

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE MANUAL

ST ACHS STREET SEWAGE PUMP STATION UPGRADE







Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

Record Amendment Sheet

Date	Reason for Amendment	Section No.	Page No.	Approved By
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30/4/10	Revision 02 - Final	All	All	Allan Cupitt
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1 BACKGROUND & PURPOSE

The Feasibility Report, completed in July 2004 for St Achs Street Pump Station Augmentation, identified that this pumping station (SP087) did not have the capacity to handle the wet weather flows, nor did it have sufficient down stream infrastructure.

St Achs Street Sewage Pumping Station is located at the corner of Railway Street and St Achs Street, Nudgee. The pumping station was constructed in 1971 and the existing 7.5kW submersible pumps were installed in 1984. The 2001 population of the pumping station's catchment was 1579 Equivalent People (EP) with design flows of 21.9L/s. Currently the pumps operate for approximately 6 hours per day at 22.8L/s. With the ultimate population projection at 3778EP, the forecasted design flow is 52.5L/s.

The existing sewerage pump station will be changed to a lift station and a combination of DN400mm and 450mm (HDPE & VC respectively) diameter gravity main will be installed below minimum grade for 1.25km to the Queensland Rail property. This will eliminate dry weather overflows. The existing rising main from St Achs St will be plugged.

In 2000 the condition ratings on both the pumping station structure and pumping equipment were listed as excellent while the condition of the existing rising main from the pump station was listed as fair.

2 DESIGN REPORT

Tenix Alliance was engaged by the Brisbane City Council to both design and construction of the pump station upgrade.

Tenix Alliance subsequently engaged MWH to undertake this design.

The design report, (Appendix A), was completed as part of the over all design and details all options and considerations considered during this phase.

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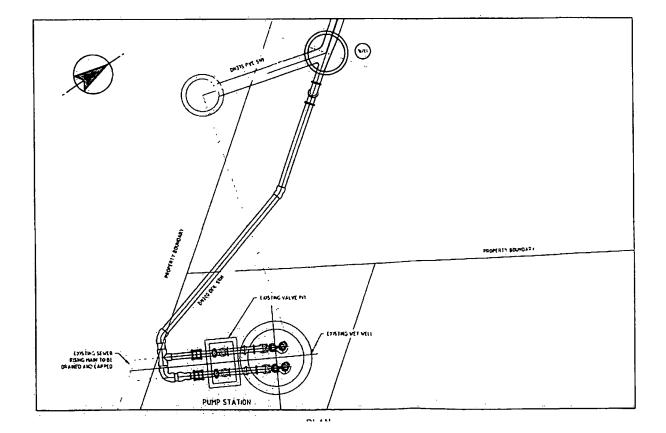
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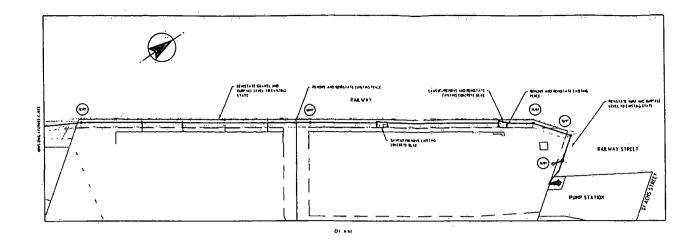
3. PIPELINE ROUTE

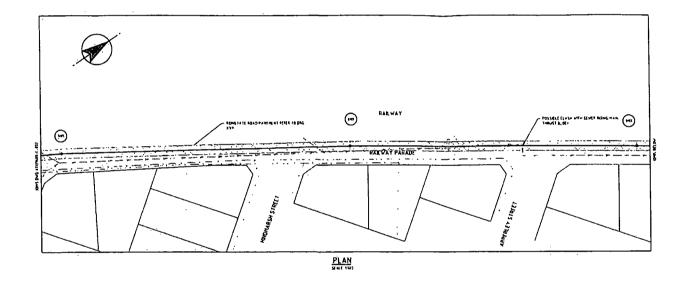
The route of the new gravity main is as shown on the following maps but is best described as along the order as listed:-

- From the existing Pump Station, at the northern end of Saint Achs Street
- South –west along railway parade to as far as the Reserve grounds
- South across the Reserve grounds to the southern side of St Vincents Road.
- South -west along St Vincents Road to adjacent to the Railway carpark
- South-east beneath the carpark to an existing manhole within the Queensland Rail property



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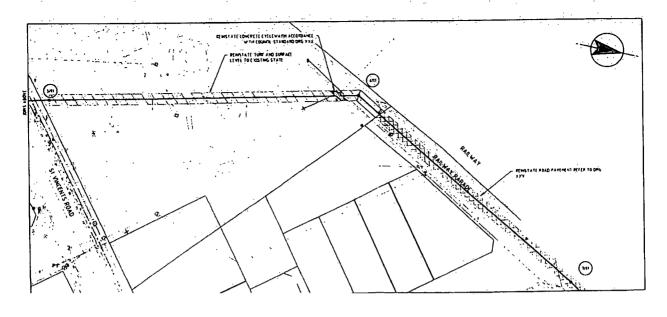


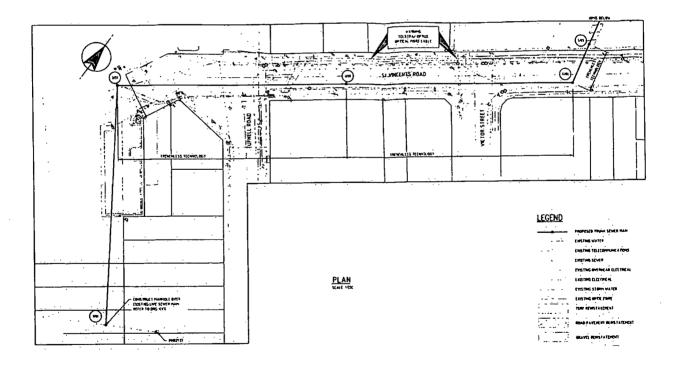


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4. CONSTRUCTION

Physical works on this project commenced in April 2009, following the procurement of the pipe and fittings.

The pipe laying was effectively completed in August 2009 except for the pump station conversion works which were completed at the end of the year following acceptance of the interim operation and commissioning plans as well as the submission of CCTV footage of the newly installed gravity main.

The construction works was undertaken by 3 elected subcontractors:-

1. Rob Carr Pty.Ltd

Rob Carr Pty Ltd installed DN400 VC Jacking pipe by micro-tunnelling methods between the Queensland Rail property and the Council Reserve on St Vincents Road, (316 meters).

2. Dormway Pty Ltd

Dormway Pty Ltd installed DN450 HDPE pipe by conventional open trenched means across the Council Reserve to the Council pump station located at the northern end of St Achs Street (941 meters).

Dormway were also responsible for undertaking the mechanical pump station conversion works.

3. JP Richardson Industries Pty Ltd

JP Richardson was responsible for supplying & installing the new switchboard, decommissioning the old switchboard and installing new mains cable supply.

5. ASBUILT DETAILS

Appendix B contains as built drawings from each of the 3 previously mentioned subcontractors.

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6. PROPRIETARY EQUIPMENT

The following items of proprietary equipment were provided as part of this pump station upgrade.

1. Two 3.1KW x 415volt x 3 phase x 50 hertz operating "Flygt" submersible pumps (model - NS3102.181 L.T).

These small pumps were installed to provide the ability to lift the effluent from within the pump station wetwell to the level of the gravity main and replaced the much larger pumps whose function had been to pump the effluent along a long distance rising main.

2. One DN200 x Promag 50W2H electromagnetic flowmeter.

This is housed within an in-ground chamber situated immediately down stream of the pump station valve chamber, (dry well). This unit communicates directly with the telemetry system within the electrical switchboard and can provide flow volume data.

3. One Electrical Switchboard

A new modern switchboard was installed to replace the older existing switchboard.

The switchboard in turn contained the following specialist equipment:-

- 3.1 Surge Divertor
- 3.2 RTU Surge Reduction Filter
- 3.3 Phase Failure Relay
- 3.4 RTU Power Supply
- 3.5 Radio

Supply and Technical details for the specialist proprietary equipment is enclosed within Appendix's G through to N of this manual.

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7. PROPRIETARY EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER DETAILS

7.1 ITT FLYGT SUBMERSIBLE PUMPS

Daniel Gregory <u>daniel.gregory@itt.com</u> 27 Devlan Street Mansfield; Qld Ph 07 3749 7477; Fax 07 3849 7633

7.2 PROMAG ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOW METER

Adrian Maxwell – Endress and Hauser andrian.maxwell@au.endress.com Unit 8, 277 Lane Cove Road North Ryde; NSW 2113 Ph 07 3457 0200; Fax 07 3457 0299; Mob 0428 293 522

7.3 SURGE DIVERTER - Model TDS 108 4S 277 - Manufacturer - Critec

Energy Correction Options www.ecoptions.com.au PO Box 431 Kelvin Grove; Qld 4059 Ph 07 3356 0577; Fax 07 3356 1432

7.4 RTU SURGE REDUCTION FILTER- Model TDS 10A 240V- Manufacturer - Critec

Energy Correction Options www.ecoptions.com.au PO Box 431 Kelvin Grove; Qld 4059 Ph 07 3356 0577; Fax 07 3356 1432

7.5 PHASE FAILURE RELAY- Model 252 PS GW- Manufacturer - Crompton

Crompton Instrutments PO Box 5108 Minto Business Centre Minto; NSW 2566 Ph 02 9603 2066; Fax 02 9603 9335

7.6 RTU POWER SUPPLY- Model PB251- Manufacturer - PowerBox

Queensland Urban Utilities

7.7 RADIO- Model DR900 06A02 D0- Manufacturer - Trio

Queensland Urban Utilities

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8. QUALITY ASSURANCE

ITP Plans & Quality Assurance Documentation of each of the three contractors is enclosed within Appendix's E, F & G of this manual.

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APPENDIX A - DESIGN REPORT

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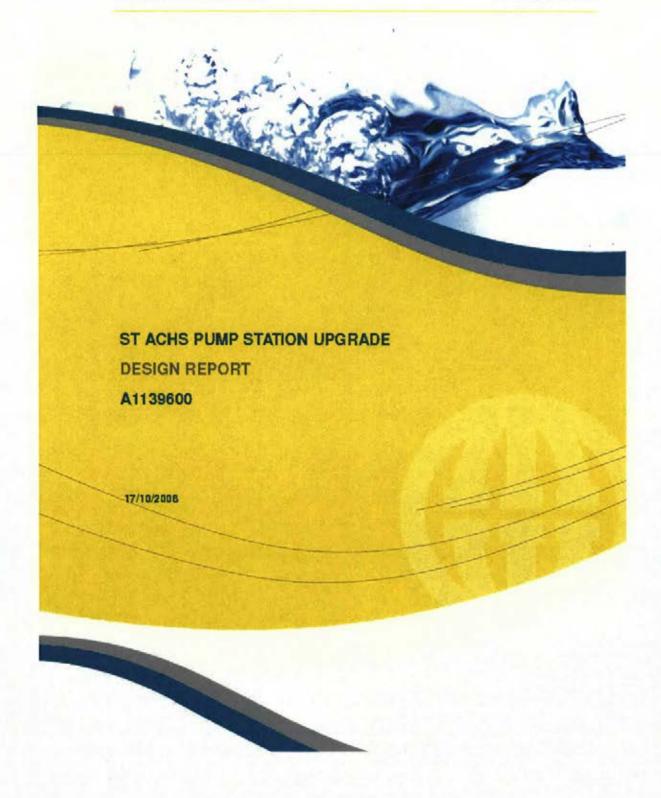
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This document has been prepared specifically for Tenix in relation to this project and should not be relied upon by other parties nor used for any other purpose without the specific permission of MWH.

REVISION SCHEDULE

REV. NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PREPARED BY	REVIEWED BY	APPROVED BY
0		Preliminary	JVH		
1.0	16/10/08	For Review	JVH	JG	
2.0	17/11/08	Final	JVH	JG	
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BRISBANE

Level 1, 601 Coronation Drive, Toowong, OLD 4066, p +61-7-3510 7300, f + 61-7-3510 7350

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C1_ST ACHS PUMP STATION UPGRADE_ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN REPORT

APPENDIX D: GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS

D1 ST ACH GEOTECHNICAL REPORT_MAY 2007

D2 ST ACH GEOTECHNICAL REPORT_AUGUST 2008

D3 ST ACH GEOTECHNICAL CORRESPONDENCE

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1. BACKGROUND

This report summarises the findings and assumptions used in the detailed design of St Achs sewage pump station upgrade. The design is the culmination of several previous feasibility and option studies carried out for Brisbane Water.

The design presented in this report is identified as Option 7 in the "St Achs Street Pump Station Augmentation – Addendum to Feasibility Study Addendum 3" (May 2007) and was selected by BW as the preferred solution to be advanced to detail design.

Option 7 comprises the modification of the existing pump station into a lift station and the construction of a new gravity main. The existing main is to be drained a plugged.

1.1 EXISTING SITUATION

St Achs Street Sewage Pumping Station is located at the comer of Railway Street and St Achs Street Nudgee. The pumping station was constructed in 1971. The existing 7.5kW submersible pumps were installed in 1984.

The 2001 population of the pumping station's catchment was 1579 Equivalent People (EP) with design flows of 21.9L/s. Currently the pumps operate for approximately 6 hours per day at 22.8L/s. The ultimate population projection is 3778EP. The ultimate forecasted design flow is 52.5L/s.

In 2000 the condition ratings on both the pumping station structure and pumping equipment were listed as excellent. The condition of the existing rising main from the pump station was listed as fair.

1.2 PROJECT DRIVERS

The project's drivers are to:

- Meet the projected future flows. SP087 will be 30% under capacity by 2006 and 100% under capacity by 2026 if the present configuration of pumps and rising main remain.
- Limit any potential future overflows. The present wet well configuration will result in more
 dry weather overflows as the pumps' capacity is exceeded by increasing PDWF's over time.
- · Reduce Maintenance costs.
- Satisfy Corporate Plan 2006-2010 Outcome 11.3 "Infrastructure Provision" through Service Development 11.3.1.2.DO3 "City Development" the objective of which is to ensure that water and sewerage system is enhanced to ensure that it operates effectively, and that the system is progressively expanded to meet the projected increases in demand throughout Brisbane".

2. DESIGN CRITERIA

2.1 PUMP STATION CAPACITY

The capacity of the upgraded lift station will be 53L/s which represents the peak wet weather flow (PWWF) for the catchment. The capacity of both the duty and the standby pumpsets has been sized to convey 53L/s.

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In the event of a power or pump failure catchment flows will backup and bypass the pump station to a new gravity main that will be constructed as part of this upgrade project.

The new overflow arrangement removes the possibility of overflows to the environment that are the result of a pump station failure and therefore it is not necessary to provide an emergency storage facility or to provide a for an onsite emergency standby generator.

2.2 DESIGN LEVELS

The table below summarises the key levels that govern the design of the pump station and gravity main. The levels and dimensions have been obtained from a site survey, as built drawings and from measurements taken from the existing pump station.

Table 2-1: Critical Design Levels

Description	Value	Basis / Source
Top of pump station wet well	5.32mRL	Survey data
IL wet well	1.57mRL	Site Measure (Tenix)
IL sewer discharge into wetwell	2.9mRL	Site Measure (Tenix)
IL rising main pipework from PS	4.27mRL	Site Measure (Tenix)
Duty pump on (TWL)	3.10mRL	
Pump off (BWL)	1.87mRL	
Standby pump on	3.40mRL	
Alarm Level	3.70mRL	
IL of discharge manhole outlet	3.75mRL	
IL of new overflow (from MH81356)	4.02mRL	Design Brief
IL at connection to existing reticulation	1.91 mRL	Survey data

The overflow level from MH81356 was predetermined at 4.02mRL and has been adopted for the design.

3. PUMP STATION

3.1 LAYOUT

3.1.1 WETWELL

The existing pump station wet well and valve chamber will be retained. The existing pump sets will be replaced with new pumps each with a design flow of 53 L/s. The pump sets will be chain suspended in accordance with BCC standard drawings and as shown in the project drawings.

The existing pipework and valves inside the wetwell will be retained as the latest asset condition assessment indicate they are still in good condition. During the pump station upgrade works the quality of the existing pipework and valves will re-assessed to determine whether this opportunity should be used to replace any fittings.

3.1.2 NEW RISING MAIN

A cut-in to the existing rising main will be made on the downstream side of the valve chamber and a new 10m long section of rising main will be constructed between the chamber and a new discharge manhole (MH17 in the project drawings).

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Q-Pulse Id TMS1056



3.1.3 FLOWMETER

BW have requested a flow meter is included in the rising main. The flow meter will be installed inside a pre-cast concrete valve chamber.

3.1.4 AIR RELIEF VALVE

An air relief valve will be located on the high point of the rising main. The air valve will be a manually operated ball valve located inside a maintenance hole, with a return line back to the pump station.

As the high point on the section of rising main is at a higher elevation than the discharge level, the air valve should only be cracked to expel any air when the pumps are running.

A calculation to determine whether air in the rising main can be expelled with by becoming entrained in the motive fluid has been undertaken and is included in Appendix A. This indicates that based on the design velocity and design grade of the rising main, air pockets should generally be transported down the incline of the downward sloping section of the rising main. However, as minimum the velocity required is close to the theoretically required to move air down the rising main it is considered prudent to include the air valve.

3.1.5 DISCHARGE MANHOLE

The rising main from SP087 will discharge to a new discharge manhole MH17. The discharge manhole will be of the underflow bellmouth type which is consistent with the BW standard drawings. From the new discharge manhole flow enters the new gravity main at MH16.

A hydraulic profile of the design flow through BW standard discharge manhole has been modelled and is provided in Appendix A.

3.1.6 EXISTING RISING MAIN

Once the cut-in and new rising main has been installed, the existing rising main will be drained, capped and decommissioned.

The inlet and outlet to the existing discharge maintenance hole will be plugged, and drain holes will be cored in the floor of the chamber before the chamber is backfilled and abandoned.

317 SWITCHBOARD

The existing switchboard will be removed and a new S/B will be installed, on a new plinth located adjacent to the wet well. This will be confirmed when details of the switchboard are finalised.

3.2 PUMP SELECTION

A Flygt pump was found to suit the low-head duty near BEP. The following pump selection is recommended and is based on the revised discharge configuration:

Make & Model: Flygt NP 3102-53-423-00-6501 (158mm impellor) chain

suspended centrifugal pump

Duty head: 2.8 m (average – operating head)

Also required:

2.3 m (head at wet-well overflow level)

Duty flow: 44 L/s (average – operating flow)

Also required:

53 L/s (PWWF at wet-well overflow level)

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Duty speed: 1445 rpm, at 50 Hz (with VSD drive for flexibility)

Motor: 3-phase, 4-pole, 3.1 kW

Further information relating to the selection of the pump is provided in Appendix A Pump Selection and Pump Control Memo Rev. 1.

3.3 PUMP OPERATION

3.3.1 PUMP STATION CONTROL

The existing pump station wet-well is relatively small and hence the available wet-well operating volume between pump-on and pump-off is limited.

Wet-well TWL (pump on): 3.10 m
Wet-well BWL (pump off): 1.87 m
Wet-well floor slab: 1.57 m
Wet-well diameter: 1.828 m
Pump wet-well control volume: 3.23 kL

Incoming flow: 22 L/s (worst case for high number of pump starts)
 Pumped flow out (single pump): 44 L/s (average flow between TWL and BWL – flow

ranges between 38 L/s and 46 L/s)

Number of pump starts: 11.6 starts per hour

Pumped flow out (single pump):
 53 L/s (maximum flow with wet-well at overflow level)

The pump station control system will be configured to allow only one pump to run at any time. Conventional practice is for the standby pump to switch on (duty + assist) when the wet-well level rises above TWL, however, running both the duty and standby pumps together would result in large flows that are in excess of the capacity of the proposed gravity sewer.

3.3.2 PUMP STARTS

The following table below provides an indication of the range of pump start frequencies that could be expected for the pump station. Based on an average pump flow of 42 L/s, the maximum number of pump starts per hour is approximately 11.6. This is within allowable start frequency given in the Department of Natural Resources and Water's design guideline of less than 12 starts per hour for pump motors less than 50 kW.

In order to reduce the pump starting frequency, it is recommended that two pump sets be installed, with auto duty-standby rotation. This will halve the pump start frequency.

Flygt NP 3102						
Inflow (L/s)	Average Pump flow (L/s)	Wetwell Operating volume (kL)	No pump starts per hour			
5	42	3.23	4.9			
10	42	3.23	8.5			
15	42	3.23	10.7			
25	42	3.23	11.2			
35	42	3.23	6.3			

Current ADWF = 6 L/s, Current PDWF = 13.8 L/s, Current PWWF 30 L/s
Ultimate ADWF = 10.6 L/s, Ultimate C1 Flow = 37 L/s, Ultimate PWWF = 53 L/s

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3.4 POWER SUPPLY AND EMERGENCY GENERATOR

The existing power supply available at the pump station provides adequate capacity and will be utilised.

An existing emergency standby generator that currently services the existing pump station will be decommissioned and removed from the pump station site.

3.5 ODOUR CONTROL MEASURES

No site specific odour control measures are provided for in this design. However, sewage residence times will be reduced as the long rising main will be decommissioned. Also the existing discharge manhole located in close proximity residential properties will also be decommissioned.

4. GRAVITY MAIN

4.1 PROPOSED ALIGNMENT

The project drawings show the proposed route alignment for the subject gravity main. At the upstream end, the main will start at manhole MH16 located adjacent to MH81379 (the existing grit manhole for PS087). MH16 will receive pumped flows from SP087 and in the event of pump failure the manhole will receive overflow from MH81379.

The main will run west toward the railway line offset approximately 2.5m from the existing fence line. At the railway boundary the main turns south and run along the eastern side of the existing industrial property boundary on an alignment approx 2.0m from the existing fence. A 4m wide easement has been obtained for this section of main located within private property.

The main continues south along Railway Parade where the main will be located in the road carriageway offset approximately 1.5m from the western edge of the road bitumen. At the end of Railway Parade the main will cross a park. The park contains large trees, furniture and landscaping features. An alignment of least impact has been adopted with the highest priority given to mature vegetation.

The main will turn south in to St Vincent Road and follow an alignment approximately 1.5m from the edge of kerb on the eastern side of the road. The main will cross two side streets (Victor St and Tuffnel Road) before entering Queensland Rail property. The main then turns east connecting into the existing reticulation by way of a new manhole to be located downstream of MH82136.

4.2 EXISTING SERVICES

The presence of existing services has been identified and these are shown in the project drawings. Potholing to confirm the depth and location of the services has not been undertaken as part of the detail design phase. The Contractor will need to make this a first priority prior to commencing construction to ensure that there are no conflicts between the proposed main and any existing services.

4.3 MATERIALS

4.3.1 OPEN TRENCH CONSTRUCTION

The gravity main is a DN450 polyethylene pipeline with an SDR of 13.6 with electro-fusion joints. The pipe has an internal diameter of 382mm.

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Material selection was based on BCC preference for using polyethylene pipe and on the insitu ground conditions derived from the project geotechnical investigation.

The material selection is based on a 'worst-case' soil condition and maximum depth of cover scenario. A copy of the calculation is provided in Appendix B.

4.3.2 TRENCHLESS CONSTRUCTION

The section of main to be constructed in St Vincents Road is proposed to be constructed by pipe jacking method. The preliminary pipe material selected is DN400 Keramo Vitrified Clay Jacking pipe. The pipe has an internal diameter of 400mm.

Detail design relating to the installation of the jacking pipe will be the responsibility of the specialist sub-contractor engaged to carry out the works. The sub-contractor will also be required to provide confirmation of the suitability of the pipe material nominated above.

Special emphasis should be made at the time of letting the trenchless construction contract that it is the responsibility of the pipejacking contractor to undertake the necessary detailed design for this portion of the work. The contractor will be responsible for ensuring the suitability of the selected pipe material, sizing of the equipment that will undertake the pipejacking etc.

4.4 PROPOSED GRADES

The main will be constructed on a grade of 1:725. This is governed by level of the existing main where we connecting into the existing sewer (1.956mRL) and the proposed overflow level at the pump station (4.02mRL). The design grades have been developed in consultation will BW.

This design grade is below the minimum grade recommended for a pipeline with this diameter. However, as the new main will only receive intermittent pumped flows, the velocities for the design flowrate should to minimise the potential for solids deposition in the main.

4.4.1 DESIGN FLOWS

The main has a maximum flow capacity approximately 72L/s.

Under normal operating conditions the pump station will discharge into the gravity main at 53L/s. Based on the design grade and a Colebrook-White friction factor of Ks=1.5 the design velocity and depth of flow in the main will be as follows:

Table 4-1: Summary of Flow Velocities and Flow Depths

				Flow a	t 53Us	Flow a	t 35L/s
Diameter	Internal Dia	Grade	Max pipe capacity	Depth of flow	Velocity	Depth of flow	Velocity
DN450 PE100 PN12.5 (SDR13.6)	382mm	1 in 725	72L/s	255mm	0.66m/s	195mm	0.60m/s

Analysis based on Colebrook-White factor of Ks=1.5mm

As the existing wetwell provides for only a relatively small operating volume (3.5kL) the new gravity sewer will only receive intermittent flows from the pump station. For example, assuming zero inflow to the station the pump would run for approximately 78 seconds to drawdown the operating volume of the well (i.e. based on an average pump rate of 45L/s between TWL and BWL). Hence, when the pump operates for this duration it would discharge a 'slug' of flow that would be around 120m in length. (Due to the small wet well size it will not be possible to fill the entire length of the gravity main).

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Flow calculations for three flow scenarios (Q=53L/s, Q=35L/s & Qmax) is included in Appendix B.

4.5 MANHOLES

Due the limited fall available between the upstream and downstream end of the main, the drop through the manholes has been reduced below those in the design standards. The BW design manual advises that where possible a minimum 40mm fall through a manhole should be provided.

The table below sets out the minimum manhole drops that have been adopted for the design.

