat/recovery/exchange/storage/pre-cooling shall include the following: investigate recovering thermal energy from conditioned air being spilled from the facility, especially in heavily populated areas such as courts, lecture theatres, where outdoor air requirements are high		

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Power	Combined use of electrical and thermal energy	Energy minimisation	Consideration of co-generation shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of capital cost and potential savings of on-site electricity generation, both in terms of consumption and demand savings. For co-generation, careful assessment of heating loads needs to be made Potential to export electrical/thermal energy The cost of backup power system that will rarely be required versus it's use for co-generation 		
	Energy management strategies with neighbours	Energy conservation	Consider cogeneration, load sharing, alternative energy development		
	Power factor correction	Energy conservation	Equipment selection Design to minimise loss		
Building layout	Maximise use of stairs	Energy minimisation	The design and placement of stairs maximises their use and minimises the use of lifts		

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Water					
Toilets	Electronic flushing to toilets	Resource conservation	Controlled flushing		
	Flushers in lieu of cisterns	Resource conservation Reduced maintenance, lower lifecycle costs	Appliance selection Controlled flushing Lower life cycle costs		
Toilets	Waterless urinals	Resource conservation	Appliance selection		
Appliances	Flow restrictors	Resource conservation	Consider the use of flow restrictors to fixtures where appropriate		
	Water pressure	Resource conservation	Use minimum water pressure required to satisfy requirements		
	Low water use appliances	Resource conservation	Appliance selection		
Reuse and monitoring applications	Grey water usage	Resource conservation	Recycling grey water in lieu of dispensing to sewer		
	Rainwater usage for irrigation	Resource conservation	Utilise rainwater for on-site benefit		
	Rainwater usage for flushing	Resource conservation	Utilise rainwater for on-site benefit		
	Water conservation/monitoring	Resource monitoring	Installation of water meters		
Indoor Environment Quality					
Lighting	Light levels, auto dimming, daylighting	Energy conservation/occupant comfort	Use of Dali system, daylighting, reduction of glare		
Ergonomics	Equipment	Pollution, health, energy minimisation	Purchase of LCD flat screens and 5 star energy efficient equipment		

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Air Supply	Fresh air cycle	Health, energy minimisation	Utilise outside air cycle		
Air Supply	Outside air quality	Air quality	Reduce energy costs by installation of a carbon dioxide sensor that finely regulates the need for outside air		
	Legionnaires disease etc. Natural ventilation possibilities	Health/death of occupants Energy minimisation, Mechanical plant capacity	Avoid water cooled systems Consideration shall be given to reduce the need for HVAC by maximising the use of natural ventilation. Consideration shall include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Night time purging to cool thermal mass Specialised inlet ventilation openings and solar chimney/ventilation shafts for outlet ventilation The use of winter gardens etc. to create increased air flow Dust and noise control Security Weatherproofing Air speed Consideration of fresh air and delivery of cooling Allow emergency ventilation of the building by having a portion of glazing as openable (through lockable windows) as required by AS2982 and GU Guidelines. Carpark ventilation 		
Air Supply	Toxic emissions	Pollution, health	Provide air conditioning and exhaust to areas where indoor air pollution build-up could be a problem eg. Photocopying and printing rooms		

Sustainability Category	Sustainability Issue	Impact / Benefit	Design Consideration (Objective / Target)	Included / Not Included in proposed Design Solution	Comments
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Materials and Waste					
Emissions and toxic waste	Indoor pollutant materials such as formaldehyde – eg. MDF board, carpet etc.	Poor indoor air quality, reduced tenant health	Avoid toxic materials and utilise finish materials that have no or low levels of volatile organic compound off gassing. Do not exceed the recommended limits as stated in GU Guidelines		
	Low emission paints	Improved health and productivity of tenants. Less chance of allergies indoors	Use low or no VOC paints		
	PVC products	Fewer harmful chemicals generated (fabrication, life and disposal)	Consider use of environmentally preferable material wherever possible		
Products	Rainforest timbers	Resource conservation	Do not use		
	Use of products made from recycled materials	Resource conservation	Consider use of appropriate materials wherever possible		
	Use of renewable materials (eg. Plantation timbers)	Resource conservation; protection of old growth forests	Consider use of appropriate materials wherever possible		
Products	Locally manufactured products	Stimulate local economy and reduce transportation load	Give preference to locally manufactured products wherever feasible		
	Modular materials/products	Resource conservation	Consider use of appropriate materials wherever possible		
	Prefabricated materials	Resource conservation	Consider use of appropriate materials wherever possible		

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Waste	Construction waste	Minimise generation of waste as much as possible	Reduce and recycle construction waste		
	Packaging waste	Minimise generation of packaging waste	Reduce and recycle packaging waste, use suppliers with take back schemes		
	Waste from refurbishments, additions to buildings	Waste minimisation	Design buildings to accommodate modifications and upgrades. Interior or exterior design options that should be considered include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of cladding to accommodate future shading devices, more efficient glazing and lighting controls • Design cladding systems that are fixed by snap release connectors, friction or other joint connections that facilitate adaptability including bolts, screws and clips 		

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Waste			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a sandwich space between the ceiling to floor level for structure, sprinklers, supply and return ductwork, etc. • Use raised floor system for power and telecommunications wiring to accommodate reconfiguration of spaces and information technology support • Use modular space planning, partitions and furnishings • 		
	Recycling opportunities	Waste minimisation and resource conservation	Provision of recycling/waste collection areas within the building that are easily accessible by the occupants, and accommodate collection needs specific to the project area		
	Recycling opportunities	Recovery of resources	Installation of recycling bin enclosures outside the building		