Table 4-2: Summary of Manholes Drops

Drop through 'straight through' MH	Drop through MHs 0 to 45 degree deflection	Drop through MHs 45 to 90 degree deflection
Omm	10mm	20mm

4.6 OVERFLOW

A new overflow will be constructed between the existing grit manhole MH31379 and proposed manhole MH16. The overflow level in the existing grit chamber is 4.02mRL as specified in the design brief.

The overflow configuration is shown in the design drawings and is designed to be consistent with the requirements identified in the BW standard drawings.

4.7 GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

Two geotechnical reports have been completed for this project and are included in Appendix D. One for the northern end of the project, completed in May 2007 and one for the southern end of the project, completed in August 2008. Both investigation were undertaken by City Design.

5. CONSULTATION AND APPROVALS

5.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

MWH has carried out a high level environmental scan to identify the environmental issues and approvals relating to the project. A copy of the Environmental scan report is included in Appendix C.

5.1.2 PARKS DEPARTMENT

Tenix has undertaken consultation with BCC Parks division.

5.1.3 QUEENSLAND RAIL

Tenix has undertaken consultation with QR to address alignment issues and land contamination issues.

5.1.4 ROADS DEPARTMENT

Tenix has undertaken the relevant consultation with the ALSS to address any alignment issues.

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6. CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

]

7. COST ESTIMATES

[]

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

www.mwhglobal.com.au

26

Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two



8. REFERENCES

- "St Achs Street Pump Station Augmentation", Brisbane Water, 2003 (Completed July 2004).
- "St Achs Street Pump Station Augmentation Addendum", Brisbane Water, July 2004.
- "St Achs Street Pump Station Augmentation Addendum 2", Brisbane Water, June 2005.

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

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APPENDIX B - ASBUILT DRAWINGS

27

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

B1 - Rob Carr Pty Ltd

20

Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

B2 - Dormway Pty Ltd

30

Date:-

April 2010

Version: Two

B3 - JP Richardson Industries Pty Ltd

3-1

Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two



SP087 SAINT ACHS STREET SEWAGE PUMPING STATION

SITE COVER SHEET

DWG N*.	TITLE	SHEET	1	RE\	/ISI	SMC	ī
486/5/7-0101-000	SITE COVER SHEET	00	PI	_	A		Γ
486/5/7-0101-001	POWER DISTRIBUTION SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	01	PI	0	A		r
486/5/7-0101-002	PUMP 01 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	02	-	0	A	8	r
486/5/7-0101-003	PUMP 02 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	03	P1	-	A		r
486/5/7-0101-004	IN SO PORT OF SECOND PROPERTY	04					ľ
486/5/7-0101-005	SESEMBLE SCHELLISP CONTROLS	05					ľ
486/5/7-0101-006	COMMON CONTROLS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	06	P1	0	A		ľ
486/5/7-0101-007	COMMON RTU I/O SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	07	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-008	RTU POWER DISTRIBUTION SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM	08	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-009	RTU DIGITAL INPUTS TERMINATION DIAGRAM	09	21	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-010	RTU DIGITAL INPUTS TERMINATION DIAGRAM	10	P1	0	A		
486/5/7-0101-011	RTU DIGITAL OUTPUTS TERMINATION DIAGRAM	11	P1	0	A	16	ľ
486/5/7-0101-012	RTU ANALOGS & MISCELLANEOUS TERMINATION DIAGRAM	12	P1	0	A		Ī
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486/5/7-0101-014	EQUIPMENT LIST	14	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-015	CABLE SCHEDULE	15	P1	0	A	4.1	
486/5/7-0101-016	SWITCHBOARD LABEL SCHEDULE	16	PI	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-017	SWITCHBOARD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	17	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-018	SWITCHBOARD CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	18	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-019	LEVEL PROBES INSTALLATION DETAILS	19	P1	0	A		Ī
486/5/7-0101-020	STEWNO STEWNSTONS OF THE SECTION OF	20				\Box	
486/5/7-0101-021	m Sci 277 - Smith Grit Bate (Elek BOX)	21			5		
86/5/7-0101-022	SWITCHBOARD GENERAL ARRANGEMENT ELEVATIONS - DOUBLE SIDED	22	P1	0	A		
86/5/7-0101-023	SWITCHBOARD GENERAL ARRANGEMENT SECTIONS - DOUBLE SIDED	23	P1	0	A	8	
86/5/7-0101-024	SLAB & CONDUIT DETAILS - SHEET 1 OF 2	24	PI	0	A		
86/5/7-0101-025	SLAB & CONDUIT DETAILS - SHEET 2 OF 2	25	P1	0	A		

DESCRIPTION	VALUES
	Will although the Mill
CLMETERAL ICHAIDS	125A \$250PE/125
NORMAL SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH	125A S250PE/125
GENERATOR SUPPLY MAIN SWITCH	20A \$12561/20
PUMP1 CIRCUIT BREAKER	70A S125GJ/20
PUMP2 CIRCUIT BREAKER	Lan.
DRY WELL STORP PURP LINEAR BREAKE	MOT APPLY ARLE
PUMP SOFT STARTER SIZE	7107 - 110 - 5
PUMP RATING	3.%W 6.7A
PUMP LINE CONTACTOR	CA7-9
PUMP BYPASS CONTACTOR	CA7-9
SLAGR PLANE RATING	met appraable
为15.6 A 10.6 10.6 A 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.6	Mel effekent
PUMP SOCKET OUTLET + INCLINE SLEEVE	DS1 3114013972 • 518A058
PUMP INLET PLUG + HANDLE	DS1 318013972 + 311A013
WET WELL LEVEL TRANSMITTER	FN167-A28MC1A3 4m
EMPROPER'S STOPPING WITH LEVEL TRANSPORTER	HOT WETTER ABIT
DELINERY PRESSURE TRANSMITTE	MOT APPLICABLE
进口域社员 [6] [6] [6] [6] [6] [6] [6] [6] [6] [6]	101 对内 136:1
FLOWMETER RANGE	100L/s
RADIO	DR900-07A02-D0
EMERGENCY PUMPING TIME	18Asec
No of SINGLE POINT PROBES	1
INCOMING MAINS SUPPLY CABLE	16nm²
MAIN EARTHING CABLE	6ma ¹
WEGNING GENERATOR LOFFE CARLE	MOS CONTRACTOR
PUMP MOTOR SUPPLY CABLE	18Ann ¹

	STANDARD DESIGN OPTIONS	
OPTION	DESCRIPTION	FITTED
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-	INDIVISIAL PORPERTIES VA. 4 TRESENTA	DES NO
D	STATION MARKET LINEASHIT PROMERT	EES NO
E	THE HAMPHY WITH SUMPLUME AND LINE WHICH A FAIR SERVICES AND WITH YOU	MES NO
F	CHATEM PERMANENE GENERATOR - 815 AND CONTROL - DIAN FROM	EES NO
6	STATION INTRUENCY STORAGE LEWIL SENSOR	DES NO
н	STATION DELIVERY FLOWMETER - 24VDC ENDRESS & HAUSER	YES DE
1	BACKUP COMMUNICATION - GSM	YES DE
1	PUMP CONNECTION (Via De-contactors)	YES DE
K	CATHRENC PROTESTIEN	MESS NO
1	MOTOR THERMISTORS (Via De-contactors)	YES DE
м	Openial (West)	DESS NO
N	CORRESPONDENCE OF LANG.	EES NO
0	PUMPS ELECTRICAL INTERLOCK (Mains & Generator)	YES DE
P	attack dalak	DESS NO
0	FLOWMETER PIT SUMP PUMP AND LEVEL PROBE	YES ON
R	TELEMETRY RADIO	YES DE
S	SET SHIFT OF THANSAIN (L. P.). WINNER	DES NO
T	DOUBLE SIDED SWITCHBOARD	YES DE
U	UNIVERSAMESTAME TRANSPORTED	DES NO
V	LIE No. 4, ISSNIN	MESS NO



Sheet 00

FOR CONSTRUCTION

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DRAFTED P.M./
DR

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DESKIN R.P.E.Q.No. DAT
Chigned Signed by R.JINFADA 5192 14.1.
DESKIN CHECK R.P.E.Q.No. DAT

Disgrad Signad by K.VAHEESAN 15,1.08
PRENCIPAL DESERN MANAGER DATE
Original Signad by P.SHERREF 15,1.08
CLIENT DELEGATE DATE

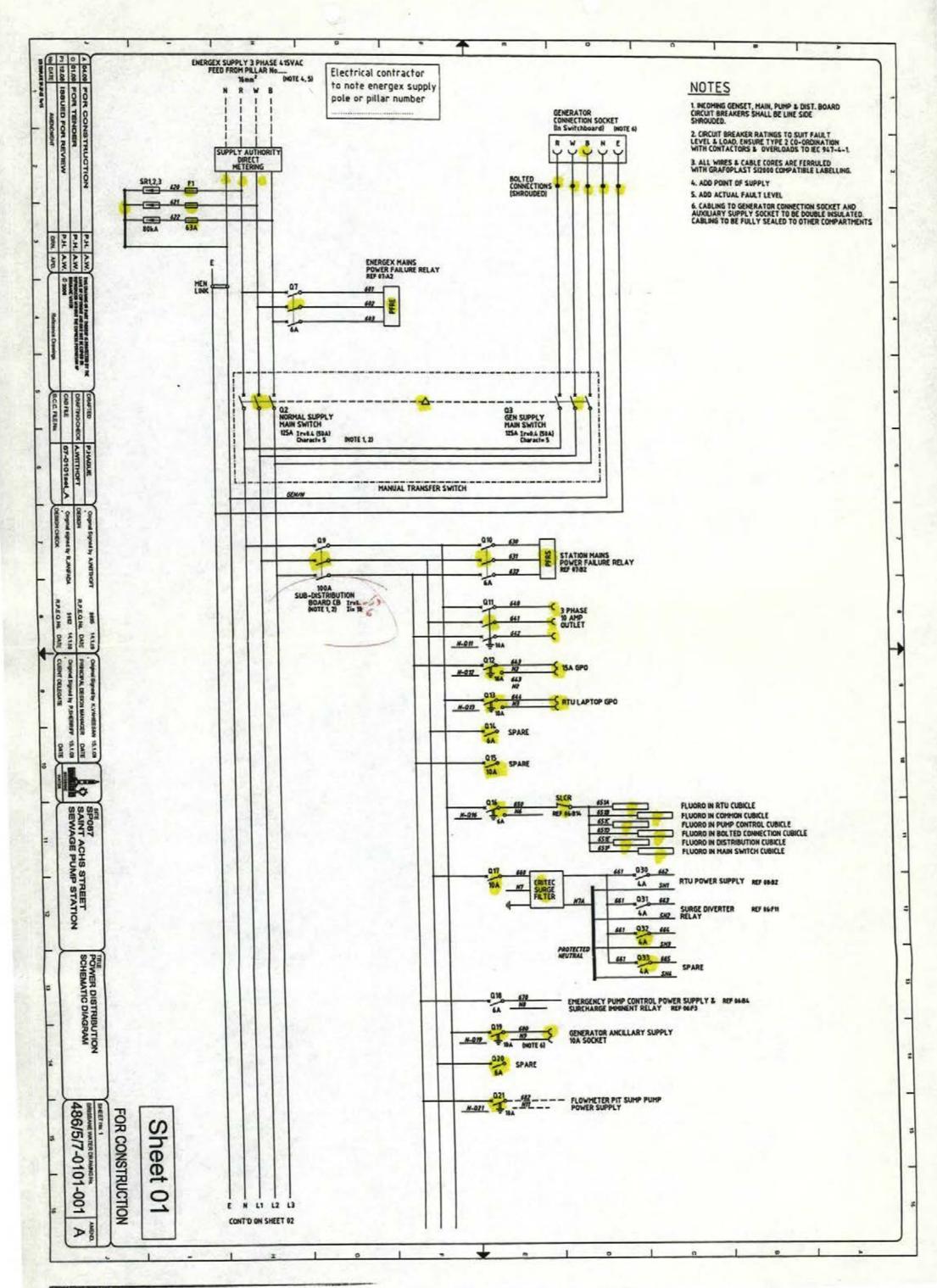
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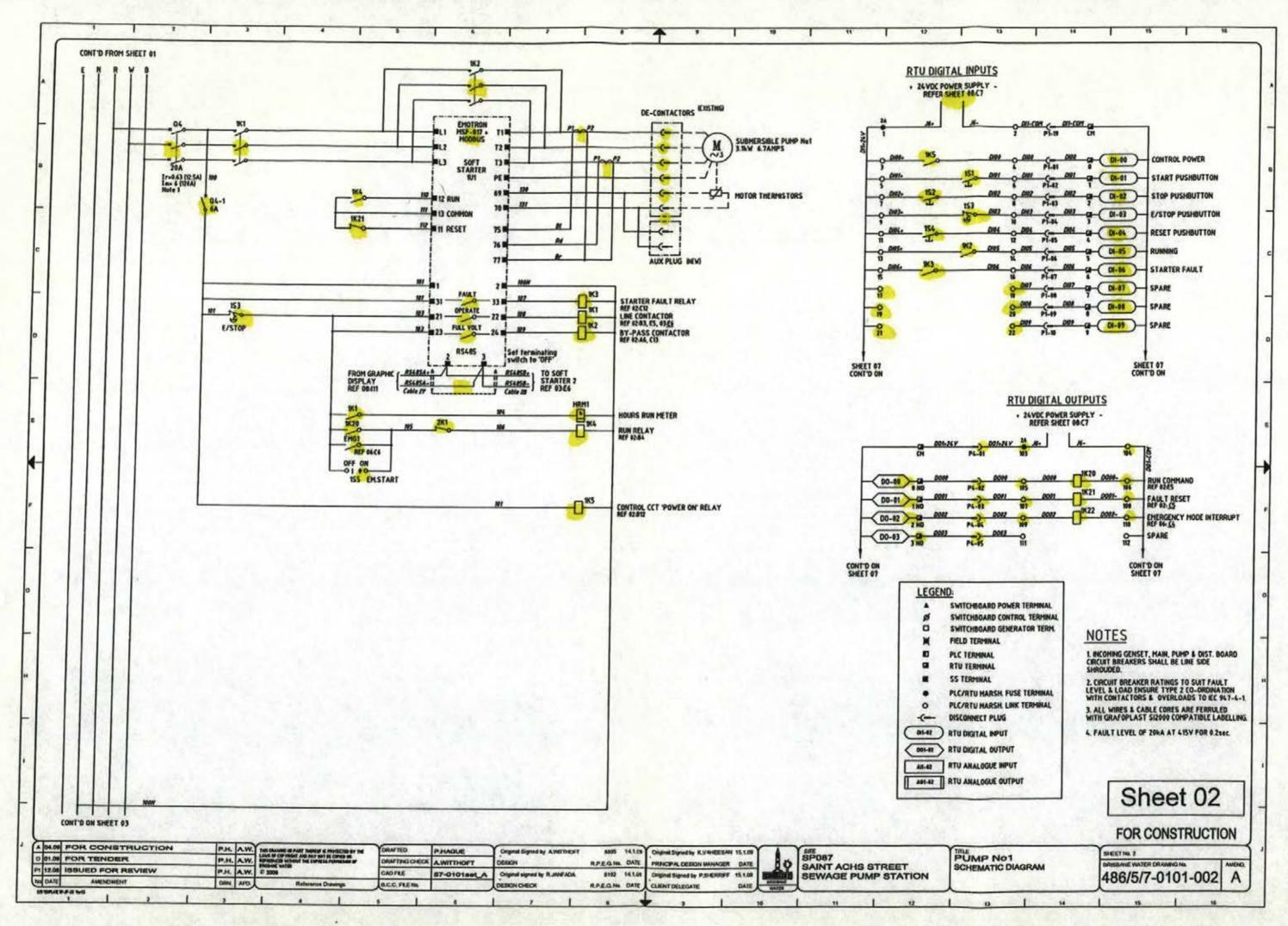
SP087 SAINT ACHS STREET SEWAGE PUMP STATION

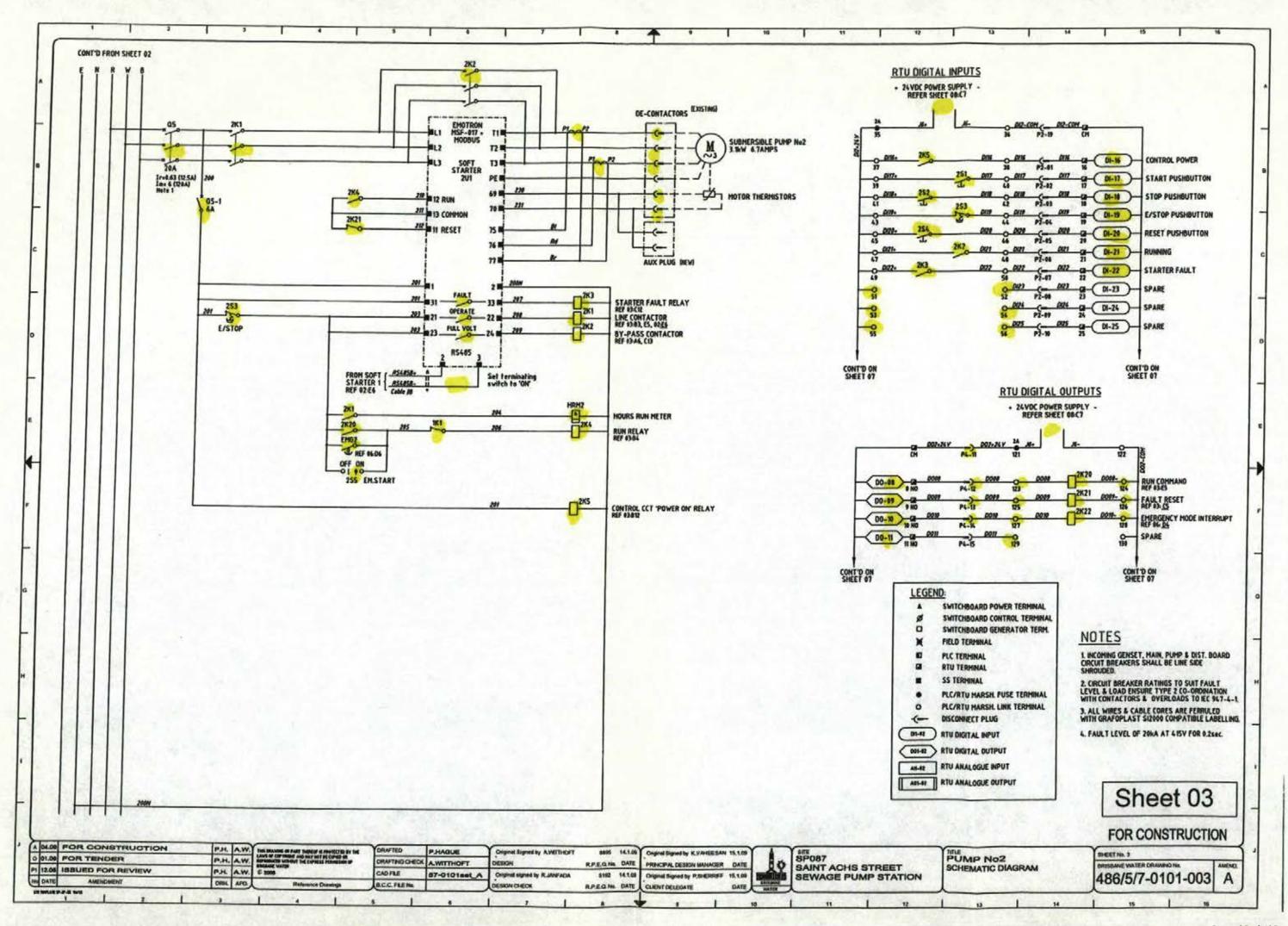
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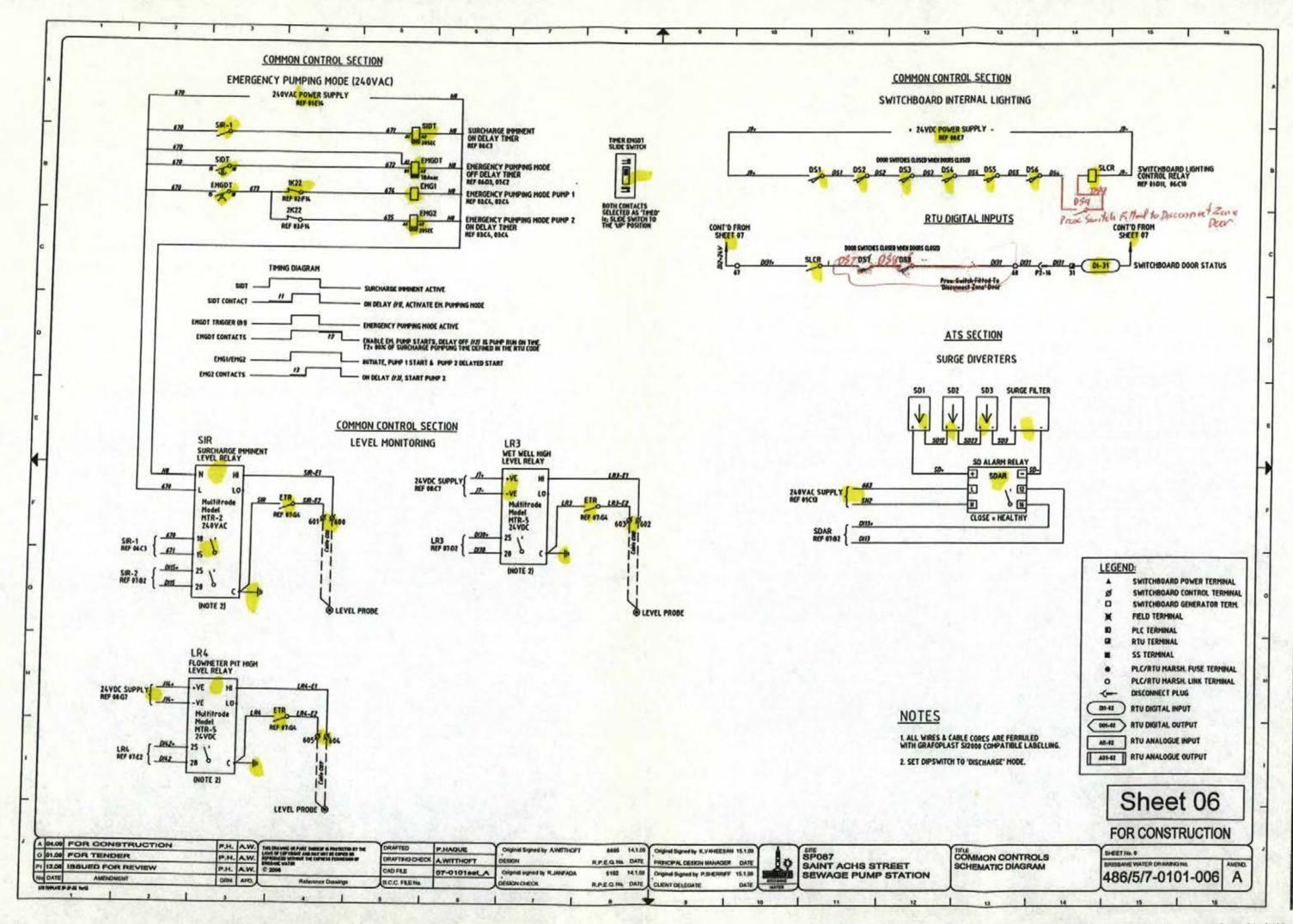
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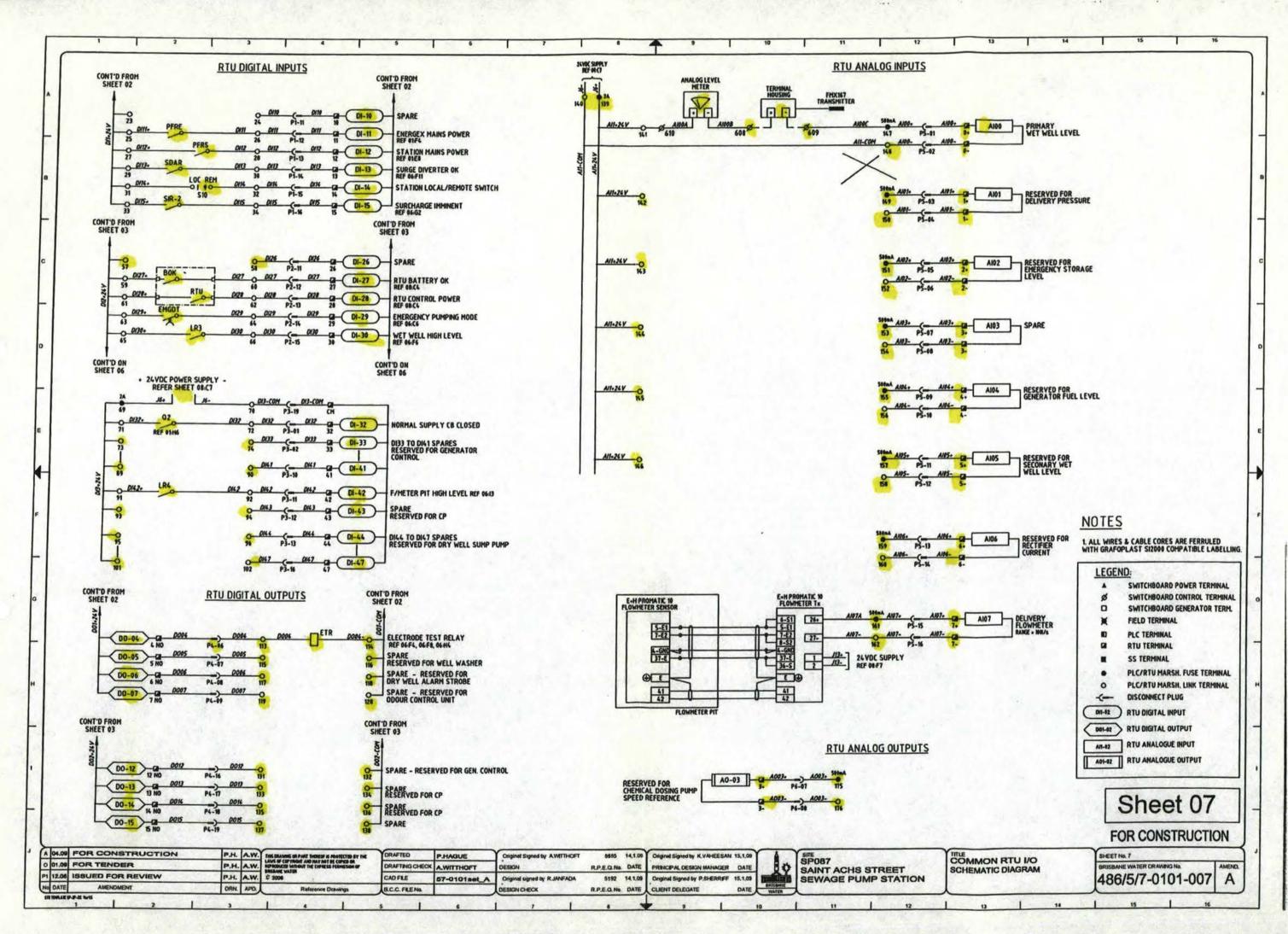
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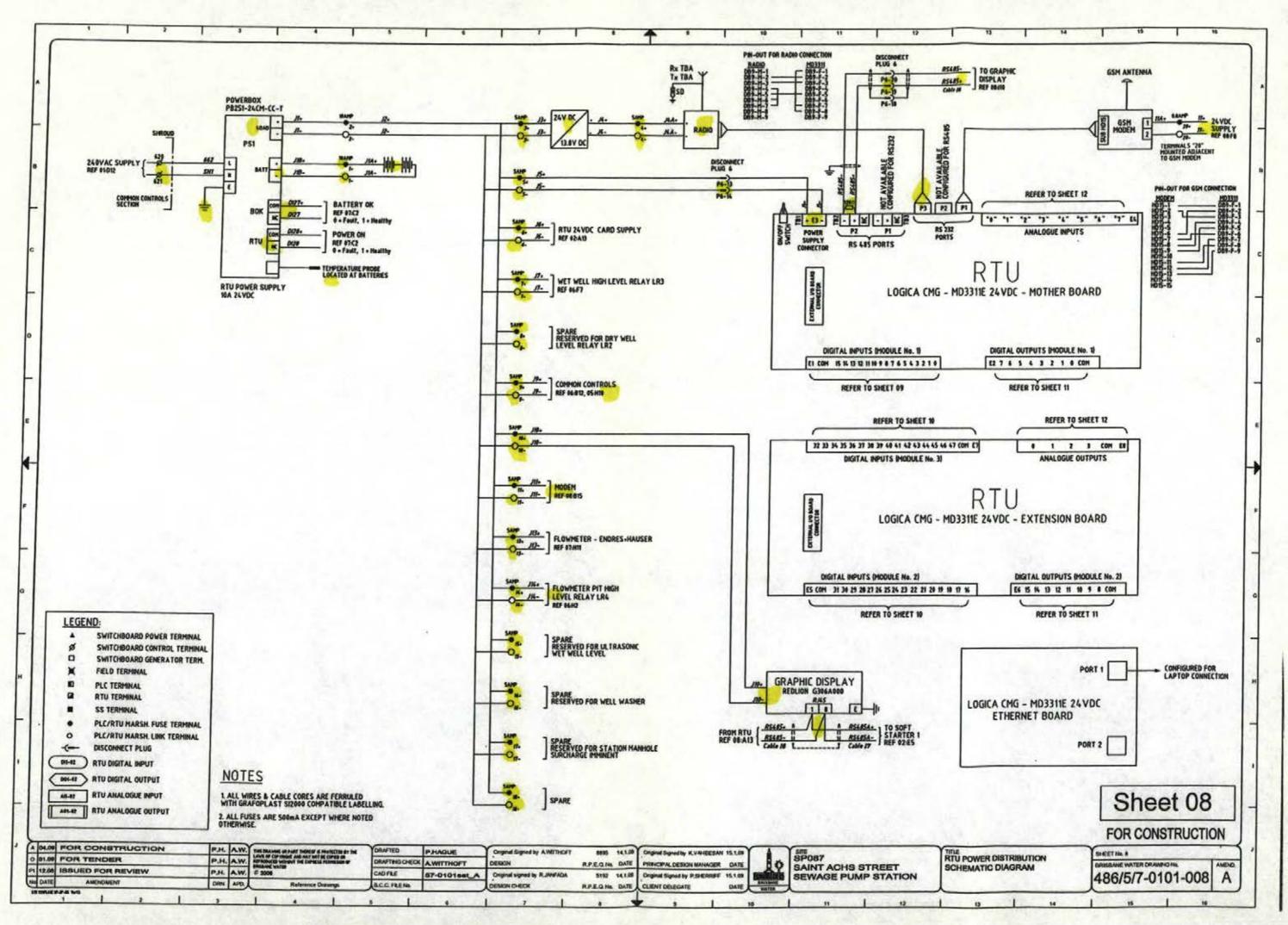


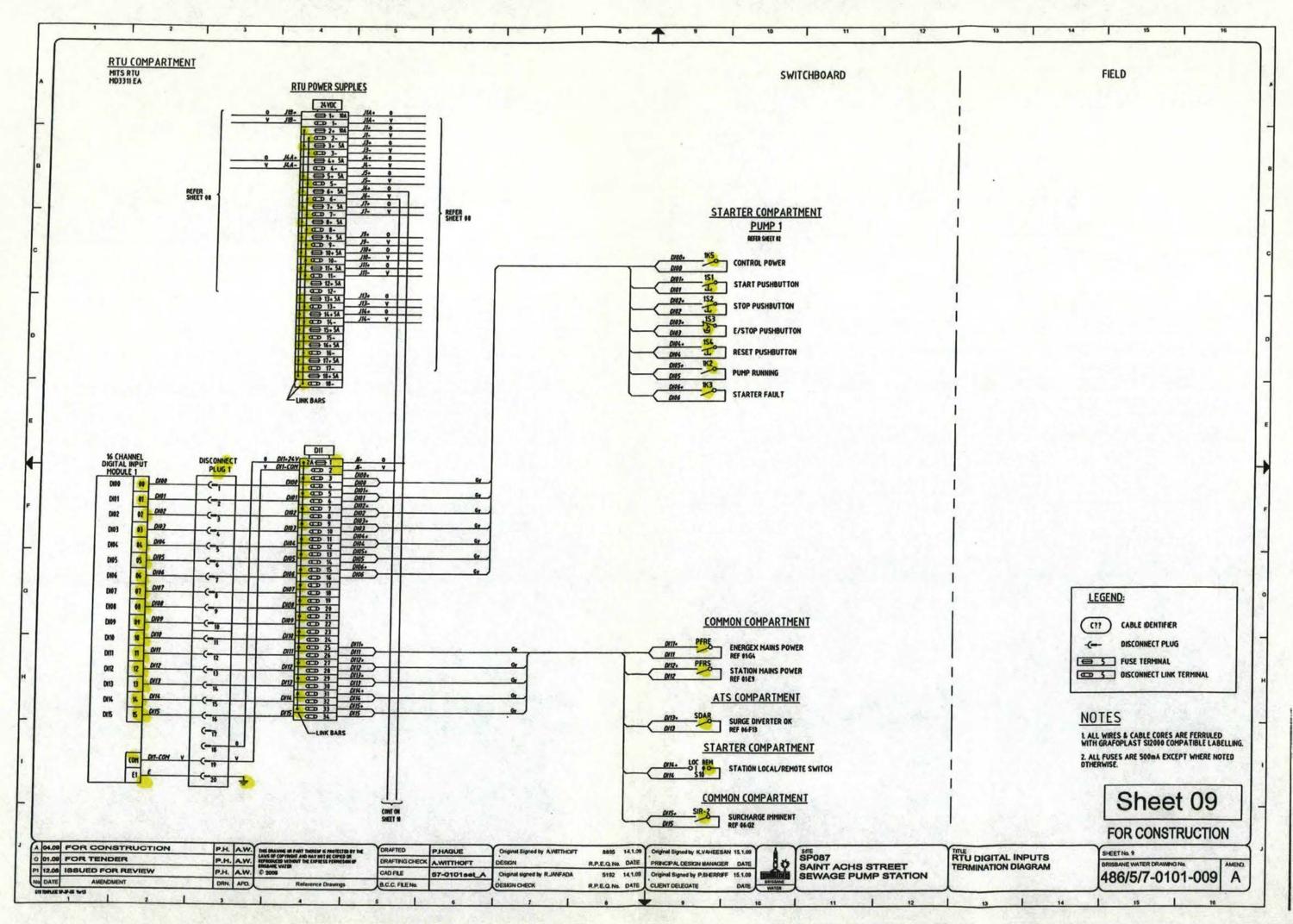


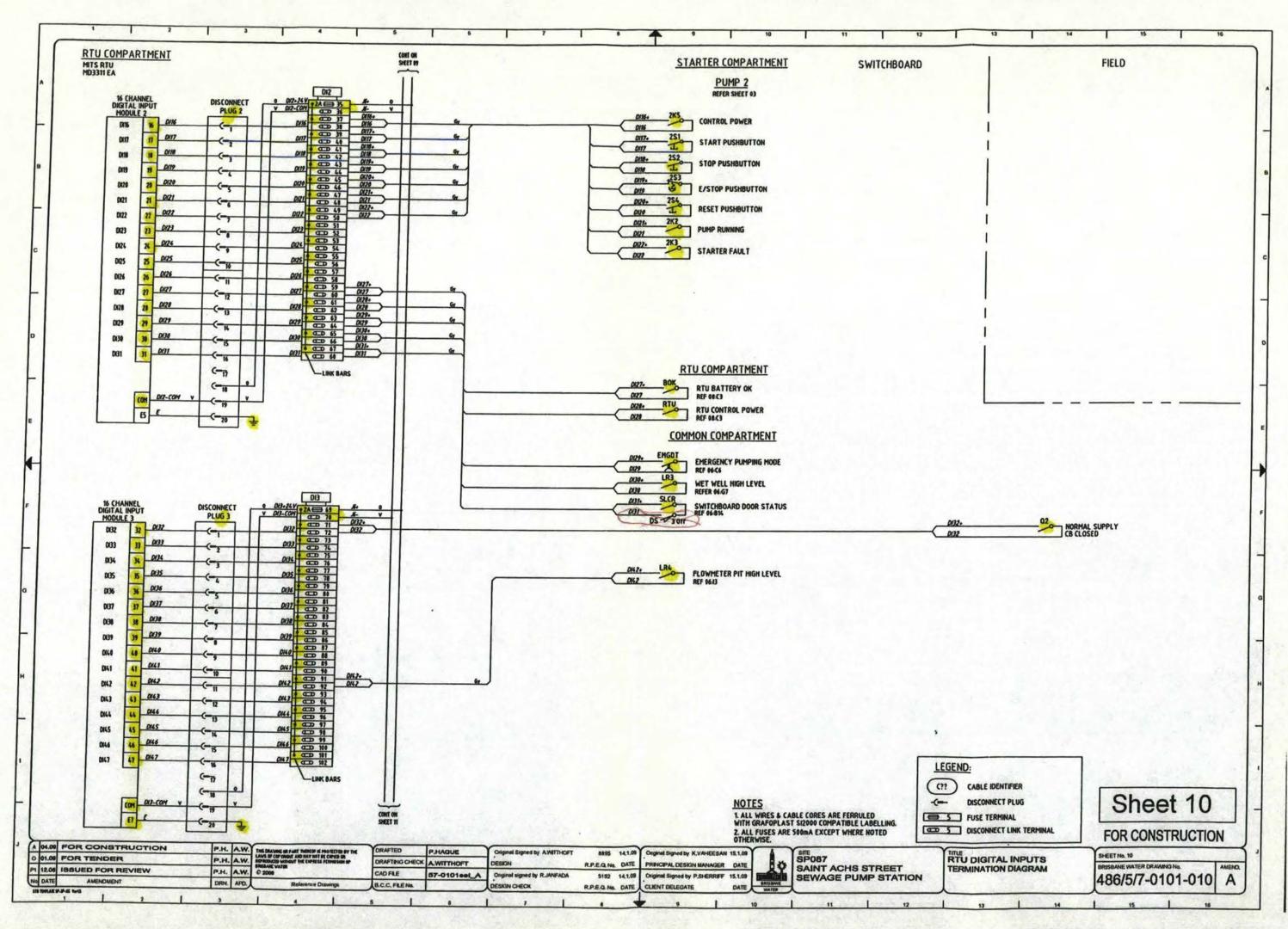


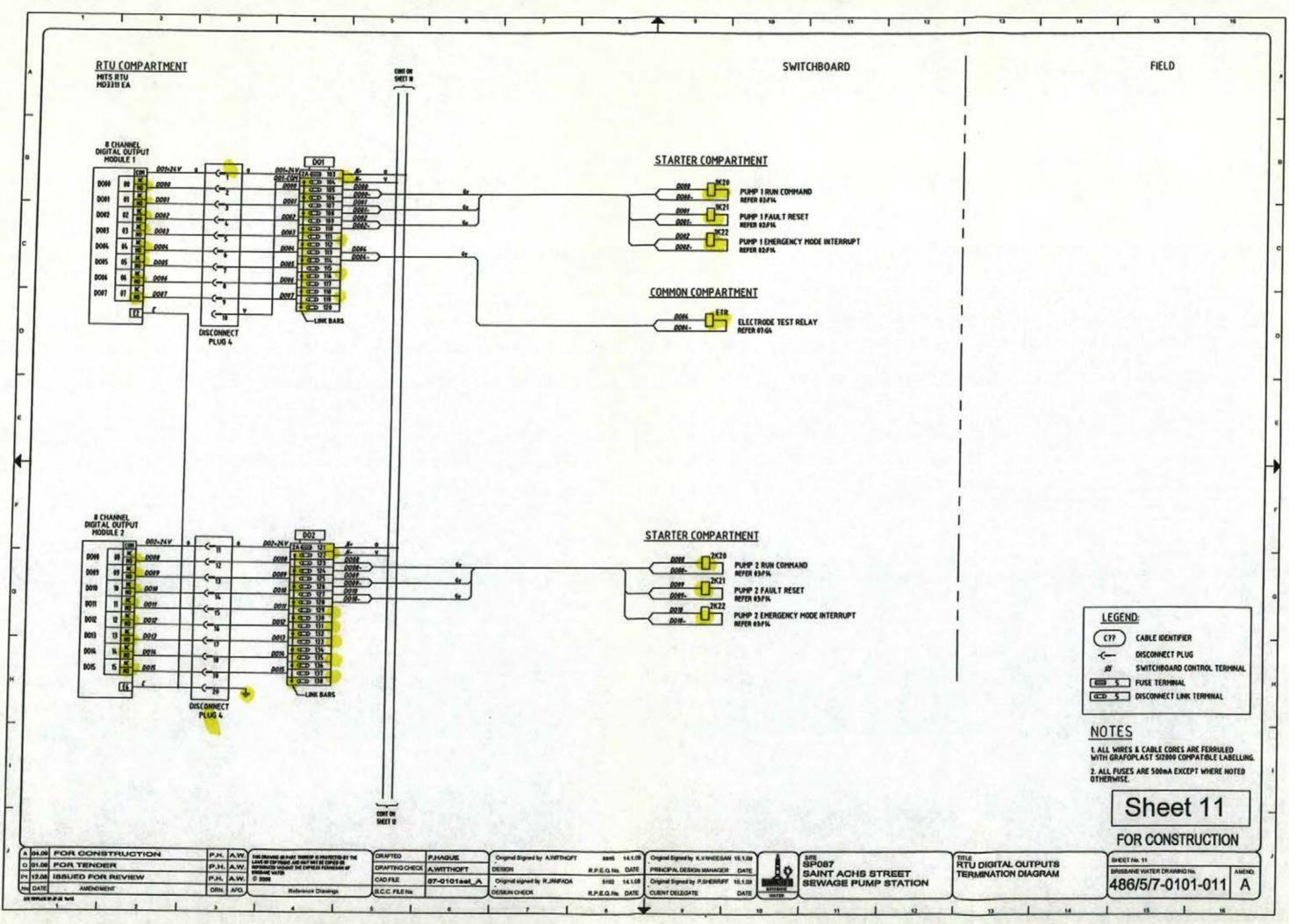


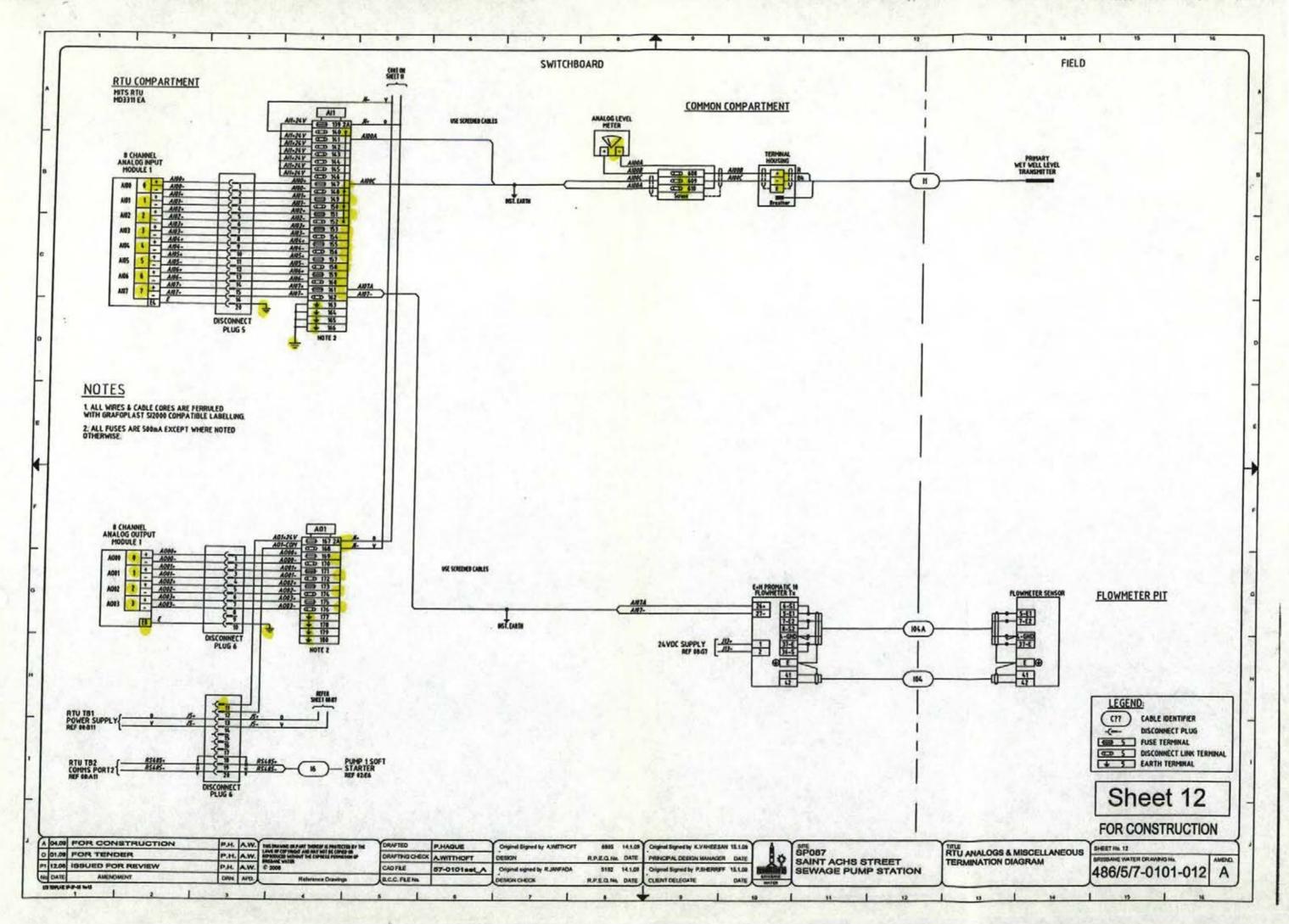












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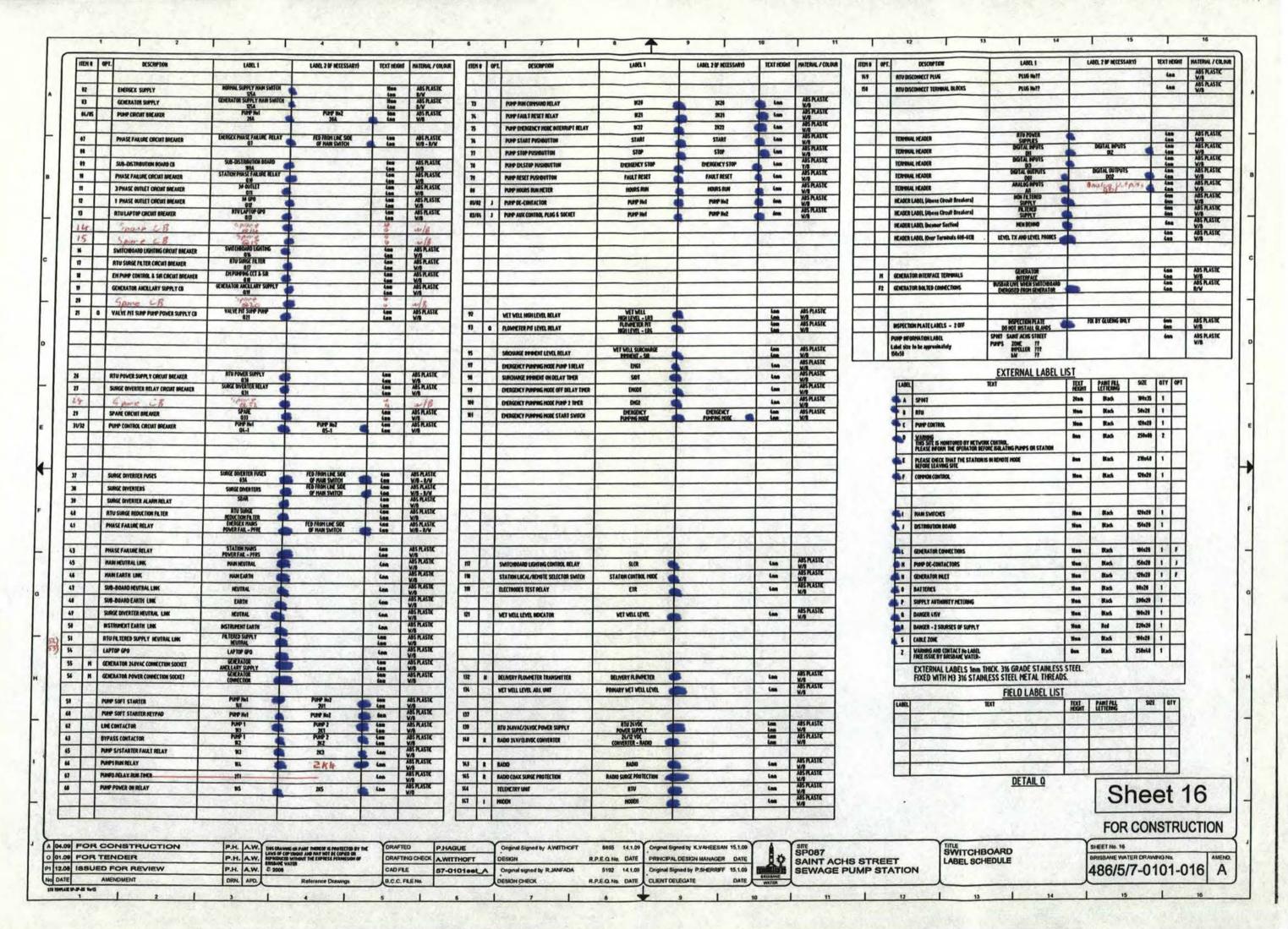
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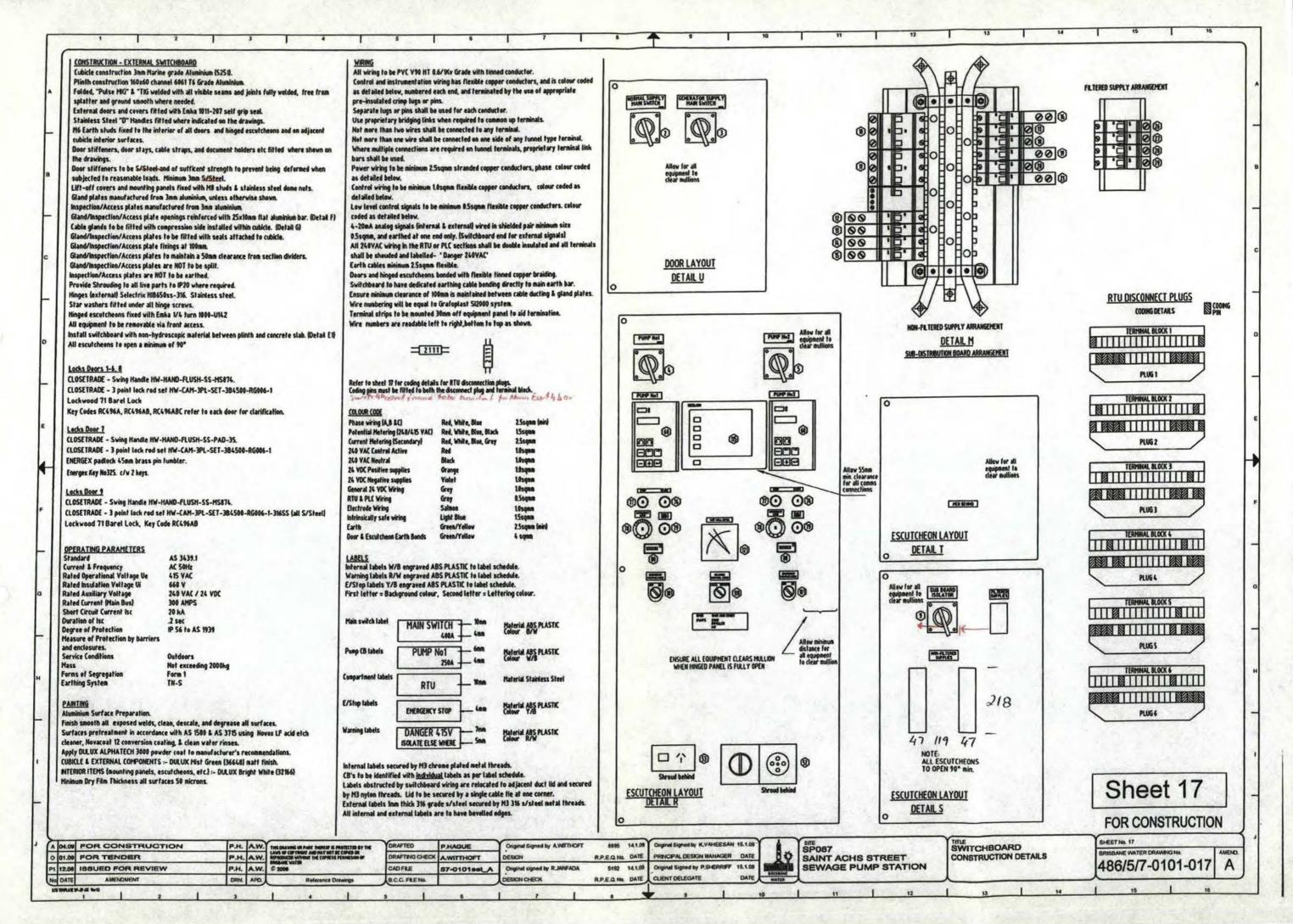
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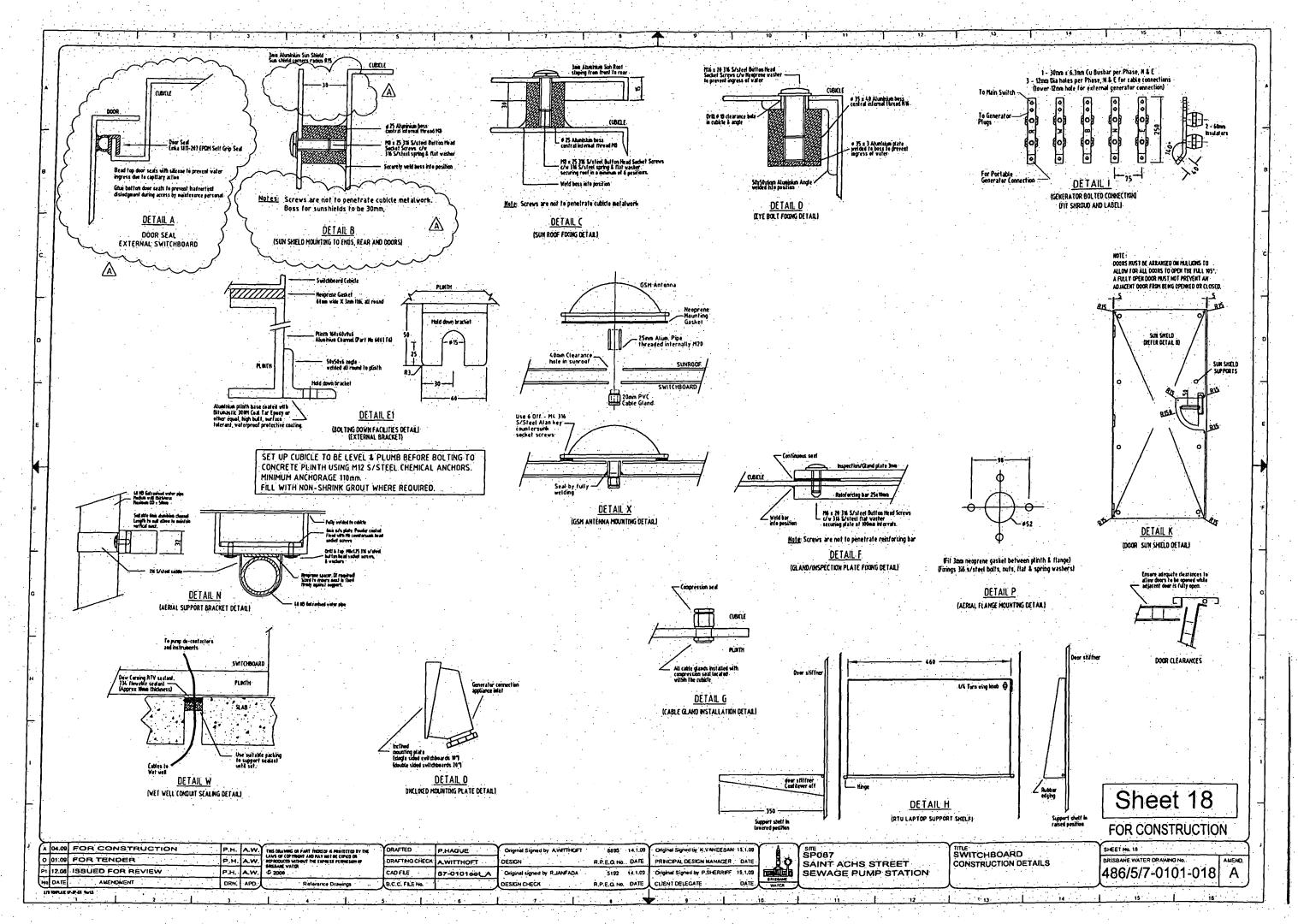
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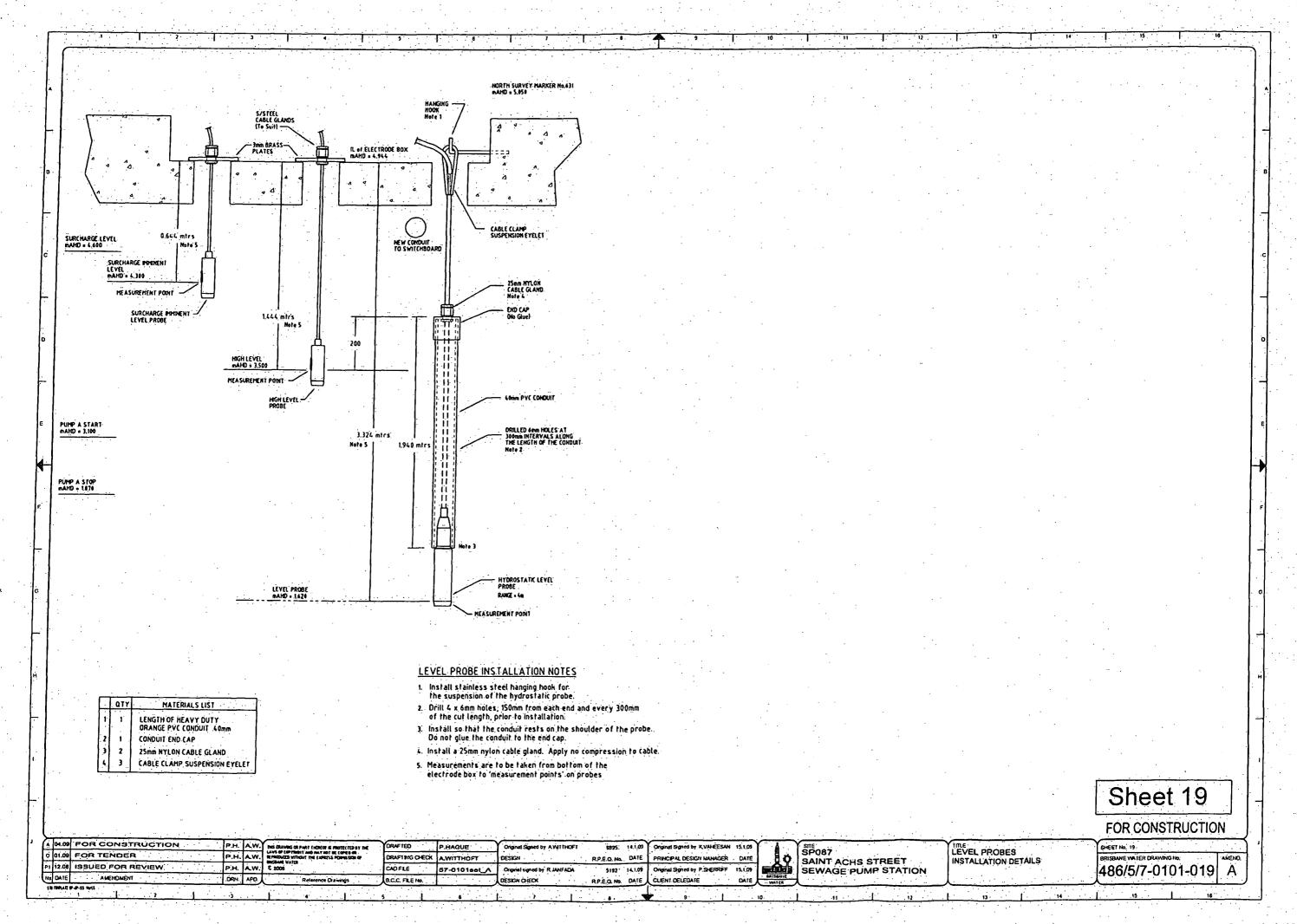
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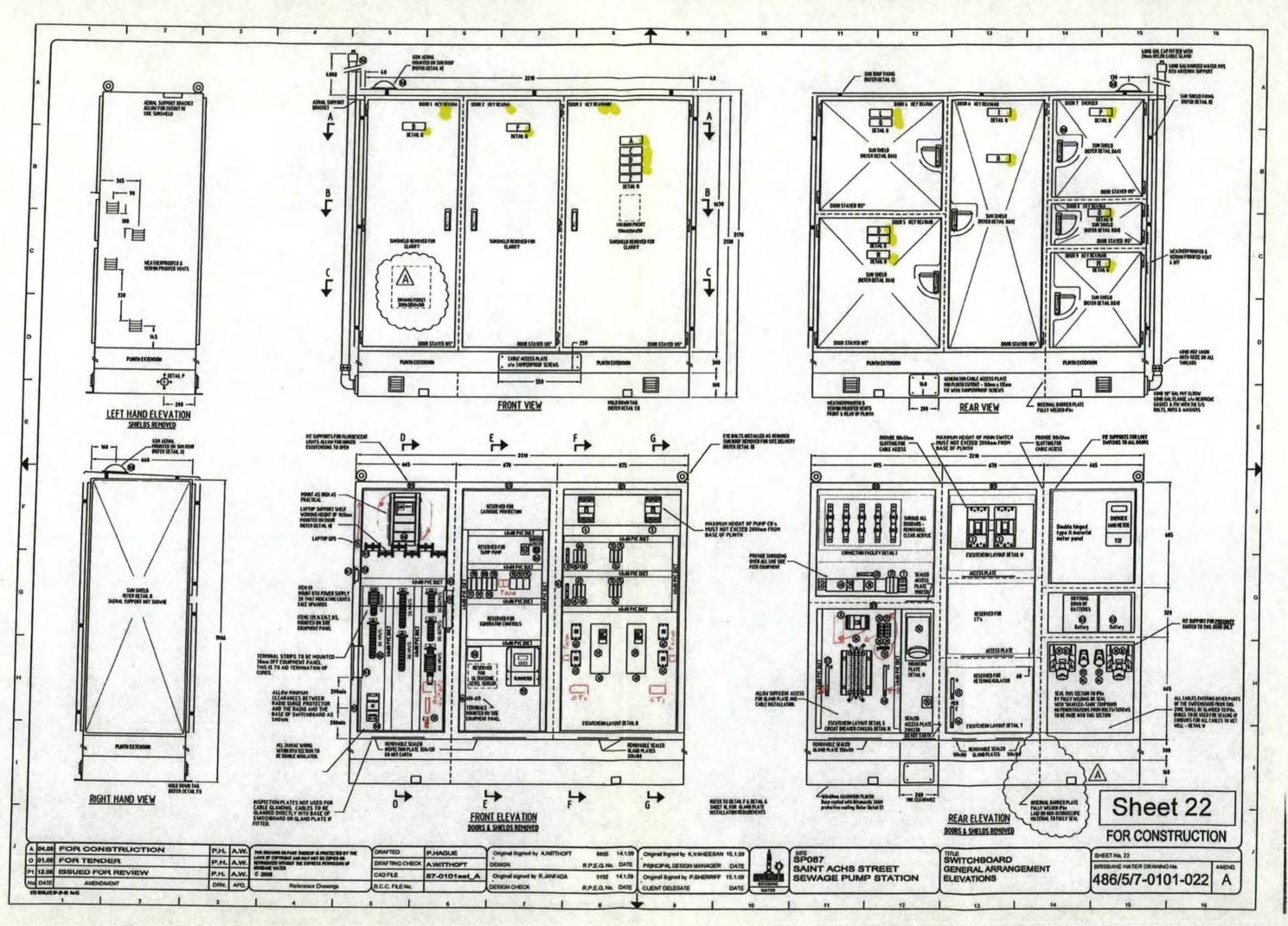
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REVIE		P02	HEW	5em²	ĸ	Building Wire		Switchboard	Earth stake	Main Earth .	
\$	TiO.	PGL PGS									
		P06									Reserved Pump 1 Reserved Pump 1
		P07	KEW	18Am²	3C+E+2pitets	Flexible (Submersible)		Svitchboard	Purp Net	Pump 1 Motor Feed + Thermistors	
2 D T	Į,	P09	NEW	TBAme ²	X+E+2pilots	Flexible (Submersible)		6.444			Reserved Pump 2 Reserved Pump 2
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C 1000 C		P11A P12			,						Reserved Dry Well Susp Pump Reserved Pump Well Lighting
CONTROL		P13						:			Reserved Pump Well Vent Fan
AID PAY I	ACM TO	P14A :	KEW	25ma ²	X+E	PVC/CU/PVC		Svitchboard	Valve Pit Sump Pump Junction Box		Reserved Pump Well Vent Fan
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F 8	랑	P20			:						
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AWITT	PHAQ	(102		•							Reserved Pump 1 MS probe Reserved Pump 1 MS probe
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<u> </u>	7	C105									Reserved Pump 1 Lockout
ESIGN Cognet	Orginal s	C201		-							Reserved Pump 2 PRO probe Reserved Pump 2 PRS probe
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ě	3	(01	HEW		×	Vender - 0.20/30FSP	Watrs	Switchbeard	Surcharge Inninent Probe	Surcharge basisent Signal (SIR)	Reserved Reporte SR Terminals.
RPEQNO	2695	(45	NEV.		x	Vendor - 0.20130FSP	10mirs	Switchooard	Wet Well High Level Probe	Wet Well High Level Signal (LR3)	Reserved Remote LR3 Terminals
~ ₹	5 14.1.09	(03 (04		-							Reserved Dry Well Trip Level Reserved Dry Well Alaria Level
	—<	(05 (06									Reserved Sump Pump Level Reserved Sump Pump Level
PREICIPAL DESIGN	Ongrad Signed by K.VAHEESAN	C07	NEW	15mm²	x	Vendor - 0.20130FSP	Sairs .	Switchboard	Flowmeter Pit High Level Probe	Flowmeter Pit High Level Signal (LR4)	Reserved Manhola Surcharge
CPAL DESIGN MANAGER	red by K	C09		-							Reserved Wet Well Washer
MANAGER	VAMEES	C10		-							Reserved Generator controls Reserved Dry Well Alarm Strobe
		CP01		-	 	-					Reserved Odour Control Unit
- REI	3	101	NEW			Vendor	10atrs.	Switchboard	Wet Well Hydroscopic Level Sensor	Prinary Wel Well Level	Reserved Remote Hount TX
	-	103			· · · · · · ·						
	- ≺	103		 -							Reserved En.storage level
W N	087	MFV	NEA NEA			Vendor Vendor	Bairs Sairs	Switchboard Switchboard	Delivery Florineter Delivery Florineter	Flowneter Sensor Power Supply Flowneter Signals	
ACH SE P			-								Reserved Ultrasonic Level Reserved Ultrasonic Level
SST	1	106	NEV	0.75cm ²	1Pr	Dekoron Dekoron		Switchboard - RTU Switchboard - Graphic Display	Svitchboard - Graphic Display Svitchboard - Pump 1 Soft Starter	RS485 Conns. RS485 Conns	Overall Screened Twisted Pair Overall Screened Twisted Pair
REE		103	NEV	· 0.75mm²	197	Dekoren	1	Switchboard - Purap 1 Seft Starter	Switchboard - Pump 2 Soft Starter	RS445 Comps	Overall Screened Twisted Pair Reserved Chemical Dosing Unit
SAINT ACHS STREET SEWAGE PUMP STATION		109		 	1		1				Reserved Chetical Dosing Unit
, · ~ .	.}	X01	HEW.			Vender Vender		Switchboard - Radio Aerial Coas Surge Protector	Aerial Coax Surge Protector Aerial	Radio Connunications Radio Connunications	
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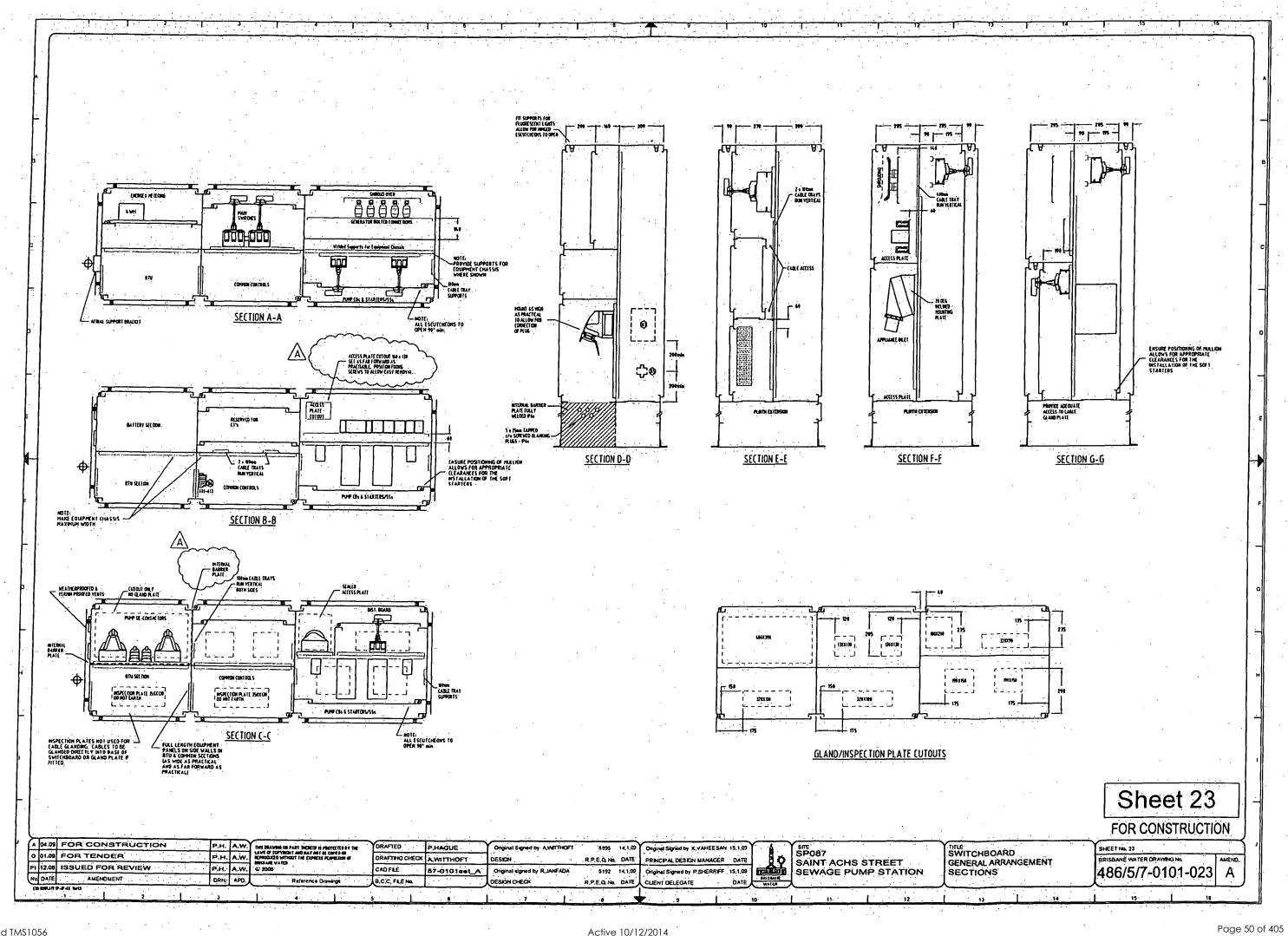


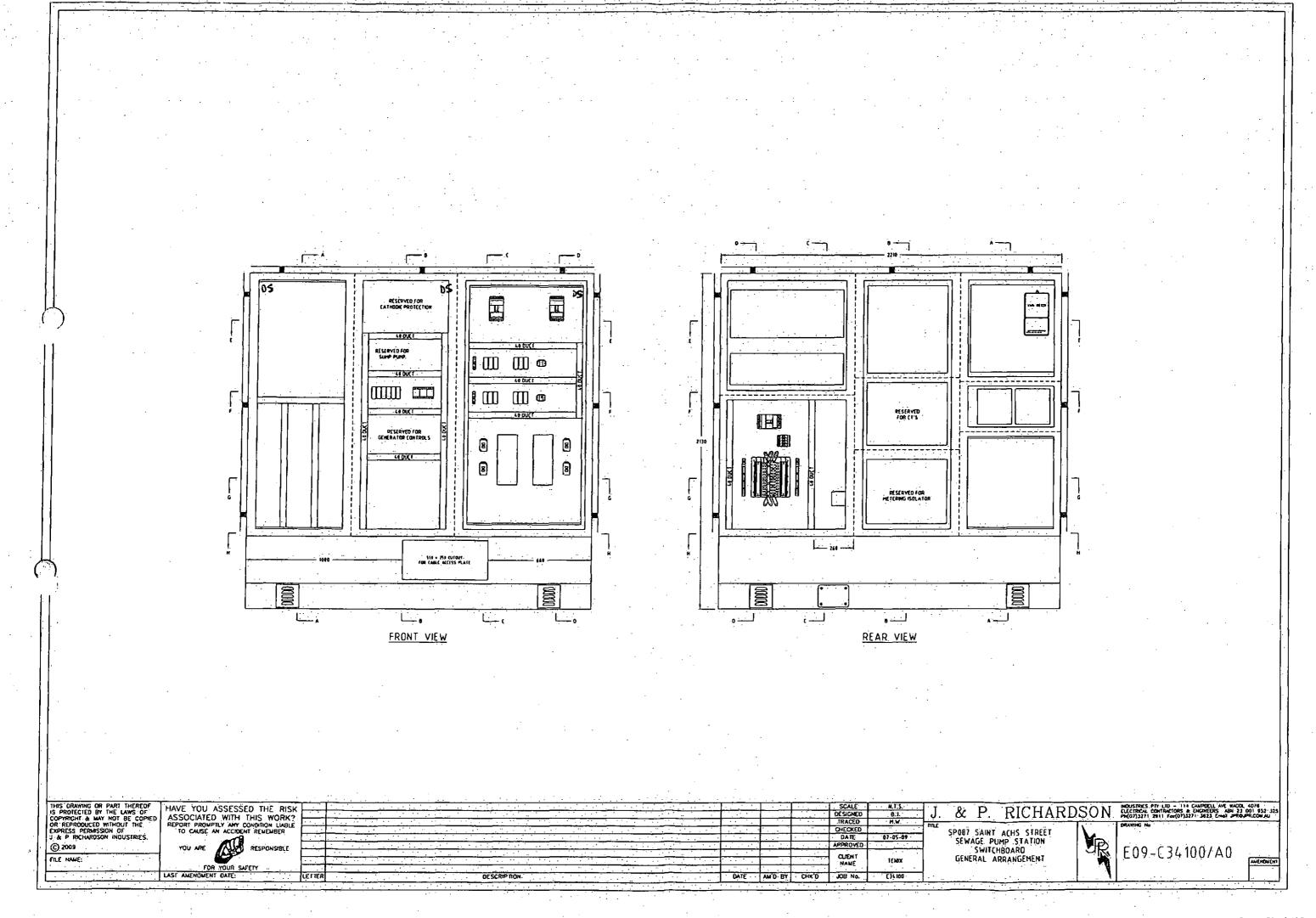


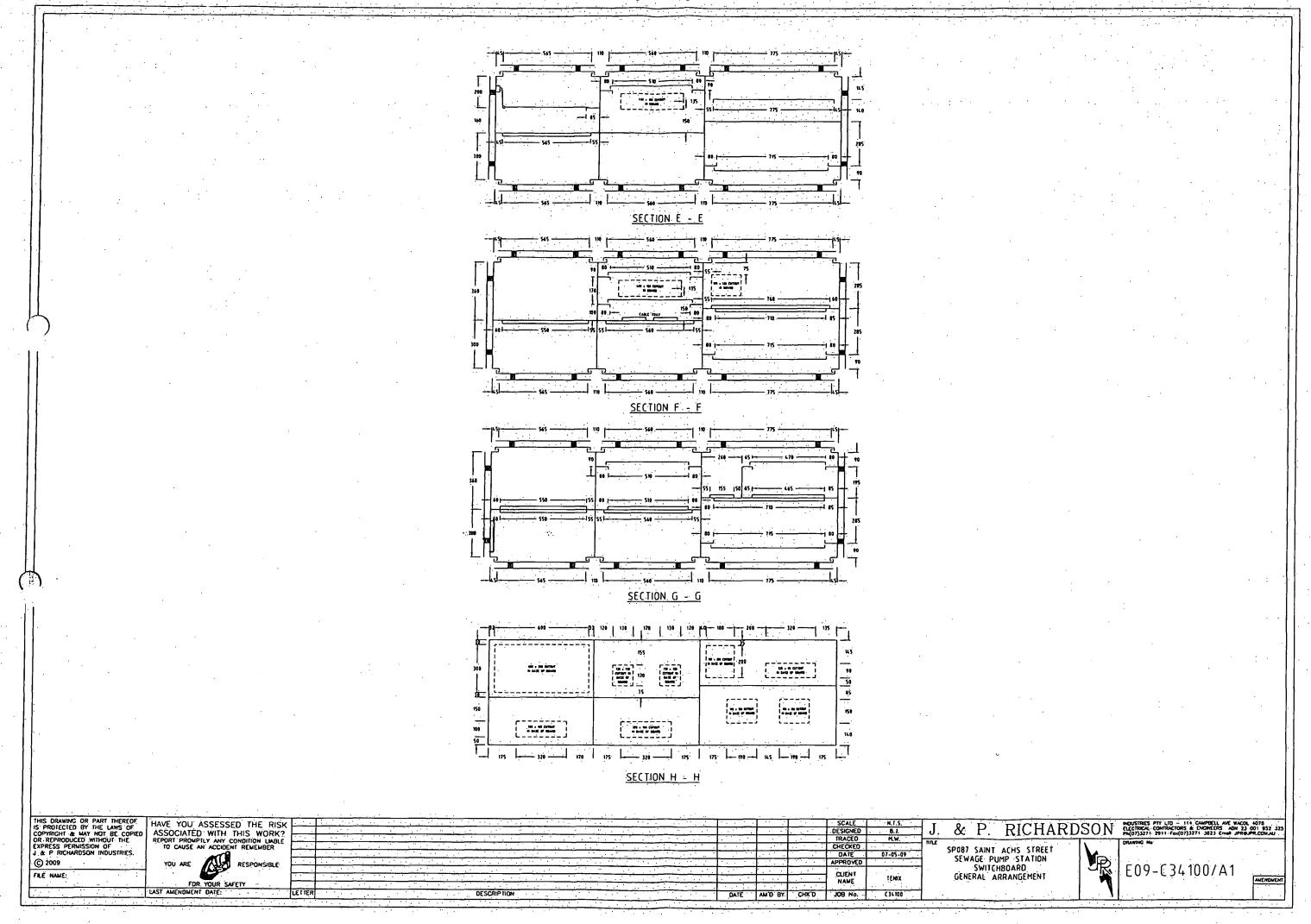


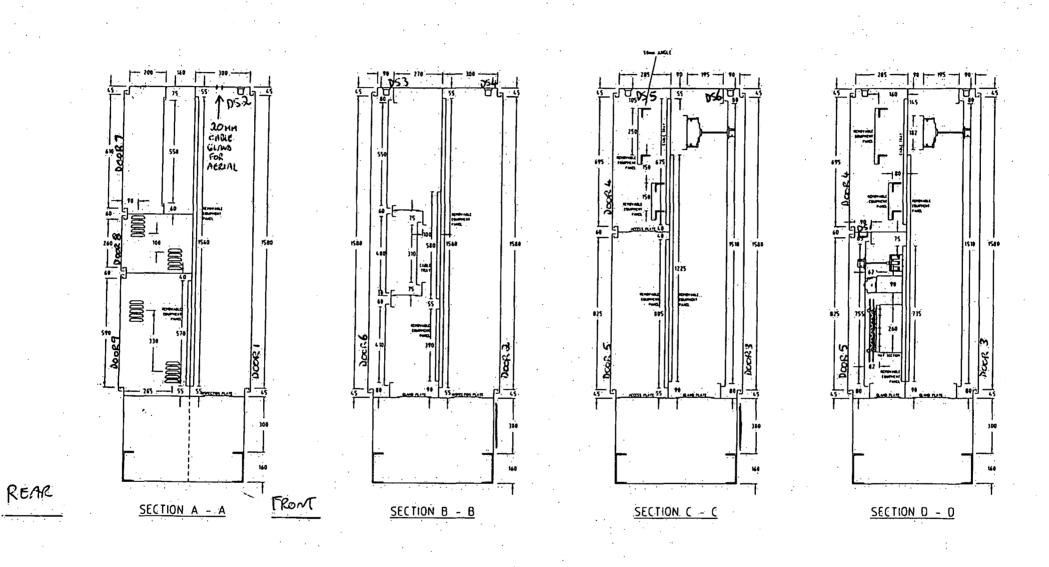












Q-Pulse Id TM\$1056

© 2009

FILE NAME:

HAVE YOU ASSESSED THE RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THIS WORK? REPORT PROMPILY ANY CONDITION LUBLE TO CAUSE AN ACCIDENT REMEMBER

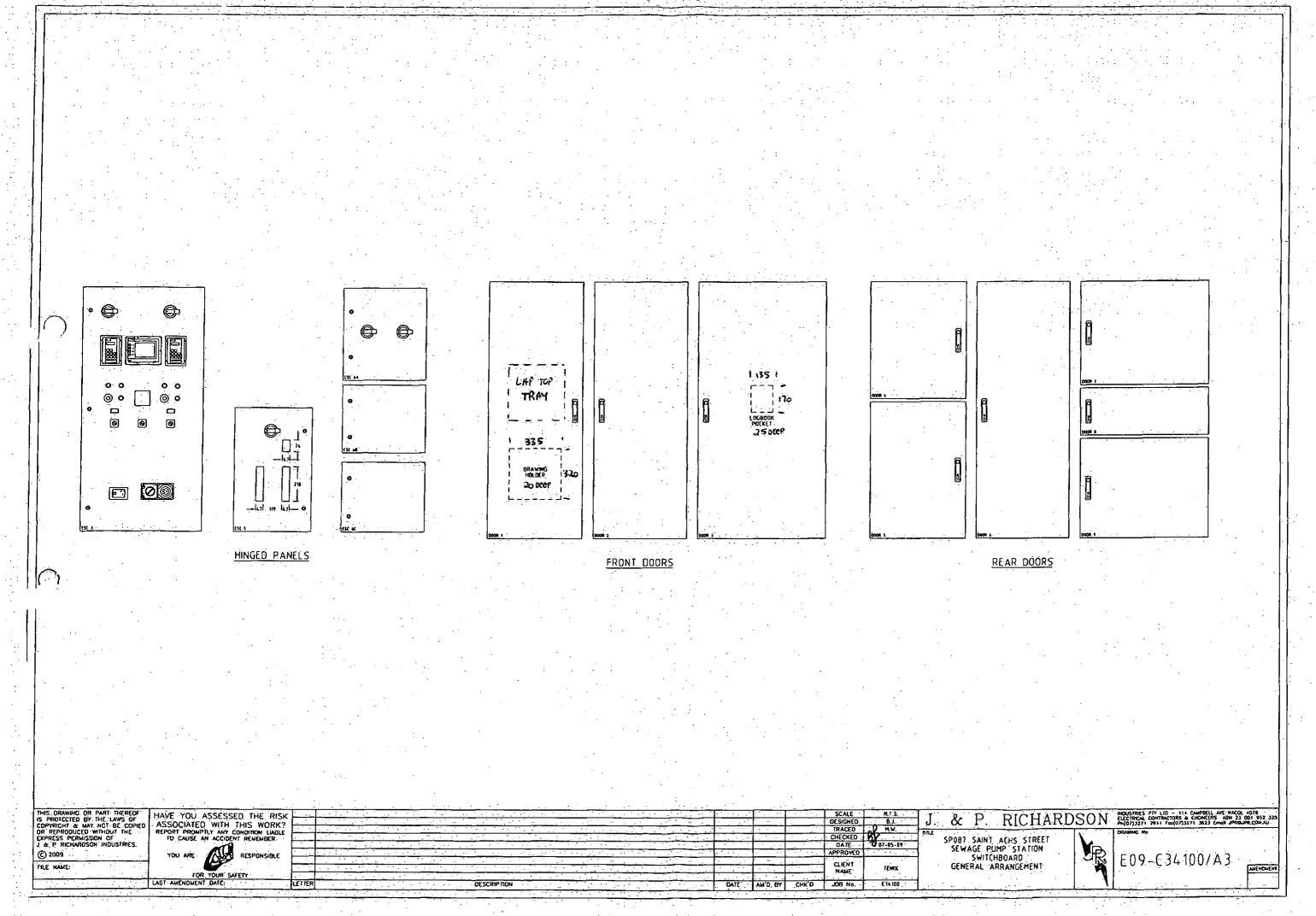
Page 53 of 405

SP087 SAINT ACHS STREET SEWAGE PUMP STATION SWITCHBOARD GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

& P. RICHARDSON BIOUSTRES PTY, LID - 114 CAMPOLIL AVE WACG 4076 ILLETINGAL COMPACTORS DECIDING TO 3527 JUNE 115 (PRO) 117 (PRO

E09-C34100/A2

SCALE
DESIGNED
TRACED
CHECKED
DATE
APPROVED



Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

APPENDIX C - HYDROSTATIC TESTING RECORDS

31

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

St Achs Street Sewage Pump Station (SP087) Upgrade - Operation & Maintenance Manual

C1 - Rob Carr Pty Ltd

33

Date:- April 2010

Version:- Tw

Active 10/12/2014

SEWER MAIN PRESSURE TEST



M & D Pipe Testing Pty Lto ACN: 124 334 201 NATA ACCREDITED 13 Casablanca Court Burleigh Waters, QLD, 4220, 0424 309 234

This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements.

CLIENT

Rob Carr Pty Ltd

LOCATION:

St Vincent Rd. Banyo.

PLAN No.:

486/5/6-0024-006

REV.:

0

DATE:

13-11-2008

APPROVAL:

JVH

INSPECTION DATE:

29-6-2008

REMARKS:

Tested to WASA specifications

INSPECT RESULT: Pass

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY:

MATTHEW YOUNG

DATE OF ISSUE:

SIGNATORY NAME:

6-7-2009

INSPECTION REPORT NUMBER: 00000SM97

PROCEDURE DOCUMENT NUMBER: PROC0004

34

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

INSPECTION DETAILS

MPI 2703 To MEL

99 424 metres

Keramo VC

•21 minutes

23:6kPa

Pass

25-6-2009.....

3/04

400mm

MH 3/01 to MH

93-945 metres.

Keramo VC

~21 inmutes

23.6kPa

Pass

4/01

. 400aum

MH 4/0 F to ME

18.344 métres

Keraino VC

- To minutes

23 6kPa

12nss

5/0.1:

400mm

Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

Page 58 of 405

LOCATION: St Vincent Rd, Banyo.

TA704

-300mm

4 metres

Keramo VC

> 10 minutes

23 6kPa

Pass

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY:

SIGNATORY NAME:

MH: 1/01 to MED

MEL 1A/04 to Mit

100.538 metres

Keramo VC

-21 moules

MATTHEW/YOUNG

23 6kPa

Pass

2/04

-400mm

LINE DETAILS

PIPE DIAMETER

PIPE LENGTH

PIPE MATERIAL

TIME TO DROP

TYPE

TEST PRESSURE

7kPA RESULT

DATE:

C2 - Dormway Pty Ltd

36

DORMWAY SEWER PRESSURE TESTING



Project	ST	ACHS	BANYO	STUTP	Job No 2253
Job Addr			-		

Test Duration (sec)	Test Pressure (kPa)	Allowable Loss (kPa)
20MING	-45KDA	2 KPA.

Date	Dia (mm)	Loca (eg M/H 1	tion to M/H 2)	Time (sec)	Pressure Start	Pressure Finish	Pass	Fail
30-6-09	DU450	M/H 5/1	M/H 6/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	/,	
12-5-09	DN450	M/H 6/1	M/H VI	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa		d
2-6-09	DW 450	M/H VI	M/H 8/1	3600	-45 kPa	-44 kPa	/	· i
1-5-09	DW 450	M/H 8/1	M/H 9/1	3600	- 45 kPa	-45 kPa	V	
22-5-09	DN 460	M/H 9/1	M/H 19/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	1	V
22-5-0	DN450	M/H 19/1	M/H 11/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	1	ď
22-5-01	W450	M/H II/)	M/H (2/)	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	V	d
30-6-09	DN450	M/H 12/1	M/H 13/1	1200	-45 kPa	45 kPa	1	1
20-6-09	DW450	M/H 13/1	M/H 14/1	12.00	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	1	4
30-6-09	DN450	M/H 14/1	M/H 15/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	V	d
30-6-09	DN450	M/H 15/1	M/H 16/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	1	4
9-7-09	DNATO	M/H 16/1	M/H 17/1	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	//	M
9-7-09	DN 450	M/H 16/1	M/H CUERFOL	1200	-45 kPa	-45 kPa	/	82
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		,
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
)4		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	м/н		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		
		M/H	M/H		kPa	kPa		

Comments:	TEST	PRESSUR	E	- 45 KPA	FOR	20MIN	
	A	LLOWABLE	LOSS	2 KPA.			
Dormway Rep	resentative:				Name:		1
Client Repres	entative:	FRANK TO	DAKING	Sign	Name:	Long	lig

37





PIPELINE TESTING SERVICES

a division of RT & DM Spring Pty Ltd (as trustee for Spring Family Trust) QBSA Lic No 45799 ACN 009 976 550 ABN 90 779 113 321

31 Smallwood Street Underwood QLD 4119
Ph: 07 3841 5100 Fax: 07 3219 0659

Customer:

Dormway Pty Ltd 39 Kenway Crescent UNDERWOOD QLD 4119

Job No: 57200

JOH NO. BI ZO

Job Address:

St Achs Street

Client Order No:

28/07/09

NUDGEE

Appointment Time: 13194

12104

Site Contact Name & Number: Frank 0402 192 544

Phone When Going: YES WHEN GOING T

DESCRIPTION OF WORK Vacuum test 4 M/Hs as directed.

M/H VACUUM TEST CERTIFICATE Work Instruction used for Test Pressure (kPa) Test Duration (sec) Allowable Loss (kPa) this test: 3.8A Page SDEC Pass Fail M/H Dia (mm) M/H Depth Time (sec) Pressure Start Pressure Finish M/H Number MH 15/0 1000 გი 305<u>0</u> M/H **kPa** M/H kPa kPe M/H kPa kPa kPa M/H kPa kPa MH kPa M/H kPa kPa kPa M/H kPa ми **kPe** M/H kPa Sign Name Test Unit No.

Print Name

DAVID HEIT

Fleid Services Officer:

Copies to be returned to OFFICE

Original to be given to CUSTOMER

This certificate supersedes all previous certificates.

This test document must not be copied, except in full

NATA

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This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements.

NATA Accredited Laboratory No. 13586

20

Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

QA Form No. 20

Issue Date: 31/8/06

APPENDIX D - CALLIBRATION OF EQIPMENT USED DURING HYDROSTATIC TESTING

38

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One



ble Instrumer

Unit 6 10-12 Babdoyle St . PO Box 4035 LOGANHOLME QLD 4129

Telephone: (07) 3801 1232 • Facsimile: (07) 3801 3731

ableinst@bigpond.com

Calibration Report On

100 mm Industrial Pressure Gauge

Description

Make: Rhomberg

Type: Direct Mount, Bottom Entry

Serial No: 9905

Scale Range: -100/0 kPa, 0/30"Hg Scale Interval: 1 kPa, 0.2"Hg

Standard Used

Type: Hg Manometer Serial No: 16131 Range: 0/61"Hg

Certificate No:

6714 Date: 7/11/2008

Submitted For: Dormway Pty Ltd

STANDARD READINGS	OBSERVED READINGS INCREASING	CORRECTION	OBSERVED READINGS DECREASING	CORRECTION
KPa	КРа	KPa	KPa	KPa
-20	-19	-1	-19.5	-0.5
-40	-39.5	-0.5	-39.5	-0.5
-60	-59.5	-0.5	-59.5	-0.5
-80	-79.5	-0.5	-80	NIL
-100	-100	NIL		

Remarks:

Gauge Tapped Lightly At Each Reading.

Gauge Tested In Accordance With AS2845.3-1993.

And Conforms To AS1349-1986.

Gauge Case Vented To Atmosphere During Test.

K.Mc Callum

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

Two

Brisbane City Council Sewerage Standards NuSewers Design and Construction Specification

Complete the standard longitudinal tabulation providing details of curve lengths, I.L., depth to invert and F.S.L. and the chainage at the curve tangent points.

9 Installation of PE Sewers

PE sewers shall be installed in accordance with the requirements for non-pressure pipelines specified in WSA -01 Polyethylene Pipeline Code. Due to the high expansion characteristics of PE, the differences in diurnal temperatures shall be allowed for when installing the sewers.

10 Testing of PE Sewers and MSs

10.1 CCTV Inspection

All PE sewers and maintenance shafts shall be inspected by CCTV after all backfilling operations have been satisfactory completed and all junctions are installed. This inspection is required to ensure that the pipe is without any construction defects, the pipe has no internal flow obstructions and all approved junctions are in right location. Further the inspection will verify the information provided with the 'As Constructed' drawings.

CCTV inspections shall comply with the following requirements:

- Appendix F of the latest version of the WSAA Conduit Inspection Reporting Code of Australia WSA 05. This includes all requirements outlined in Section 2 of the Code in relation to CCTV operator qualification, CCTV camera equipment and accuracy, camera operation, data display on recorded images and the inspection report.
- The sewer shall be cleaned prior to the CCTV inspection.
- Two sets of digital video files (MPEG 1 or MPEG 2 format), digital photographs (JPEG format) of certain defects as stated in Appendix F of WSA 05 and a digital file with the coding information (WinCan format or other digital formats stated in future editions of the WSA 05 standard) on CD or DVD medium shall be provided."

10.2 Vacuum Testing

Amndt No. 3 Apr '08

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All components of the sewer including MS's and property connection sewers shall be subject to vacuum testing.

The vacuum test shall be carried out in accordance with the following procedure:

- apply a negative pressure of approximately 50kPa.
- close the valve, shut off the pump and allow the pressure to stabilise for 3
 minutes.
- when the pressure has stabilised at or below the starting test vacuum of 45kPa, commence the test by allowing the pressure to drop to 45kPa at which point the time recording begins,
- record the vacuum drop over a 20 minute period.

Accept the sewer under test if the vacuum loss is less than 2kPa. If the test fails, reapply the vacuum to identify leaks and rectify all defects prior to conducting further tests.

11 Authorised Products - Nusewers

Date of Issue Apr '08

Nusewers Edition V.4 Page 9 of 10

4

Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

APPENDIX E - ROB CARR ITP's & QULAITY ASSURANCE

41

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

PROJ CLIEN TP A		CONTRACT &	7103-01	t -	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RE	ORM: EVISION	ITP-02-0		
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	RC	TAn	BCC	Notes	
1	Work Method available and signed off	н	Prior to start	28/4/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	3	1	500		
2	Prepare ground beneath and around base of M/H using 10/20mm aggregate to required level	1	Prior to F/W	30/4/09	Comply with Sewerage Code of Australia Record - (i) Daily Diary (ii) Delivery Docket Client inspection as required	1	B			
3	Placement of steel reinforcing mesh f rebar at base of shaft. Tie in starter bars as per design requirements	1	Once	H [A	* Survey base. Tolerances Honzonial +/- 100mm, Vertical +/- 30mm. * Visual inspection of formwork. * Inspect for strength and ngidity * Min design grade to be maintained * Record - (i) Daily Diary (ii) This ITP					
4	Insert polystyrene core ends into pipe ends and polystyrene chase between the core ends to form channel	w	Pnor to F/W	NA	* Polystyrene chase suits internal diameter of pipe * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP					
5a	Pre concrete pour inspection	н	Once pnor to pour	30/4/09	* Client Representative to be given 48 hours notice prior to concrete pour * Chent Representative to inspect reinforcement and formwork where applicable	e	R			
•	Pour concrete to construct M/H base	н	Once	30/4/09	* Comply with AS3600, AS1379 * Comply with mixistump design (Water Authority Specs) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * As per IFC drawings & within specified loterances * Correct projections where applicable * Correct concrete grade to be used * Concrete not to contain calcium chlonde * Salimp conforming, no water added on-site * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	E	A		(COPY
6a	Concrete Testing (AS3600)	w	Once per 25m3	NA	*Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders total - Tests 1 @7deys and 2 @25 days) *Concrete chase suits pipe ID *Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results					
7	Tie in steel reinforcing rebar and place for walls as per design requirements - allow for starter bars roof as per drawing		Once	MA	* Compty with AS3600 — Concrete Structures * Compty with AS3610 — Formwork for Concrete * Check ber size, specing & no. of * Concrete cover * Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) ber cheirs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour * Bar cheirs or concrete blocks securely ted * As por IFC drawings within specified tolerances * Record - 0) Supplier dockst (s) This ITP					

rage 1 or 3

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ITP-0207

RC ROB CARR PTY LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

CLIEN TP AC		CONTRACT &	7103-01	/1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulids APPROVED BY: Rob Cerr		VISION	ITP-02-07		
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	In	spected	Ву	Notes	
•	Form inside wall using timber formwork or equivalent	1	Prior to F/W	1/6/09	* Compty with AS3800 - Concrete Structures * Compty with AS3810 - Formwork for Concrete * Check ber size, specing & no. of * Concrete cover * Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) ber chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour * Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely hed * As per IFC drawings within specified tolerances * Record - (t) Supplier docket (v) This ITP	RC	al al	всс		
9	Form external wall using limber formwork or equivalent		Prior to F/W	1/6/09	* Compty with AS3800 — Concrete Structures * Compty with AS3610 — Formwork for Concrete * Check ber size, specing & no, of * Concrete cover * Rejetly supported by plastic (tipped) bar chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour * Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely tied * As per IFC drawings within specified tolerances * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	D	R			
10	Brace formwork using steel tie-rods and tension appropriately		Pnor to F/W	1/6/09	* Comply with AS3600 - Concrete Structures * Compty with AS3610 - Formwork for Concrete * Record - (i) This ITP (ii) IFC Dwg	10	Di		0	MPN
10a	Pre concrete pour inspection	-н	Once prior to pour	1/6/09	* Client Representative to be given 45 hours notice prior to concrete pour ** Client Representative to inspect reinforcement and formworks where applicable	9	AR.		9	
11	Pour concrete to construct M/H Walls	н	Once	1/6/09	* Comply with mixislump design (Water Authority Specs) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	2	D.			
11a	Concrete Testing (AS3600)	w	Once per 25m3	N/A	* Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders total - Tests 1 @7days and 2 @26 days) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (f) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results					
12	Tre in steel reinforcing rebar and place for roof and allow as per design requirements	1	Once	H/A	Compty with AS3600 Concrete Structures Compty with AS3610 Formwork for Concrete Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP (iii) IFC Dwg				-	
12a	Pre concrete pour inspection	н	Once pnor to pour	1111	 Client Representative to be given notice prior to concrete pour Client Representative to inspect reinforcement and formwork where applicable 					

ITP-0207

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TP AC	T: Tenix Alliance TIVITY: Maintenance Hole Construction (IN SITU)	ACTIVITY LO			ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RE	Vidioit	0	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection		Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	Ins	pected	Ву	Notes
		Туре	Frequency	Date	Records to be kept	RC	TA	всс	
13	Pour concrete to construct M/H top slab and lid. Install M/H cover and frame. Raise cover using timber packers to ensure desired SL is reached PLACE + SEO ASPRO + LID	н	Once	2/6/09	Comply with AS3600 – Concrete Structures Comply with AS3610 – Formwork for Concrete Check bar size, spacing & no. of Concrete cover Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) bar chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely tied As per IFC drawings within specified tolerances Record (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	Ø	the		
13a	Concrete Testing (AS3800)	w	Once per 25m3	N/A.	* Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders total - Tests 1 @7days and 2 @28 days) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results				
14	Backfill and compact around M/H progressively until desired surface level is reached		During compaction	9 T	Visual and measure Compaction testing to Water Authority Specs 1 compaction test each 500mm layer, 98% copmp Record (I) Compaction Test Results - NATA (a) This ITP Compaction test results to be submitted to Client				
15	Epoxy coat walls, benching and base		Vanous		* Visual Inspection of formwork * Comply with Manufacturer Work Method * Record - (i) Supplier ITP (ii) This ITP				
16	Vacuum Test	Н	N/A		* Record - (i) Supplier ITP (ii) This ITP				
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		H-HOLD	I - INSPI		×
onstruc	that the works listed in this ITP have been ded in accordance with Water Authority and or Standards and the Contract Specifications	Name Position	Angelo Soumbou		Signature	RC - Rob BCC - Bn	Carr Ply I	td. TA - Te	nix Alliance

ITP-0207

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Page 68 of 405

RC ROB CARR PTY LID.

Inspection and Test Plan

TP A	NT: Tenix Alliance CTIVITY: Maintenance Hole Construction (IN SITU)	ACTIVITY LO		1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulides APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RE	VISION	0		
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	79.89	spected	BCC	Notes	
1	Work Method available and signed off	н	Prior to start	28/4/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	RC	D	BCC		
2	Prepare ground beneath and around base of MPI using 10/20mm aggregate to required level	1.	Prior to F/W	27/5/09	* Comply with Sewerage Code of Australia * Record - (i) Daily Diary (ii) Delivery Docket * Client inspection as required	20	D	-		
3	Placement of steel reinforcing mesh / rebar at base of shaft. The in starter bars as per design requirements		Once	4/4	* Survey base: Tolerances: Horizontal +/- 100mm, Vertical +/- 30mm. * Visual Inspection of formwork * Inspect for strength and rigidity * Man design grade to be maintained * Record - (i) Daily Diary (ii) This ITP		70			
4	Insert polystyrene core ends into pipe ends and polystyrene chase between the core ends to form channel	w	Prior to F/W	N/A	* Potystyrene chase suits internal diameter of pipe * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP		-			
5a	Pre concrete pour inspection	н	Once pnor to pour		* Clant Representative to be given 48 hours notice prior to concrete pour * Clant Representative to inspect reinforcement and formwork where applicable	- 100	-			
6	Pour concrete to construct M/H base		Once	28/5/09	* Comply with AS3600, AS1379 * Comply with maxistump design (Water Authority Specs) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * As per IFC drawings & within specified toterances * Correct projections where applicable * Correct concrete grade to be used * Correct oncrete grade to be used * Concrete not to contain calcium chloride * Stump conforming, no water added on-site * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	Ø	d			
6a	Concrete Testing (A\$3400)	W	Once per 25m3	N/4	* Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders lotal - Tests 1 @7days and 2 @28 days) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results				(COP
7	Tie in steel reinforcing rebar and place for walls as per design requirements - allow for starter bars roof as per drawing	1	Once	r M+	Comply with AS3500 — Concrete Structures Comply with AS3510 — Formwork for Concrete Check bar size, spacing & no, of Concrete cover Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) bar chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely tied As per IFC drawings within specified tolerances Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP					

ITP-0207

Page 1 of 3

RC ROB CARR PTY LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

-	IT: Tenix Alliance CTIVITY: Maintenance Hole Construction (IN SITU)	ACTIVITY LO	11	/1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulds APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	TIT NA	VISION			
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	RC	TA	BCC	Notes	
8	Form inside well using timber formwork or equivalent		Prior to F/W	28/5/99	Comply with AS3600 - Concrete Structures Compty with AS3610 - Formwork for Concrete Check bar size, spacing & no. of Concrete cover Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) bar chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely tied A per IFC drawings within specified loterances Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	10	d	всс		
9	Form external wall using timber formwork or equivalent	1	Prior to FAV	28/5/09	Compty with AS3600 - Concrete Structures Compty with AS3610 - Formwork for Concrete Check bar size, spacing & no, of Concrete cover Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) har chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely lied As per IFC drawings within specified tolerances Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	20	L			
10	Brace formwork using steel tie-rods and lension appropriately	1	Pnor to F/W	28/5/09	Comply with AS3600 - Concrete Structures Comply with AS3610 - Forework for Concrete Record - (i) This ITP (ii) IFC Owg	0	il			
108	Pre concrete pour inspection	н	Once poor to pour	28/5/09	* Clent Representative to be given 48 hours notice prior to concrete pour * Clent Representative to inspect reinforcement and formwork where excitable.	0	D			
11	Pour concrete to construct M/H Walls F1/25T L1FT	н	Once	28/5/09	* Comply with mix/slump design (Water Authority Specs) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	0	D			
110	Concrete Testing (ASSESS) + EST FIRST LIFT 1-24 HIGH	w	Once per 25m3	28/5/09	* Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders total - Tests 1 @7days and 2 @26 days) * Concrete chase suits pipe ID * Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results	Ø	R			
12	Tie in steel reinforcing reber and place for roof and allow as per design requirements	1	Once	28/5/09	* Comply with AS3600 - Concrete Structures * Comply with AS3610 - Formwork for Concrete * Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP (iii) IFC Dwg	00	1		-	COPY
12a	Pre concrete pour inspection	н	Once prior to pour	28/5/09	Clent Representative to be given notice prior to concrete pour Clent Representative to inspect reinforcement and formwork where applicable	0	R			

ITP-0207

Page 2 of 3

RC ROB CARR PTY LTD.

Inspection and Test Plan

CLIEN	T: Tenix Alliance CTIVITY: Maintenance Hole Construction (IN SITU)	CONTRACT #	14	1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulides APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RI	EVISION	0	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	In	spected	Ву	Notes
				Date	CAMPONIONI AND CONTROL	RC	TA	всс	
13	Pour concrete to construct M/H top alab and lid. Install M/H cover and frame. Raise cover using timber packers to ensure desired SL is reached	н	Once	30/5/09	Comply with AS3600 – Concrete Structures Comply with AS3610 – Formwork for Concrete Check bar size, spacing & no. of Concrete cover Rigidly supported by plastic (tipped) bar chairs or by concrete blocks of the same grade as concrete pour Bar chairs or concrete blocks securely tied As per IPC drawings within specified tolerances Record - (i) Supplier docket (ii) This ITP	0	L		
13a	Concrete Testing (AS3400)	w	Once per 25m3	NIA	*Compression samples to be taken (3 cylinders total - Tests 1 @7days and 2 @28 days) *Concrete chase suits pipe ID *Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP (iii) Test Results				
14	Backfill and compact around MH progressively until desired surface level is reached	т	Dunng compaction	30/5/09	Visual and measure Compaction testing to Water Authority Specs 1 compaction test each 500mm layer, 98% copmp Record (i) Compaction Test Results - NATA (ii) This ITP Compaction test results to be submitted to Client	É	H		8 to 1 STAB SAUD
15	Epoxy coat walls, benching and base	1	Various		Visual Inspection of formwork Comply with Manufacturer Work Method Record - (i) Supplier ITP (ii) This ITP				
16	Vacuum Test	н	N/A		* Record - (i) Supplier ITP (ii) This ITP				
	*************************************	Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		LEGEN	D:		
	that the works listed in this ITP have been cled in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	Angelo Soumbou		Signature	T - TEST		NESS LID TA - T	enix Alliance
onstru		Position	Contract Manage		Date	RC - Rol		LID TA-T	enix A



ITP-0207

Page 3 of 3

PROJ	T: Tenox Alliance	LOCATION:	¥ 7103-01	1. 241	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis	ITP FO		ITP-02-0	03	
No No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type Frequency		Inspection Date	APPROVED BY: Rob Carr Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	Inspected By			Notes	
1	Survey * Check IL * Check alignment and grade	н	Once pnor to start	27/5/09	* Inspect cable connections * Surveyor to provide lunnel centerline * Check line and alignment of jacking frame * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This TTP	RC	1	BCC	USHER +	
2	Work Method available and signed off	Н	Once pnor to	5/5/09	* Comply with CH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	C	0	-		
3	Laser Calibration	w	Once pnor to start	16/3/09	* Comply with Manufacturer's Specification * Record - (i) Calibration certificate (ii) This ITP	0	1	-		
4	Setup TBM * Lower jacking frame. stabilise & setup laser * Connect Slurry tank. pumps & cables	н	Once pnor to start	29/5/09	* Inspect cable connections * Check stability and alignment of jacking frame * Check laser setup (i.e. Line, level & position) - Surveyor to acheck level and line * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This ITP	20	B			
5	Commence Microtunnelling * Push head and lead steel into shaft wall * Push jacking pipe progressively behind head	н	Vanous	1/6/09	* Comply with Tolerances: Vertical +/- 25mm. Horizontal +/- 100mm * Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal * Laser line checks once per shift (record on log sheet) * Ensure seclong forces do not exceed max allowable * Weekly submission of Jacking log * Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) Supplier Docket (iii) ITP	0	B			
6	Microtunnelling * Notification if Tunnel Bore Exceeds 10mm off Alignment	н	Vanous		* MTBM Operator to notify Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager immediately * Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager to issue a site instruction for the purpose of recovery grade	e	-	-		
7	Complete Microtunnelling *Push through reception shaft wall *Retrieve drilling head		Various	4/6/09	* Comply with GCCC Specification * Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal * Meintain satisfactory sturry flow and jacking pressure * Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) This ITP	8				
8	Grout Annulus (Where Required) * Pump grout between casing pipe and carrier pipe	w	Once upon completing grouting	NA	Comply with Work Method Comply with mw/slump design (Water Authority Specs) Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP	0		1		
9	CCTV Inspection of pipe	w	Once upon completing CCTV		Inspect inside of pipe ensuring no leaks or cracks exist Record - (i) CCTV Tape (ii) Sewrat Report (iii) This ITP	-		1 -		
10	Pressure Test pipe (Where Required)	н	Once upon completing testing		Comply with Contract Specification Comply with Water Authority Requirements Record - (i) Test Results - NATA (ii) This ITP		-			COPY
in accordance with Water Authority and or Council Standards				Signature Date	LEGEND: M - HOLD, I - INSPECT T - TEST W - WITNESS RC - Rob Carr Pty Ltd, TA- Tenox Alliance BCC - Brosbare Cry Council					

ITP-0203

Page 1 of 1

RC ROB CARR PTY. LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJE CLIEN ITP AC		LOCATION: CONTRACT #	Banyo, QLD 7103-01 CATION: 2A	162/1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP FORM:	ITP-02-0	ı3
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	Inspect		Notes
1	Survey "Check IL "Check alignment and grade	н	Once prior to start	27/5/09	* Inspect cable connections * Surveyor to provide lunnel centerline * Check line and alignment of jacking frame * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This ITP	20	, 500	USHER
2	Work Method available and signed off	Н	Once prior to start	5/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	21	-	
3	Laser Calibration	w	Once pnor to start	16/3/09	* Comply with Manufacturer's Specification * Record - (i) Calibration certificate (ii) This ITP	B	1	
4	Setup TBM *Lower jacking frame, stabilise & setup laser *Connect Slurry tank, pumps & cables	н	Once prior to start	5/6/09	* Inspect cable connections * Check stability and alignment of jacking frame * Check laser setup (i.e. Line, level & position) - Surveyor to check level and line * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This ITP	Q N		
5	Commence Microtunnelling *Push head and lead steel into shaft wall *Push jacking pipe progressively behind head	н	Various	5/6/09	*Compty with Tolerances Vertical +/- 25mm, Horizontal +/- 100mm *Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal *Laser line checks once per shift (record on log sheet) *Ensure sexting forces do not exceed max allowable *Weekly submission of Jacking log *Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) Supplier Docket (iii) ITP			
6	Microtunnelling * Notification of Tunnel Bore Exceeds 10mm off Alignment	— н	Vanous	N/4	* MTBM Operator to notify Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager immediately * Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager to issue a site instruction for the purpose of recovery grade	·	1	
7	Complete Microtunnelling * Push through reception shaft wall * Retneve drilling head	1	Various	5/6/09	* Comply with GCCC Specification * Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal * Maintain satisfactory sturry flow and jacking pressure * Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) This ITP	0		
8	Grout Annulus (Where Required) *Pump grout between casing pipe and carner pipe	w	Once upon completing grouting	×/A	* Comply with Work Method * Comply with mot/stump design (Water Authority Specs) * Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP			
9	CCTV Inspection of pipe	- w	Once upon completing CCTV		* Inspect inside of pipe ensuring no leaks or cracks exist * Record - (i) CCTV Tape (ii) Sewrat Report (iii) This ITP		- 4	
10	Pressure Test pipe (Where Required)	н	Once upon completing lesting		* Comply with Contract Specification * Comply with Water Authority Requirements * Record - (i) Test Results - NATA (ii) This ITP			-
		Contrac	tor Representa	tive Signoff		LEGEND:		
accon	hat the works listed in this ITP have been constructed dance with Water Authority and or Council Standards Contract Specifications.	Name Position	Angelo Soumbou	4	Signature Date	H - HOLD 1 - IN: T - TEST W - W RC - Rob Carr P BCC - Bosbane	ITNESS ty Lid, TA- T	enix Alliance

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RC ROB CARR PTY. LTD.

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJI CLIEN ITP AC		LOCATION: CONTRACT &	7103-01	11 6 4/1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP FO	ORM: EVISION	TP-02-03		
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	RC	spected	Ву	Notes	
1	Survey *Check it. *Check alignment and grade	н	Once prior to start	7/5/09	* Inspect cable connections * Surveyor to provide tunnel centerline * Check line and alignment of jacking frame * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This ITP	P	300	,		
Ž	Work Method available and signed off	н.	Once prior to start	5/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	33	R			
3	Laser Calibration	w	Once prior to start	16/3/09	* Comply with Manufacturer's Specification * Record - (i) Calibration certificate (ii) This ITP	3	D			
4	Setup TBM *Lower jacking frame, stabilise & setup laser *Connect Sturry tank, pumps & cables	н	Once prior to start	8/5/09	* Inspect cable connections * Check stability and alignment of jacking frame * Check laser setup (i.e. Line, level & position) - Surveyor to check level and line * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This ITP	æ	Ser			
5	Commence Microtunnelling *Push head and lead steel into shaft wall *Push jacking pipe progressively behind head	н	Vanous	14/5/09	*Comply with Tolerances: Vertical +/- 25mm, Horizontal +/- 100mm *Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal *Laser line checks once per shift (record on log sheet) *Ensure jacking forces do not exceed max allowable *Weekly submission of Jacking log *Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) Supplier Docket (iii) ITP	3	SOM			
6	Microtunnelling * Notification if Tunnel Bore Exceeds 10mm off Alignment	- н -	Vanous		*MTBM Operator to notify Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager immediately *Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager to issue a site instruction for the purpose of recovery grade	e				
7	Complete Microtunnetting * Push through reception shaft wall * Retneve drilling head	1	Various	27/5/09	* Comply with GCCC Specification * Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal * Maintain satisfactory sturry flow and jacking pressure * Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) This ITP	0	10			
8	Grout Annulus (Where Required) * Pump grout between casing pipe and carrier pipe	W	Once upon completing grouting	ни	Comply with Work Method Comply with mix/slump design (Water Authority Specs) Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP	10				
9	CCTV Inspection of pipe	w	Once upon completing CCTV		* Inspect inside of pipe ensuring no leaks or cracks exist * Record - (i) CCTV Tape (ii) Sewral Report (iii) This ITP		-		_	COPY
10	Pressure Test pipe (Where Required)	н	Once upon completing testing		Comply with Contract Specification Comply with Water Authority Requirements Record - (i) Test Results - NATA (ii) This ITP					
n accor	that the works listed in this ITP have been constructed dance with Water Authority and or Council Standards Contract Secilifactions.		tor Representa Angelo Soumbo Contract Manag	ulidis	Signature Date	T - TEST	D. I - INSP	NESS Lid, TA- Ten	nix Alliance	

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Inspection and Test Plan

PROJE	The same and the s	LOCATION: CONTRACT # ACTIVITY LO	one control	h 4/1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumbouldis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr		RM: VISION	/rp-02-03		
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	RC	spected TA	BCC	Notes	
1	Survey * Check IL * Check alignment and grade	н	Once prior to start	20/4/09	* Inspect cable connections * Surveyor to provide tunnel cardenine * Check time and alignment of jacking frame * Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This TIP	C	Į.	500		
- 2	Work Method available and signed off	H	Once prior to	28/4/09	*Comply with OH&S Act *Record - (I) Signed WMS	100	10		. K-	
	Laser Calibration	- w	Once prior to start	16/3/09	* Comply with Manufacturer's Specification * Record - (i) Celibration certificate (ii) This ITP	P	30	2-11		
4	Setup TBM *Lower jacking frame, stabilise & setup taser *Connect Skirry tank, pumps & cables	н	Once pnor to start	2/4/09	Inspect cable connections Check stability and alignment of jacking frame Check laser sating (i.e. Line, level & position) - Surveyor to check level and fine Record - (i) Surveyor records (ii) This (TP)	0	R	-	THE STREET	
5	Commence Microlunnelling * Push head and lead steet into shall wall * Push jacking pipe progressively behind head	н	Various	21/4/09	*Compty with Tolerances: Vertical +)- 25mm, Horzonial +/- 100mm *Ensure clean ends, continuity, good seal *Laiser like checks once per shift (record on log sheet) *Ensure sacking forces do not exceed max allowable *Veekity submission of Jacking log *Record - (3 Jacking Log (6) Supplier Docket (iii) ITP	100	€	K		
6	Microtumeting * Notification if Turnel Bore Exceeds 10mm off Alignment	н	Vanous		* MTSM Operator to notify Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager emediately * Engineer or Project Manager or Construction Manager to issue a site instruction for the purpose of recovery grade	-			-	
7	Complete Microtunnelling * Push through reception shalt wall * Retrieve drilling head	- 1	Various	2/6/09	Comply with GCCC Specification Ensure clean ands, continuity, good seal Mentain satisfactory situry flow and jacking pressure Record - (i) Jacking Log (ii) This ITP	0	dh			
.0	Grout Annueus (Where Required) * Pump groot between casing pipe and camer pipe	w	Once upon completing growing	NA	Comply with Work Method Comply with ministering design (Water Authority Specs) Record - (i) Supplier Docket (ii) This ITP	25				
9	CCTV Inspection of pipe	w	Once upon completing CCTV		* Inspect inside of pipe ensuring no leaks or cracks exist * Record - (i) CCTV Tape (ii) Several Report (iii) This ITP	-		1777	-	COPY
10	Pressure Test pipe (Where Required)	- н	Once upon completing leating		Comply with Contract Specification Comply with Wister Authority Requirements Record - (i) Test Results - MATA (ii) This (TP)			-	-	
n accor	that the works listed in this ITP have been constructed dance with Water Authority and or Council Standards Contract Specifications.	Contract Name Poston	Angelo Soumbor	uldis	Signature	RG - Reb	N-WET	NESS LIE TA- Ter	ne Albanoe	

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RC ROB CARR PTY LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

P AC	T: Tenix Alliance TIVITY: Shaft Excavation	ACTIVITY LO	CATION: A/	1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RE	VISION:	0	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	In	spected	Ву	Notes
		100		Date		RC	TĄ	всс	
1	Work Method available and signed off	н	Once prior to start	5/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	Œ	oh		
2	Underground Services Check * Pipe Locator * Service Locator * DBYD Search	н	Once prior to start	27/5/09	* Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP	0	R		PROVAC
3	Survey	w	Once, prior to commencement of excavation	27/5/09	Design drawings to be checked by certified surveyor Set out by certified surveyor Record - (i) Survey Drawings (ii) This ITP	0	1		USHBR +C
4	Install Environmental Controls as per TJH SEP	н	Once after every rain event	28/5/09	Comply with Sile Environmental Plan Record - (i) Checklist (ii) This ITP	20	W.		
5	Traffic devices in place in accordance with Traffic Management Plan	w	Prior to start	H/A	Comply with Traffic Management Plan Record - i)Site Diary ii) This ITP	1	' <u>-</u>		
6	Saw cut asphalt / concrete surface	w	Once	N/A	* Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) * Review Council specs to ensure adequate cut depth * Record - (i) This ITP	+			-
7	Permit to Dig	н	Once prior to start & Monthly thereafter	28/5/09	* Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP * Client Permit to Dig Signed off	0	R		_
8	Excavate Shaft	1	Various	28/5/09	* Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) * Comply with Contract Design and OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) Operator ticket (ii) Plant Check (iii) ITP * Dispose of unsuitable materrial / Stockpile material as required	5			
9	Offsite Disposal	w	Once prior to start	20/5/09	Approval & description of dump location Evidence of council approval for fill location	100			NUMBE
10	Acid Sulphate Testing	н	As Required		Soil tested for acid sulphates Liming rates to be determined by test	T	(d) -		
11	Support Shaft		Various	28/5/09	Comply with Supplier Work Method Certified Sheet Pile Design, Certified Steel Shoring Box Record - (i) Engineer Signoff (ii) Supplier Cert (iii) ITP	E		-	

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJI CLIEN TP AC	T: Tenox Alliance	CONTRACT (ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP FORM: ITP-02-02 ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis ITP REVISION: 0 APPROVED BY: Rob Carr					
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	In	spected	Ву	Notes
1000		Туре	Frequency	Date	Records to be kept	RC	TA	BCC	1000000
12	Install Handrais & Yoe Boards	w	Once upon completing shaft	29/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) This ITP	8	of		
13	Install appropriate access / exit point	1	Once upon completing shaft	29/5/09	* Inspect location, support of access point * Ladder to 5.5m deep (with 2m cage), Cert Scaffolding * Record - (i) Scaffold Certification (ii) This ITP	Z			LADDER CATENSION
14	Backfill	w	Various		* Walls of excavion treated where required * Treated spoil placed back in excavation		-		
15	Subgrade Compaction	н	Once per layer per 500m2		* Subgrade Compaction (see below for reference) * Refer project specifications * Refer AS3798 Table 8.1 * Record - (i) This ITP (ii) NATA Test Results * Compaction test results to be submitted to Cherk				
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		H-HOLE), I - INSPE	СТ	
	that the works tisted in this ITP have been cled in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	Angelo Soumbou	Aclis	Signature.	T - TEST, W - WITNESS RC - Rob Carr Pty Ltd. TA - Tenix /			nox Alkance
	Standards and the Contract Specifications.	Position	Contract Manage	H	Date	BCC - Br	isbane City	Council	



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RC ROB CARR PTY LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJ CLIEN TP A		LOCATION: CONTRACT # ACTIVITY LOC	7103-01 CATION: 2F	V1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP FO	RM: VISION:	0 D	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept	In	spected	Ву	Notes
1	Work Method available and signed off	н	Once prior to start	5/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	RC (RC	R	BCC	
2	Underground Services Check * Pipe Locator * Service Locator * DBYD Search	н	Once pnor to start	7/5/09	Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP	P	B		PROVAC
3	Survey	w	Once, prior to commencement of excavation	27/5/09	Design drawings to be checked by certified surveyor Set out by certified surveyor Record - (i) Survey Drawings (ii) This ITP	Ø	de.		USHOR + CO
4	Install Environmental Controls as per TJH SEP	н	Once after every rain event	5/5/09	* Comply with Site Environmental Plan * Record - (i) Checklist (ii) This ITP	0			
5	Traffic devices in place in accordance with Traffic Management Plan	w	Pnor to start	7/5/09	* Comply with Traffic Management Plan * Record - i)Site Diary ii) This ITP	P	Je.		-
6	Saw cut asphalt / concrete surface	w	Once	3/6/09	Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) * Review Council specs to ensure adequate cut depth * Record - (i) This ITP	Ø			0
7	Permit to Dig	H	Once prior to start & Monthly thereafter		* Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP * Client Permit to Dig Signed off		W.		6
8	Excavate Shaft	1	Vanous	3/6/09	Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) Comply with Contract Design and OH&S Regulation Record - (i) Operator ticket (ii) Plant Check (iii) TTP Dispose of unsuitable material / Stockpile material as required	0	D		
9	Offsite Disposal	w	Once prior to start	3/6/09	* Approval & description of dump location * Evidence of council approval for fill location	100			Nove.EE
10	Acid Sulphate Testing	н	As Required		* Soil tested for acid sulphates * Liming rates to be determined by test		x		
11	Support Shaft	- 1	Vanous	3/6/09	* Comply with Supplier Work Method * Certified Sheet Pile Design. Certified Steel Shonng Box * Record - (i) Engineer Signoff (ii) Supplier Cert (iii) ITP	0			H•

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ROB CARR PLY LTD

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJE CLIEN TP AC		CONTRACT #	0.0	1	ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumbouldis APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP FORM: ITP-02-02 ITP REVISION: 0					
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	In	spected	Ву	Notes		
New Control		Туре	Frequency	70 70 70 70	Records to be kept	RC	TA	всс	CONTRA		
12	Install Handrails & Toe Boards	w	Once upon completing shaft	3/6/09	* Comply with OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) This ITP	D	1				
13	Install appropriate access / exit point	1	Once upon completing shaft	2/6/09	* Inspect location, support of access point * Ladder to 5.5m deep (with 2m cage), Cert Scaffolding * Record - (i) Scaffold Certification (ii) This ITP	10	R		TEMP LADOER		
14	Backfill	w	Vanous		* Walts of excavtion treated where required * Treated spoil placed back in excavation			1000	77.00		
15	Subgrade Compaction	H	Once per layer per 500m2		Subgrade Compaction (see below for reference) Refer project specifications Refer AS3798 Table 8.1 Record - (i) This TTP (ii) NATA Test Results Compaction test results to be submitted to Client						
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		LEGEND		_			
	that the works listed in this ITP have been cled in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	Angelo Soumbou		Signature	T-TEST	W-WITH	ESS .	Nx Alliance		
	Standards and the Contract Specifications.	Position	Contract Manage		Date	BCC - Br	sbane City	Council			



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RC ROB CARR PTY LTD.

Inspection and Test Plan

	CTIVITY: Shaft Excavation	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	In	spected	Ву	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Туре	Frequency	Date	Records to be kept	RC	TA	всс	Notes
1	Work Method available and signed off	н	Once prior to start	2/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	æ	Silex.		
2	Underground Services Check Pipe Locator Service Locator DBYD Search	н .	Once prior to start	7/5/09	Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP	D	son.	,	PROVAC
3	Survey	w	Once, prior to commencement of excavation	6/5/09	Design drawings to be checked by certified surveyor Set out by certified surveyor Record • (i) Survey Drawings (ii) This ITP	B	g.Dav		USHER + co
4	Install Environmental Controls as per TJH SEP	-н-	Once after every rain event	5/5/09	* Comply with Site Environmental Plan * Record - (i) Checklist (ii) This ITP	10	9BM		
6	Traffic devices in place in accordance with Traffic Management Plan	_w_	Prior to start	7/5/09	* Comply with Traffic Management Plan * Record - i)Site Deary ii) This ITP	B	58x		COCATION TOAPPIL CONTROL
5	Saw out asphalt / concrete surface	w	Once	7/5/09	Dimensions to suc TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) Review Council specs to ensure adequate out depth Record - (i) This ITP	3	9.0m.		
7	Permit to Dig	н	Once prior to start & Monthly thereafter	5/5/09	* Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP * Client Permit to Dig Signed off	0	Ban		CO
8	Excavate Shaft	1	Vanous	7/5/09	* Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.6m x 3.5m min) * Comply with Contract Design and OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) Operator ticket (ii) Plant Check (iii) ITP * Dispose of unsuitable maternal / Stockpile maternal as required	2	90m		
9	Offsite Disposal	w	Once pnor to start	7/5/09	* Approval & description of dump location * Evidence of council approval for filt location	1	50 pc		NUNCEE
10	Acid Sulphate Testing	н	As Required		* Soil tested for acid sulphates * Liming rates to be determined by last	1-	-	_	
11	Support Shaft	1	Various	7/5/09	*Comply with Supplier Work Method *Certified Sheet Pile Design, Certified Steel Shoring Box *Record - (i) Engineer Signoff (ii) Supplier Cert (iii) ITP	15	som.		

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ROB CARR PTY. LTD.

Inspection and Test Plan

CLIEN TP AC	T: Tenix Alliance CTIVITY: Shaft Excevation	CONTRACT &		2/1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulids APPROVED BY: Rob Carr	ITP RE	VISION:	0	
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	In	spected	Ву	Notes
		Туре	Frequency	Date	Records to be kept	RC	TA	всс	
12	Install Handrails & Toe Boards	w	Once upon completing shaft	8/5/09	* Comply with OH&S Regulation * Record - (f) This ITP	6	SOM.		
13	Install appropriate access / exit point	1	Once upon completing shall	8/5/09	* Inspect location, support of access point * Ladder to 5.5m deep (with 2m cage), Cert Scalfolding * Record - (i) Scalfold Certification (ii) This ITP	13	38.21		
14	Backfill	w	Vanous		* Walls of excavton treated where required * Treated spoil placed back in excavation				
15	Subgrade Compaction	н	Once per layer per 500m2		Subgrade Compaction (see below for reference) Refer project specifications Refer AS3799 Table 8.1 Record - (i) This ITP (ii) NATA Test Results Compaction lest results to be submitted to Client				
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		LEGENO	k		
	that the works listed in this ITP have been sted in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	Angelo Soumbou	didis	Signature	T - TEST RC - Rob	O, I - INSPE W - WITNE Carr Pty Livesbane City	SS 1. TA - Ten	x Alliance



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Inspection and Test Plan

PROJ	ECT: QLD026STA -St Achs Gravity Sewer	LOCATION:	Banyo, QLD		ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow	ITP FO	RM:	ITP-02-0	2.
LIEN	T: Tenix Alliance	.CONTRACT #	: 7.103-01	/	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis	ITP RE	VISION:	0	
TP AC	CTIVITY: Shaft Excavation	ACTIVITY LO	CATION: 4	/1	APPROVED BY: Rob Carr				
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	In	spected	Ву. ,	Notes
NO.	Project work rest Activity of Danverable	Туре	Frequency	Date	Records to be kept.	RC	TA	всс	Notes
1	Work Method available and signed off	H	Once prior to start	28/4/09	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	20	0		
.2.	Underground Services Check Pipe Locator Service Locator DBYD Search	- н "	Once prior to start	23/4/09	* Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP	P	d		PROVAC
3 .	Survey	w	Once, pnor to commencement of excavation	29/4/09	Design drawings to be checked by certified surveyor Set out by certified surveyor Record - (i) Survey Drawings (ii) This ITP	Ø			USHER + C
4	Install Environmental Controls as per TJH SEP	н	Once after every rain event	6/5/09	* Comply with Site Environmental Plan * Record - (i) Checklist (ii) This ITP	P	1		
5	Traffic devices in place in accordance with Traffic Management Plan	- w	Prior lo start	6/5/09	Comply with Traffic Management Plan Record - i)Site Diary II) This ITP	10	1		LOCATION TRAFFIC COUTROL
Ē.	Saw cut asphalt / concrete surface	w	Once	6/5/09	* Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) * Review Council specs to ensure adequate cut depth * Record - (i) This ITP	6	.WEEL		
- ,	Permit to Dig		Once phor to start & Monthly thereafter	5/5/09	Record - (i) DBYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP * Client Permit to Dig Signed off	2	1		
8	Excavate Shaft		Vanous	6/5/09	Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) Comply with Contract Design and OH&S Regulation Record - (i) Operator ticket (ii) Plant Check (iii) ITP. Dispose of unsuitable maternal / Stockpile material as required	6			
9	Offsite Disposal		Once prior to start	6/5/09	* Approval & description of dump location Evidence of council approval for fill location	O	: :		LANDEIL L
10	Acid Sulphate Testing	н	As Required		* Soil tested for acid sulphates * Liming rates to be determined by test				
11	Support Shaft	.1	Various	6/5/09	Comply with Supplier Work Method Certified Sheet Pile Design, Certified Steel Shoring Box Record (i) Engineer Signoff (ii) Supplier Cert (iii) ITP	36)		7,**

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Inspection and Test Plan

PROJE	ECT: QLD026STA -SI Achs Gravity Sewer	LOCATION:	Banyo, QLD		ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow	ITP FO	RM:	ITP-02-0	2
CLIEN.	T: Tenix Alliance	CONTRACT#	7103-01.	,	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Saumboulidis	ITP RE	VISION:	Q	
ITP AC	TIVITY: Shaft Excavation	ACTIVITY LO	CATION:	F/1	APPROVED BY: Rob Carr				
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection	Inspection	Inspection	Acceptance Criteria and	ln	spected	Ву	Notes
		. Туре	Frequency.	Date	Records to be kept	RC	TA	всс	
12 .	Install Handrails & Toe Boards	w	Once upon completing shaft	N/A	* Comply with OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) This ITP				
				''''' * ≉	SHAPE COVERED WITH ROAD PLATE			[:
13	Install appropriate access / exit point	1	Once upon completing shaft	N A	Inspect location, support of access point Ladder to 5.5m deep (with 2m cage), Cert Scaffolding Record - (i) Scaffold Certification (ii) This ITP	0	L <u>——</u>		TEMP LADDER RIGSS
14.	Backfill .	. w	Various		Walls of excavtion treated where required Treated spoil placed back in excavation		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · ·
15	Subgrade Compaction	н	Once per layer per 500m2		Subgrade Compaction (see below for reference) Refer project specifications Refer AS3798 Table 8.1 Record - (i) This ITP (ii) NATA Test Results Compaction test results to be submitted to Client				· · · · · - <u></u> ; ;
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff	<u> </u>	LEGEND:		L	
	that the works listed in this ITP have been steel in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	Angelo Soumbou	Ū	Signature	T - TEST.	. I INSPE W - WITNI Carr Ply'Ll	ESS	ix Altance
	Standards and the Contract Specifications.	Position.	· Contract Manage	r	Date		stane City		

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PROJI	ECT: QLD026STA'-St Achs Gravity Sewer	LOCATION:	Banyo, QLD		ITP: PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow	. ITP FO	RM:	ITR-02-0	2
CLIEN	T: Tenix Alliance	CONTRACT #	7103-01	1 :	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis	ITP RE	VISION:	0.	
ITP AC	TIVITY: Shaft Excavation	ACTIVITY-LO	CATION:	' (APPROVED BY: Rob:Carr				,
No	Project Work/Test Activity or Doliverable	Inspection Type	Inspection Frequency	Inspection Date	Acceptance Criteria and Records to be kept		spected	1.	Notes
	Work Method available and signed off	н	Once prior to start	28/4/01	* Comply with OH&S Act * Record - (i) Signed WMS	RC RC	TÂ ()	BCC	
2	Underground Services Check Pipe Locator Service Locator DBYD Search	н .	Once prior to start	23/4/09	Record - (i) DBYO drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP	0	R		PROVIK
	Survey	w	Once, prior to commencement of excavation	29/4/09	Design drawings to be checked by certified surveyor Sel out by certified surveyor. Record - (i) Survey Orawings (ii) This ITP	D	R		DSHER +CO
4.	Install Environmental Controls as per TJH SEP	Н	Once after every rain event	28/4/09	* Comply with Site Environmental Plan * Record - (i) Checklist (ii) This ITP	1	R		-
.5	Traffic devices in place in accordance with Traffic Management Plan	w	Pnor to start	N/A	* Comply with Traffic Management-Plan * Record - I)Site Diary.ii) This ITP	10			
6	Saw cui asphalt / concrete surface	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Once	N/A	Dimensions to suil TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) Review Councd specs to ensure adequate cut depth Record - (i) This IYP	0			
7	Permit to Dig	— н	Once prior to stan & Monthly thereafter	28/4/09	* Record • (i) DSYD drawings (ii) Call Enquiry (iii) This ITP * Client Permit to Dig Signed off	P	1		
. 8	Excavate Shaff	l	Vanous	29/4/09	*Dimensions to suit TBM equipment (4.5m x 3.5m min) *Comply with Contract Design and OH&S Regulation *Record • (i) Operator ticket (ii) Plant Check-(iii)-ITP *Dispose of unsuitable maternal / Stockpile material as required	Ø	R		
9 .	Offste Disposal	w	Once prior to start	29/4/09	* Approval & description of dump location * Evidence of council approval for fill location	10	. : . ·		NEW
10	Acid Sulphate Testing	н .	As Required	29/4/09	Soil-tested for acid sulphates Liming rates to be determined by test	10		·;	OFF SITE
11.	Support Shaft		Various ,	29/4/09	* Comply with Supplier Work Method * Certified Sheet Pile Design, Certified Steel Shoning 8ox * Record • (a) Engineer Signoff (ii) Supplier Cert (iii) ITP		: <u>-</u>	<u> </u>	

Page 1 of 2

ITP-0202

ROHEARRIEN, LID

Inspection and Test Plan

PROJE	CT: QLD026STA -St Achs Gravity Sewer	LOCATION:	Banyo, QLD		ITP PREPARED BY: Dennis Chow	ITP FORM	f: ITP-02-0	2
CLIENT	T: Tenix Ailiance	CONTRACT #		_ 1	ITP REVIEWED BY: Angelo Soumboulidis	ITP REVIS	SION: 0	
TP AC	TIVITY: Shaft Excavation	ACTIVITY LO	CATION: 5	7/1	APPROVED BY: Rob Carr			
No.	Project Work/Test Activity or Deliverable	Inspection Type			Insp	ected By	Notes	
		Туре	raduoncy	Date	Necords to be kept	RC	TA BCC	
12	Install Handrails & Toe Boards	w	Once upon completing shaft	29/4/09	* Comply with OH&S Regulation * Record - (i) This ITP	20		
13 - ,	Install appropriate access / exit point	i '	Once upon completing shaft	29/4/09	Inspect location, support of access point Ladder to 5.5m deep (with 2m cage), Cert Scaffolding Record - (i) Scaffold Certification (ii) This ITP	R V		TEMP ETENSION LADDER
14	Backfill	·w.	Various .	5/5/09	Walls of excavition treated where required Treated spoil placed back in excavation	@		
15	Subgrade Compaction Compaction wheel on Excavator * REQUIRES RE-DIC BY OTHERS FOR MY CONSTRUCTION 5/1	н	Once per layer per 500m2	5/5/09 6/5/09	* Subgrade Compaction (see below for reference) *Refer project specifications * Refer AS3798 Table 8.1 * Record - (i) This JTP (ii) NATA Test Results * Compaction test results to be submitted to Client	85		No TESTING
		Contrac	tor Representat	ive Signoff		LEGEND:	<u></u>	
	that the works listed in this ITP have been steed in accordance with Water Authority and or	Name	H-HOLD, I-INSPECT					
	Standards and the Contract Specifications.	Position.	Contract Manage	er.	Date		ne City Council	

iTP-0202

Page 2 of 2

SEWER VACUUM MANHOLE TEST

M & D Pipe Testing Pty Ltd
ACN: 124 334 201
NATA ACCREDITED
12 Casablanca Court,
Burleigh Waters QLD, 4220,
0424 309 234



CLIENT: Rob Carr Pty Ltd

LOCATION: St Vincents Rd, Banyo.

PLAN No.: 486/5/6-0024

REV.:

DATE: 13-11-2008

APPROVAL: JVH

INSPECTION DATE: 29-7-2009

REMARKS: Tested to WSA 02-2002 specifications. Manhole did

not drop pressure under test.

INSPECT. RESULT: Pass

SIGNATORY NAME: MATTHEW YOUNG

DATE OF ISSUE: 31-7-2009

INSPECTION REPORT NUMBER: 00000SV54

LOCATION:

St Vincents Rd, Banyo.

MANHOLE ID NUMBER	MH 2/01	i		;	<u> </u>		· ·		
NUMBER OF MANHOLES IN TEST	4				· - · ·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
DEPTH OF MANHOLE	3.697metres	· -						<u> </u>	
DIAMETER OF MANHOLE	1200mm		The second section of the sect						
TYPE OF MANHOLE	In-Situ		,	—· <u></u>	· •-		gy sakannyangga a tira		
INITIAL TEST PRESSURE	-33.8kPa			<u> </u>		-		•	
SPECIFIED TEST	30 seconds	!		,	na asina ini managanisi ya				
TIME TO DROP TO -30kPA	>30 seconds			;			;	, p	
RESULT	Pass			-					
AUTHORISED S SIGNATORY NA DATE:		MATTHEW 31-7-2009						ائم: ا	

INSPECTION DETAILS

4

MORRISON GEOTECHNIC PTY LTD

■ BRISBANE DRISBARE
Unit 1 /35 Limestone Street
PO Box3063
Derre Old 4076
P: 07 3279 0900
F: 07 3279 0955

brisbanelab@ morrisongeo.com au

Www.morrisongeo.com.au

GOLD COAST

Unit 5 / 36 Lawrence Drive
PO. 80 x 2011

Narang Cid 4211

P. 07 5596 1599
F. 07 6527 2027
goldcoastlab@
morrisongeo.com.au

Www.morrisongeo.com.au

Caboolture Drive
Caboolture
C

SUNSHINE COAST
Unit 4/81 Wisse Road Marooch ydore Qld 4558

P: 07 5443 9522 E: 07 5479 1533 marcochydorelab@ momsongeo.com.au



	Dry Density Rati	o Report	•
Client :	ROB CARR PTY LTD	Report Number:	09D/101 - 1
Address:	P O BOX 396 WELSHPOOL WA 6986	" ' '	
Job Number :	OPD/101	Report Date :	05/06/2009
Project :	TRENCH BACKFILL	Order Number:	•
Location :	CNR RAILWAY PARADE & VINCENTS STREET, BANYO	Test Method:	A\$1189.5.4.1

,, ', '	<u> </u>			Page 1 of 1
Lati No :	122129	122130	122131	
ID No :	1	2	3	
ot No.				
Item No :		_		
Date Sampled :	3/6/2009	3/6/2009	3/6/2009	,
Date/Time Tested :	3/6/2009 / -	3/6/2009 / -	3/6/2009 / -	
Material Source :	Imported	Imported	Imported	
For Úse As : .	Trench Backfill	Trench Backfill	Trench Backfill	
Sample Location :	Stormwater Line	Stormwater Line	Stormwater Line	
	0.3m West of 2A	0.3m South of 2A	0.3m North of 2A	
	3m Below Final Level	2m Below Final Level	1m Below Final Level	
Test/Layer Depth (mm)	150 /	150 /	150 /	
Max Size (mm) :	19.0	19.0	19.0	
Oversize Wet (%) :	<u> </u>	-	•	
Overstze Dry (%) :	-	` -		
Field Moisture (%) :	4.9	7.5	5.8	
MDR No :	122129	122130	122131	
ssigned MDR:	No	No No	No	
Field Dry Density	2,193	2,132	2.174	<u> </u>
MDD (t/m³)':	2.24	2.20	2,21	
OMC (%) ;	6.5	7.5	7.5	
Variation from OMC	2% dry of omc	0% wet of omc	1.5% dry of omc	
Field Density Method :	AS1289.5.8.1	AS1289.5.8.1	AS1289.5.8.1	
MC Method :	A51289.2.1.1	AS1289.2.1.1	AS1289.2.1.1	
Compactive Effort :	Modified	Modified_	Modified	
Moisture Ratio(%) / Spec :	73 / -	102.5 / -	77.5 / -	
Ory Density Ratio (%):	98.0	93.0	98.5	
Min Dry Dens Ratio (%)	95	95	95	
Remarks :			. .	

NATA
V

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Mick Morrison (Brisbane)

REP ANUC-1-13

NATA Accred No: 1169

FORM NUMBER

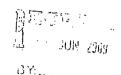
65

Date:-

Ápril 2010

Ťwo Version:-

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane OLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX. (07) 38448860



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CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208 Report No. Sample Date : 64032557

Page INTERIM REPORT 12-06-09 1 of 1

PROJECT CNR TUFNELL RD (ST VINCENTS RD)
ST VINCENTS RD
Cross Street: TUFNELL RD
BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number: 64032557

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Balch D	Pétails			. " .	٠ .		•	Specimen	Det	ails				
Plant	F'c	Delivery	Batch	Actual	Sample	Sample	Date	Dimens	ions	Mass per	C	initial	Sto	Age	Strength	M
Truck	MAS	Docket	Time	Stump	Method	No	Tested	Avg Dia	Hght	Unit Vol	a	Curing	Cunng	Days	(MPa)	a
	Slump		Sample	2nd Slump	Comp			(mm)	(mm)	(Kg/m3)	P	(hrs)	(days)	or		k
			Time	(2)	(3,4,5,6)			(8)	i	(7,8)	(9)		(10)	Hrs	ł	
3106	S32MPa	49425463	09:59	80	721	33644201A	19/06/09	99.9	197	2380	G	25	6	7D	45.5	N
PCC4478	20.0 mm 80 mm	T2660846	10:31		E										i .	
Sample F	wthonty: Remarks					Product D Location	escription	WATE	RSEW	32/20/080 /ER 3ANYO RAI	L W	ORKSHO	p – M	н		
3106	S32MPa	49429908	15 13	90	7:2.1	33844401A	19/06/09	100 1	198	2480	G	20	6	7D	47.5	N
PLC4554	20.0 mm 80 mm	T2560846	15 36		Ē											
Casting A	Authority					Product D	escription		NC.45	32/20/080 /FR	•				*	•
Sample F	Remarks					Location			LLS		ıP					

REPOR REMAR		This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or
NON S	D INITIAL CURING	measurements included in this document are
REASO	N L	traceable to Australian/National Standards
Note 1 Note 2 Note 3 Note 4 Note 5	All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise Stump tests to AS1012.3 1. The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1 Compaction method to AS1012.8.1 Clause 7 The prefix no, gives the no. of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of wibration oer layer.	NATA Accredited Laboratory Number : 415
Note 6	Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext. Vibration, R = Ramming.	
Note 7	Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012 12 1	
Note 8	Specimens uncapped and saturated surface dry.	
Note 9	Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sulphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping	V - Co-
Note 10	Curing to AS1012.8 1 Clause 9.1(b) Tropical Zone	Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSACK Run Date 22/8/09 9:22 AM
Note 11	Air Content (if reported) to AS1012.4 2.	Form Number CER002.0 Version 3.0:05/06

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Qld 4101 P.O. Box 2250, South Brisbane QLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860

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Hanson Hanson Heidelbergcement Group

Diana

CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208

Report No. Sample Date : 64032557 12-06-09

Page FINAL REPORT 12-06-09 1 of 1

PROJECT CNR TUFNELL RD (ST VINCENTS RD) ST VINCENTS RD

Cross Street: TUFNELL RD BANYO, QLD 4014 This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number : 64032557

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch C	Details							Specimen	Det	ails				
Plant	F'c	Delivery	Batch	Actual	Sample	Sample	Date	: Dimen:	sions	Mass per	C	Initial	Std	Age	Strength	М
Truck	MAS	Docket	Time	Slump	Method	No	Tested	Avg Dia	Hight	Unit Vol	a	Curing	Curing	Days	(MPa)	a:
	Stump		Sample	2nd Slump	Сопр			(mm)	(mṁ)	(Kg/m3)	ľ	(hrs)	(days)	or		Hill
			Time	(2)	(3,4,5.6)	l		(8)	ή.	(7,8)	(9)		(10)	Hrs		$[\cdot]$
3106	S32MPa	49425463	09:59	80	7.2.1	33844201A	19/06/09	99.9	197	2380	G	25	6	7D	45.5	N.
PCC447B	20.0 mm 80 mm	T2680846	10:31		E	33644201B 33644201C	10/07/09 10/07/09		199	2380 2380	G	25 25	27 27	28D 28D	58.5 56.5	22
Casting A Sample F		· 	·			Product D Location	escription	WATE	RSEW	32/20/080 /ER BANYO RAI	LΨ	ORKSHO	P - MI	H (
3106	S32MPa	49429908	15:13	90	721	33644401A	19/06/09	100 1	198	2480	G	20	6	70	47.5	N
PLC4564	20 0 mm 80 mm	T2660846	15:36		E	33644401B 33644401C			198 198	2380 2400	G	20 20	27 27	28D 28D	64.0 64.0	N
	Authority:					Product D	escription	WATE	RSEW	32/20/080 /ER MI	يرن					
Sample F	Remarks ·					Location		1A W/	ALLS	- 1011	1,[1	1				

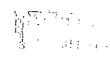
REPORT <u>Failure Mode</u> <u>Condition Prior</u> REMARKS N ≈ Normal	This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17,025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or
NON STD INITIAL CURING REASON	measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Standards
Note 1 All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise. Note 2 Slump tests to AS1012.3.1. Note 3 The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1 Note 4 Compaction method to AS1012.8 1 Clause 7. Note 5 The prefix no, gives the no of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of vibration per layer.	NATA Accredited Laboratory Number : 415
Note 6 Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext, Vibration R = Ramming	
Note 7 Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012.12.1	the theory
Note 8 Specimens uncapped and saturated surface dry	The second section of the second seco
Note 9 Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sulphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping.	
Note 10 Curing to AS1012 8 1 Clause 9 1(b) Tropical Zone	Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSACK Run Date 14/7/09 1:14 PM
Note 11 Air Content (if reported) to AS1012 4 2.	Form Number CER002 0 Version 3.0:05/06

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Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane OLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860



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CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208 Report No. Sample Date : 64032604 13-06-09

Page

1 of 1

INTERIM REPORT

PROJECT CNR TUFNELL RD (ST VINCENTS RD)

ST VINCENTS RD Cross Street: TUFNELL RD BANYO, QLD 4014 This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number: 64032604

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch E	Details .							Specimen	Det	ails				
Plant	F'c	Delivery	Batch	Actual	Sample	Sample	Date	Dimen:	sions	Mass per	C	Initial	Sid	Age	Strength	ĪŴ
Truck	MAS Slump	Docket	Time Sample Time	Slump 2nd Slump (2)	Method Comp (3,4,5,6)	No	Tested	Avg Dia (mm) (8)	(mm)	Unit Vol (Kg/m3) (7.8)	a p (9)	Curing (hrs)	Curing (days) (10)	Oays or Hrs	(MPa)	l a
3106 PLC4617	532MPa 20 0 mm 80 mm	49433306 T2662139	09:58 10 15	85	7.2 1 E	33165201A	20/06/09	100,7	198	2360	G	50°	6	70	37.5	N
Casting A	Authority . Remarks			,		Product D Location	escription	WATE	NC 45 RSEW IOLE 1/							

REPORT REMARKS Failure Mode Condition Prior This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Standards NON STD INITIAL CURING Min Amb Temp: 10C Max Amb Temp: 21C Cylinders left on site over weekend REASON All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise Note 1 Slump tests to AS1012.3.1
The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1
Compaction method to AS1012.8.1 Clause 7
The prefix no, gives the no. of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of NATA Accredited Laboratory Number: 415 vibration per layer

Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext. Vibration Compaction code H = nama nouvery.

R = Ramming

Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012 12 1

Specimens uncapped and saturated surface dry

Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sutphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double

Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping

Curing to AS1012.8 1 Clause 9.1(b) Tropical Zone

Air Content (if reported) to AS1012.4.2. Note 9 Signatory RICHARD CUSACK ber CER002.0 Run Date 22/6/09 9:22 AM orm Number

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE PECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE
ABN 90 009 679 734

19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Qld 4101
P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane QLD 4101
PHONE: (07) 30172800
FAX: (07) 38448860

QUXX265TA or Dianci



CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208

Report No. Sample Date : Page

64032604 13-06-09

FINAL REPORT

1 of 1

PROJECT CNR TUFNELL RD (ST VINCENTS RD) ST VINCENTS RD **Cross Street: TUFNELL RD** BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number : 64032604

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch I	etails						٠.	Specimen	Del	ails,				
Plani	F'c	Delivery	Batch	Actual	Sample	Sample	Date	Dimen	sions	Mass per	С	Initial	Std.	Age	Strength	М
Truck	MAS	Docket	Time	Słump	Method	No	Tested	Avg Dua	Hght	Unit Vol	a	Cunng	Curing	Days	(MPa)	a
	Slump		Sample	2nd Slump	Comp		ł	(mm)	(mm)	(Kg/m3)		(hra)	(days)	or		١ť
			Time	(2)	(3,4,5,6)	l		. (8)) .	(7,8)	(9)		(10)	Hrs	İ	"
3106	S32MPa	49433308	09:58	85	7 2.1	33165201A	20/06/09	100.7	198	2360	G	50*	5	70	37.5	N
PLC4817	20.0 mm 80 mm	T2862139	10:15	·	E	33165201B 33165201C	11/07/09 11/07/09		199 198	2360 2380	G	50°	26 26	28D 28D	51.5 52.5	N
Casting Authority: Sample Remarks:					Product D	escription	WATE	NC.45 RSEW								
					<u> </u>			100 (11)		`		,				

REPOR REMAR		Condition Prior	NATA	This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or
NON S	TO INITIAL CURING	Min Amb Temp: 10C Max Amb Temp: 21C Cylinders left on site over weekend	TECHNICAL BORPATELCE	measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Standards
Note 1 Note 2 Note 3 Note 4 Note 5	Slump tests to AS1012 The clause shown indi Compaction method to	cates the sample method from AS1012 1	NATA Accredited Laboratory Number : 415	
Note 6	R = Ramming.	Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext. Vibration,		
Note 7 Note 8 Note 9	Specimens uncapped	morete reported to AS1012.12 1. and saturated surface dry S = Sulphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double and: N = No Capping.	1	Carried American
Note 10 Note 11		Clause 9 1(b) Tropical Zone	Approved Signatory RICH Form Number CER00	

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Notl Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 PO Box 3250, South Brisbane QLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860

BLG02657A



CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208 Réport No. Sample Daté : 64032456

Page

09-06-09 1 of 1

INTERIM REPORT

PROJECT (ST VINCENTS RD)
ST VINCENTS RD
Cross Street: TUFNELL RD
BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number: 64032456

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch D	etails			Specimen Details										
Plant Truck	F'C MAS	Delivery Dockel	Batch Time	Actual Slump	Sample Melhod	Sample No	Date	Dimen Ava Dia		Mass per	C	Initial	Sid	Age	Strength	M
THUE	Slump	DOC 61	Sample Time	2nd Stump (2)	Comp (3,4,5,6)		Tested	Avg Dia (mm) (8	(ww)		P (9)	Curing (hrs)	(days) (10)	Days Hrs	(MPa)	r k
3106 PLC4578	\$32MFa 20.0 mm 30 mm	49403845 T2657395	13·43 13·58		721 E	33543501A	16/05/09	100 2	195	2360	G	20	6	70	43.0	N
Casting A Sample R	temarks					Product D Location	escription	WATE SEWE	RSEW	32/20/080 ER LLS, MANH	OLE			******		



REPORT Failure Mode
REMARKS Na Normal

This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025

The results of ino tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Sugnoards

Note 1 All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise
Note 2 Stump tests to AS1012 3 1
Note 3 The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012 1
Note 4 Compaction method to AS1012 8 1 Clause 7
Note 5 The prefix no gives the no of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of vibration per layer
Note 6 Compaction code H = Hand Redding, I = Int Vibration, E = Ext, Vibration, R = Ramming
Note 7 Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012 12 1, Note 8 Specumens uncapped and saturated surface dry
Note 9 Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sudphur, D = Doubtle Rubber U = Doubtle
Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping
Note 10 Curing to AS1012 8 1 Clause 9, I(b) Tropical Zone
Note 11 Air Contont of reported) to AS1012 4 7 points | Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSACK. Run Date 17/6/09 8,09 AM
Note 11 Air Contont of reported) to AS1012 4 2

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Page 93 of 405

Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Not Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane QLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX. (07) 38448660



CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD

UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD

ORMEAU, OLD 4208

Report No. Sample Date: 64037456

Page

FINAL REPORT

09-06-09 1 of 1

PROJECT (ST VINCENTS RD) ST VINCENTS RD

Cross Street: TUFNELL RD BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number: 64032458

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

	•	Batch (Ogtails							Specimen	De	ails '		100		-
Plant Truck	F'c MAS Stump	Delivery Docket	Batch Time Sample Tune	Actual Siump 2nd Stump (2)	Sample Method Comp (3,4,5,6)	Sample No	Oate Tested	Oimens Avg Dia. (mm) (8)	Hght (mm)	(Kg/m3)	C a P (9)	Curing (hrs)	Sid Curing (days) (10)	Age Days or Hrs	Strength (MP2)	M a r k
3106 PLC4578	\$32MPa 20.0 mm 80 mm	17.12.12.12	13:43 13:58		7.2 1 E	33543501A 33643501B 33643501C			195 199 197	2360 2400 2380	G G	20 20 20	6 27 27	7D 28D 28D	43.0 59.0 60.0	ZZZ
Casting A Sample F	,					Product D Location	escription	WATE	RSEW R WAI	32/20/080 /ER LIS MANH	OL					_

REPORT Fallure Mode N = Normal Condition Prior This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 REMARKS The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document a NON STO INITIAL CURING traceable to Australian/National Standards REASON All trists carried out to retevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise Sturrip tests to AS1012.3.1. The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1. Compaction method to AS1012.8.1 Clause 7. The prefix no gives the no of strokes, blows per tayer or time (sec) of vibralion per tayer.

Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext. Vibration. **NATA** Accredited Note 2 Note 3 Laboratory Number: 415 Corrippoduli Concrete reported to AS 1012-12.1

Density of hardened concrete reported to AS 1012-12.1

Specimens undapped and saturated surface dry

Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sulphus, D = Double Rubber, U = Double

Sulphur, G ∈ End Ground, N = No Cappting.

Curing to AS 1012.8-1 (Clause 9 1(6) Tropical Zone

Air Content (if reported) to AS 1012.4.2 Approved Signalory RICHARD CUSACK Run Date 8/7/09 8 50 AM CER002 0

Date:-

April 2010 -

Version:-Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 ABN 90 009 6/9 734 19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane OLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860



CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD

ORMEAU, QLD 4208

DENNIS QLOOBSTA

Report No. Sample Date :

64032945 24-06-09

Page

1 of 1

INTERIM REPORT

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number : 64032945

PROJECT CNR TUFNELL RD (ST VINCENTS RD) ST VINCENTS RD Cross Street: TUFNELL RD BANYO, QLD 4014

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch C	Petails							Specimen	Det	alis	-			
Plant Truck	F'c MAS Slump	Delivery Docket	Batch Time Sample Time	Actual Slump 2nd Slump (2)	Sample Method Comp (3.4.5,6)	Sample No.	Date Tested	Dimens Avg Dia (mm) (8)	Hght (mm)	Mass per Unit Vol (Kg/m3) (7,8)	C a p	Initial Curing (hrs)	Std Curing (days) (10)	Age Days or Hrs	Strength (MPs)	M a f k
3106 PLC4617	\$32MPs 20.0 mm 80 mm		10 13 10 45	85	7.2.1 E	33200401A	01/07/09	100 0	198	2380	G	25	6	7D	41.5	N
Casting A Sample F	Remarks					Product D Location :	escription	WATE	RSEW OLE 1							-

REPORT Failure Mode Consilion Prior REMARKS N = Normal * NON STO INITIAL CURING * REASON	This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Standards.
Note 1 All tests camed out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise Note 2. Stump lests to AS1012.3.1 Note 3. The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1 Note 4. Compaction method to AS1012.8.1 Clause 7. Note 5. The prefix no, gives the no. of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of what8on per layer.	NATA Accredited Laboratory
Note 5 Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = Int. Vibration, E = Ext, Vibration, R = Ramming.	ion.
Note 7 Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012.12 1	
Note 8 Specimens uncapped and saturated surface dry.	
Note 9 Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sulphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping	Valence &
Note 10 Curing to AS1012 8.1 Clause 9.1(b) Tropical Zone	Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSACK Run Date 2/7/09 8:46 AM
Note 11 Air Content (if reported) to AS1012.4.2	Form Number CER002.0 Version 3.0.:05/06

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-Two

St Achs Street Sewage Pump Station (SP087) Upgrade - Operation & Maintenance Manual

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 19 Nott Street, South Brisbane Old 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane OLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860

60026574



CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD ORMEAU, QLD 4208

Report No. Sample Date: 64032127 29-05-09 1 of 1

Page INTERIM REPORT

PROJECT CNR OF MEREDITH ST (ST VINCENTS RD) ST VINCENTS RD

Cross Street: MEREDITH ST BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number : 64032127

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch E	Details		,					Specimen	Det	ails				
Plant Truck	F'c MAS Stump	Delivery Dockel	Batch Time Sample Time	Actual Stump 2nd Stump (2)	Sample Method Comp (3,4,5,6)	Sample No.	Date Tested	Dimens Avg Dia (mm) (8)	Hght (mm)	Mass per Unit Vol (Kg/m3) (7.8)	C a p	Initial Curing (hrs)	Std Curing (days) (10)	Age Days or Hrs	Strength (MPs)	M a r k
3099 PCC4679	S32MPa 20 0 mm 60 mm		12:24 12:55	70	7.2.1 E	33842001A	05/06/09	100.2	197	2380	G	23	6	70	40.0	N
Casting A Sample F					•	Product D Location	escription	PMP V WATE WALL	RSEWE SEWE					•		

REPORT Failure Mode Condition Prior This document is issued in accordance with NATA's REMARKS accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are traceable to Australian/National Standards NON STD INITIAL CURING REASON All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise. Stump tests to AS1012.3.1. The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012.1 Compaction method to AS1012.8.1 Clause 7. The prefor no. gives the no. of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of vibration per layer. Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, I = tnt. Vibration, E = Ext. Vibration, R = Raimming.

Density of harderied concrete reported to AS1012.12.1 Specimens uncapped and saturated surface dry. Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Stiphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping. Curing to AS1012.8.1 Clause 9.1(b) Tropical Zone.

Air Content (If reported) to AS1012.4.2. All tests carried out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise NATA Accredited Laboratory Number 415 6 Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSACK Form Number CER002 0 Run Date 10/6/09 9.14 AM

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

Two

TECHNICAL SERVICES, BRISBANE ABN 90 009 679 734 Not Street, South Brisbane Qld 4101 P.O. Box 3250, South Brisbane QLD 4101 PHONE: (07) 30172800 FAX: (07) 38448860

HEIDELBERGCEMENT Group

DENnis Q LOULSTA

CLIENT

ROB CARR PTY LTD

UNIT 16/10 BURNSIDE ROAD

ORMEAU, QLD 4208

Report No. Sample Date : 64032127

Page

29-05-09 1 of 1

FINAL REPORT

PROJECT CNR OF MEREDITH ST (ST VINCENTS RD)

ST VINCENTS RD

Cross Street: MEREDITH ST

BANYO, QLD 4014

This report replaces all previous issues of Report Number : 64032127

CONCRETE CYLINDER COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH REPORT (1) AS1012.9

		Batch C	etalis	,						Specimen	Det	alls ·				
Plant	F'c	Delivery	Batch	Actual	Sample	Sample	Date	Dimens	sions	Mass per	C	Initial	Sld	Age	Strength	T.
Truck	MAS	Docket	Time	Stump	Method	No	Tested	Ayg Dia.	Hght	Unit Vol	a	Curing	Curing	Days	(MPa)	a
	Slump		Sample	2nd Slump	Comp			(നന)	(mm)	(Kg/m3)		(hrs)	(days)	or		∏ į
			Time	(2)	(3,4,5,6)			(8))	(7,8)	(9)		(10)	Hrs		1
3099	S32MPa	49351387	12.24	70	7.2.1		05/08/09	100.2	197	2380	G	23	- 8	70	40.0	N
PCC4879	20.0 mm 60 mm	T2648834	12.55	-	E	33642001B 33642001C		100.5 100.1	198 199	2360 2380	G	23 23	27 27	28D 28D	54.0 55.0	Z
Casting A			•			Product D	escription	WATE	RSEW					•		_
Sample F	Remarks :					Location :		WALL	SEWE 기구							

REPORT Condition Prior Fallure Mode This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025 REMARKS The results of the tests, calibrations and/or measurements included in this document are NON STD INITIAL CURING traceable to Australian/National Slandards REASON All tests carned out to relevant parts of AS1012 unless noted otherwise Stump tests to AS1012.3.1 The clause shown indicates the sample method from AS1012 1 Compaction method to AS1012 8.1. Clause 7. Note 1 Note 2 **NATA Accredited** Laboratory The prefix no, gives the no of strokes, blows per layer or time (sec) of vibration per layer.

Compaction code H = Hand Rodding, 1= Int Vibration, E = Ext, Vibration, Number: 415 R = Ramming Density of hardened concrete reported to AS1012 12 1 Density on handened concrete reported to AS 1012 12 1
Specimens uncepped and saturated surface dry
Cap Type R = Rubber, S = Sulphur, D = Double Rubber, U = Double
Sulphur, G = End Ground, N = No Capping
Chring to AS 1012 8.1 Clause 9.1(b) Tropical Zone
Air Content (if reported) to AS 1012.4.2 Approved Signatory RICHARD CUSAC Run Date 27/6/09 8:06 AM CER002.0

Date:-April 2010 Version:-Two

APPENDIX F - DORMWAY ITP & QULAITY ASSURANCE

74

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

	way Pty Ltd ction & Test Plan R	SEWER RETICULATION Date		_	TP No2 ob No2		m-Form-02-06 vision 1 2.03.09
BANY	y: Excavation Pipelaying &	Section / Stage / Lot MH 5/1 - 6/1	No H W	Key Point N Hold Po Witness Intende	int Point	. "	sentative Sient/Representative
No. H∕W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to Include Water Business Requirements if necessary		ction/l	est by:	Records / Results or other Evidence	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special Comment
lН	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			De	PMP	Wan
2 W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		x		Diary Entry	alla
. 3-	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х	Il.	Diary Entry	MA
4.	Pipe Embedment, Surround. & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X	W	Diary Entry	Wen
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		Х		As Constructed Records	Win
-6.W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and		X	1	Diary Entry	11/6/1

cool down as per manufacturers instructions

Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings

WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No

WSA-03 Part 3 Cl. 18 & BW Drg No.

Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4

486/5/7-0024-032

486/5/7-0024-032

Detection Tape In Place

Form Manholes

Pour Manholes .

7H

9W

Х

Х

 \mathbf{X}

Diary Entry

Dairy Entry

Test Reports

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2:03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Insp	ection	ı/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
		Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup		Comment
. 10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Il.	Test Report	Milh
11.W.	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		X		1	Diary Entry or Checklist	EQA 12-60
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		X			Test Result	(QA-12.6.09
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec CI 10		X			Report	May 1.
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry	V
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 CI 26 BCC Amend.				Х	Drawings	

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
	* ROB CARR PIRCURE at DS 561 43mm low (I.L.)			Verification that Works have been completed in accordance with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative Date

	way Pty Ltd	SEWER RETICULATION	ON	I	TP No	2253-02 Doi	rm-Form-02-06
Inspe	ction & Test Plan Re	eviewed By Date 2	2.03.09) <u>J</u>	ob No?	2253 Rev	vision 1 2.03.09
BANY Activit	::St Achs Sewer Upgrade O y: Excavation Pipelaying & Iling	Section / Stage / Lot	No H W Supe	Key Point No Hold Po Witness rintende	oint Point	C/R Contractor Repre	Client/Representative
No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Insp	ection/I	Test by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
	mediate & made and D	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	Sup	Or ottor 21 tubbee	Comment
lΗ	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			A	PMP	Not 1
2,W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		X		Diary Entry	146 N
3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х	W.	Diary Entry	Marco
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х	the	Diary Entry	May
5.H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		Х		As Constructed Records	Ma
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		Х	R	Diary Entry	WKW
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually. WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		Х		Diary Entry	MA A
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х	H	Dairy Entry	All i
9.W.	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Test-Reports Dock CCTS	HUMA

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Insp	ection	ı/Test	by:	Records / Results or other Evidence Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
		Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup	Or other Evidence	Comment
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х	:	D	Test Report	27.4.09 Hhy
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		х			Diary Entry or Checklist	Man.
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	MACIN
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		Х			Report	27.04.09 Man
1'4'H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				Х	Drawings	
						-		

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance
				with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative
<u>. </u>				Date

ITP No...2253-02......

Dorm-Form-02-06

Dormway Pty Ltd

No	Inspection Tost Activity	Type of Test / Frequency /		Inspe	ction/Test by:		orde / Deculto	Signed
Activity Backfill	Excavation Pipelaying & ing			1	intendent		Superintendent/C	envæpresentanve
Project: BANYC	St Achs Sewer Upgrade	Section / Stage / Lot		No H W	Key Point Number Hold Point Witness Point	C/R Sup	Contractor Repre	sentative Client/Representative
Inspec	tion & Test Plan	Reviewed By D	ate_	2.03.09	Job No	.2253	Rev	vision 1/2.03.09

SEWER RETICULATION

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Inspection/Test by:		Records / Results or other Evidence	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R	Sup		Comment
) H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval		X	РМР	AR
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	х		Diary Entry	Mary
3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Diary Entry	Mous
.4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No. 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		Diary Entry	WAR
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	X.		As Constructed Records	War
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	X		Diary Entry	WG1
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	X		Diary Entry	
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	х		Dairy Entry	Metal
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl. 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	х		Test Reports	SAL

Dormway Pty Ltd	-	SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision:1.2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Insp	Records / Results S		Signed Superintendent		
	Include & Hes unu E	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup	of defice Evidence	C/R or Special Comment
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Test Report	Har &
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		х	Diary Entry or Checklist	Mul
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	Mank
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		Х			Report	Max
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				X	Drawings	
<u> </u> :				1				

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance
				with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative
				Date

Dormway Pty Ltd	_	SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

Project:St Achs Sewer Upgrade BANYO	Section / Stage / Lot	No H	Key Point Number Hold Point	C/R	Contractor Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling		W Supe	Witness Point crintendent	Sup 	Superintendent/Client/Representative

	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Inspe	ection/To	est by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
		Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	Sup		Commen
1 H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			X	PMP	all ,
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		X .		Diary Entry	Much
3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X		Diary Entry	Mary
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 CI 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Diary Entry	ALL &
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		X		As Constructed Records	this
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		X		Diary Entry	Had
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		х		Diary Entry	Maria
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Dairy Entry	Alex
-9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl. 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X.		Test Reports	The

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. B/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Insp	ection	ection/Test by: Records / Results or other Evidence		Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
		Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup		Comment
. 10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Will
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	46
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		X			Test Result	My de
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		X.			Report	Mili
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.		-		X	Drawings	
: :								

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative Date

Dormway Pty Ltd	SEWER RET	FICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

BANYO	Section / Stage / Lot	No H W	Key Point Number Hold Point Witness Point	C/R Sup	Contractor Representative Superintendent/Client/Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling		1		-	Superintenden/Citen/Representative

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary	Inspection/Test by:			Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
				C/R	Sup		Comment (
1, H -	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			X	PMP	Je L
2W'	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		Х	·	Diary Entry	Mark
. 3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х		Diary Entry	
.4 .	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X		Diary Entry	MA
'5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		X		As Constructed Records	14/1
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		X		Diary Entry	1/G
7H'.	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		X		Diary Entry	atla
. 8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х		Dairy Entry	MA
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Test Reports	11/2/1

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2:03:09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Inspection/Test by:				Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
		Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup	}	Comment	
1. 10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Ct 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Win	
14 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		X		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	WHALE	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	this	
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		X			Report	MAN	
14-H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry		
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				Х	Drawings		

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance with. Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative Date

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

Project:St Achs Sewer UpgradeBANYO	Section:/ Stage / Lot	No H	Key Point Number Hold Point	C/R	Contractor Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling		W Supe	Witness Point crintendent	Sup	Superintendent/Clien/Representative

No H/W.	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Gode to Include		on/Test by:	Records / Results or other Evidence	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R	Sup	<u> </u>	Comment
I:H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval		_ X	PMP	a Mx
2W.	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	Х		Diary Entry	MAGA
.3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	х	-	Diary Entry	What
4 -	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Diary Entry	achi
5.H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	X		As Constructed Records	Won
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	X		Diary Entry	W
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	X		Diary Entry	Way
- 8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Dairy Entry	MA
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Test Reports	War

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By_	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include		Inspection/Test by:			Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
		Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	R B/R Sup			Comment
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Mar A
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		х	Diary Entry or Checklist	TOUT & BCC WAS Checked and took
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	amount flex
. 13.H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		X			Report	WKan
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				X	Drawings	

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				Date

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	Aucture & How and E	Modify, National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R Su		Sup		Comment	
(1.H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			X P	PMP	the	
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	X		r	Diary Entry	WWW Change	
3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		Ţ	Diary Entry	THE A SECOND	
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		I	Diary Entry	Obli De	
5 H.	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	X		(As Constructed Records	Han	
6.W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	X		Ī	Diary Entry	WENT	
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually. WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	Х		1	Diary Entry	Mod	
.8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		1	Dairy Entry	DAGILA	
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	. X		1	Fest Reports	The Court	

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2:03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria		ection	ı/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent
	The man & Head and B	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R B/R Sup		Sup		C/R or Special Comment
-10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Test Report	WWW
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		х	Diary Entry or Checklist	imported balls saye of (Mag
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	WXI
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		Х			Report	M
14:H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15. & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				X	Drawings	
				<u> </u>				

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance
				with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative
				Contractor Representative

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Achs Street Sewage Prime Station (SP()X/) [Ingrade - Operation & Maintenance Manu		
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	nway Pty Ltd ection & Test Plan	SEWER Reviewed By	RETICULATI Date			2253-02 253	Dorm-Form-02-06 Revision 1 2.03.09
BAN' Activi	ct:St Achs Sewer:Upgrade YO ity: Excavation Pipelaying & filling:	Section / Stage / Lot		No H W Supe	Key Point Number Hold Point Witness Point rintendent	Sup Superintend	Representative lent/Client/Representative
No.	Inspection Test Activity	Type of Test / Frequency /		Insp	ection/Test by:	· Records / Resu	Signed Its Superintendent

No. Inspection Test Activity H/W Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Inspection	on/Test by:	Records / Results or other Evidence	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special		
		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/I	R Sup		Comment	
1 H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval		Х	PMP	MALLA C	
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	х		Diary Entry	MAL	
. 3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	х		Diary Entry	11/6/1-	
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	х		Diary Entry	My	
5 H.	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	X		As Constructed Records	Whi	
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	Х		Diary Entry	MAL	
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	Х		Diary Entry	War	
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		Dairy Entry	Mari	
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х	(.	Test Reports	40Kin	

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By_	Date2:03:09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include		ection	/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special Comment	
		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R B/R		B/R	Sup	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0		
100	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	WKUNT	
1-1 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 1.1& Std Draw's		Х		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	Maria	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	Man A	
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		X			Report	MAI	
14.H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry	V. Vap.	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				Х	Drawings		
					<u>.</u>				

No :	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
	-			Verification that Works have been completed in accordance
				with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				<u> </u>
-				Contractor Representative
				Date

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION			.2253-0	2	Dorm-Form-02-06 Revision 1 2 03 09	
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09		9 Job No	Job No2253			
Project:St Achs Sewer Upgrade BANYO	MH 13/1	ot	No H W	Key Point Number Hold Point Witness Point	C/R Sup		or Representative	
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying &			Supe	rintendent				

Backfilling							
No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Inspection/Test by:			Records / Results	Signed Superintenden C/R or Special
	Thousand & Hotel while D	Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/	/R	Sup	o. o	Comment
1.H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			X	PMP	Mar
2W.	Set out marked and all. services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	>	Χ.		Diary Entry	111001
·3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	3	X		Diary Entry	Mario
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	7	X-		Diary Entry	Min
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure; Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	>	x		As Constructed Records	WALL
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		X		Diary Entry	Mond
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		х		Diary Entry	Wand
- 8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	7	Х		Dairy Entry	11/16/10
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х		Test Reports	

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E			ection	/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent	
micrate & Mass and 2	Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R B/		B/R	Sup	Oriotati Zvidozos	C/R or Special Comment		
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03-Part 3 Cl 15 & B.W Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Marid	
1-1 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		X		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	Wan	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		X	-		Test Result	MAGIN	
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		X			Report		
14·H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry		
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				х	Drawings		

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance
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:				
				Contractor Representative

Dormway Pty Ltd	SEWER RETICULATI	SEWER RETICULATION			ITP No2253-02 Dorm-Form-02-06					
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By Date 2.03.09 Job No2253 Reviewed									
Project:St Achs Sewer:Upgrad BANYO Activity: Excavation Pipelaying Backfilling	MH 14/1 - 15/1	H Hold	ss Point	C/R Contractor Repression Sup Superintenden/C	lient/Representative					
No. Inspection Test Activity H/W Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Inspection	/Test by:	Records / Results	Signed. Superintendent C/R or Special Comment					
THE MAN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R	Sup		Comment					
1 H PMP Approved	Tenix:Approval		X	PMP	MUM					
2w Set out marked and all services pegged or mar	Visual and Measure where necessary	Х		Diary Entry	WASIA					
3 Trench Width and Dep Checked & within toler		Х		Diary Entry	Was					
4 Pipe Embedment, Surr & Overlay Depth & Co		х		Diary Entry	MAXIA					
5 H Pipe Laid, Level and G in Tolerance	rade Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	Х		As Constructed Records	Was					
6 W Pipe Joints, Electrofusi Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	Х		Diary Entry	Why					
7H Detection Tape In Plac	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	x		Diary Entry	MXN					
8 Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl-15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		:Dairy Entry	Whi					

WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032

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Test Reports

Pour Manholes

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06	1
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09	ŀ

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria		pection	ı/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
	monac y mas and s	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	B/R	Sup	or other Evidence	Comment	
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Mark	
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		X	Diary Entry or Checklist	Mark	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		X			Test Result	Mark	
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		х			Report		
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry		
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.					Drawings		
	:				-				

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Dormway Pty Ltd	<u> </u>	SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

Project:St Achs Sewer Upgrade BANYO	Section / Stage / Lot	No H	Key Point Number Hold Point	C/R	Contractor Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling		W Supe	Witness Point rintendent	Sup	Superintendent/Client/Representative

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		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R	Sup			
1, H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval		X	PMP	11/1/1/1	
. 2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary	X		Diary Entry	Man	
. 3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	:WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Diary Entry	War	
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	X		Diary Entry	Mark	
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure; Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23	X		As Constructed Records	War	
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions	X		Diary Entry	MAGA	
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings	X		Diary Entry	Made	
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		Dairy Entry	MCA	
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	Х		Test Reports	MA	

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

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		Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R B/R Su		Sup	or orace Dyrectice	Comment		
1:0	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		.x			Test Report	MM D	
:11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		Х		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	MAR	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	MARIE	
13 H.	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec CI 10		X			Report	MXIN	
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry		
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				X	: Drawings.		

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				Date

Dormway Pty Ltd	SEWE	R RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

Project:St Achs Sewer Upgrade BANYO	Section / Stage / Lot	No H	Key Point Number Hold Point	C/R	Contractor Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling		W Supe	Witness Point crintendent	•	Superintendent/Client/Representative

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria Modify National Specification or Code to include	Insp	ection/T	est by:	Records / Results or other Evidence	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
	2.00-00 2.00-00	Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	Sup		Comment	
i H	PMP Approved	Tenix Approval			_ \ x	PMP	11 W K	
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		Х		Diary Entry	MIM	
3	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl. 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х		Diary Entry	WKINK	
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032	<u></u>	X		Diary Entry	Mail	
5 H	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		X		As Constructed Records	Mo	
6 W.	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		Х		Diary: Entry	wark	
.7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually, WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		Х		Diary Entry	Mark	
.8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		:Dairy:Entry	Whil	
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X	1	Test Reports	11/1/11	

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Inspection/Test by:				Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special
	Induit & How aim B	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R I		B/R	Sup		Comment
10	VacuumTesting of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X			Test Report	Marie
11 W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		х		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	MAR
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	Honak
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec Cl 10		Х			Report	
14.H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		х			Diary Entry	
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				X	Drawings	
.]								

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance with, Specifications and the
				Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative Date

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	_ Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

Project:St Achs Sewer Upgrade BANYO	Section / Stage / Lot	No H	Key Point Number Hold Point	C/R	Contractor Representative
Activity: Excavation Pipelaying & Backfilling	PART LONE DALLY A NATIONS	W Supe	Witness Point crintendent	•	Superintendent/Client/Representative

No. H/W	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Inspe	ection/T	est by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
	Inchase & Hotel and 2	Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary		C/R	Sup	0, 0,00,00 27,000,00	Comment	
1 H	PMP Approved	Tenix:Approval			Х	PMP [.]	MAGNS 4	
2W	Set out marked and all services pegged or marked	Visual and Measure where necessary		Х		Diary Entry	477 41	
3 .	Trench Width and Depth Checked & within tolerance	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Diary Entry	XARU 4	
4	Pipe Embedment, Surround & Overlay Depth & Compact	Measure Depth. WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 16,20 BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Diary Entry	MBy A	
5·H:	Pipe Laid, Level and Grade in Tolerance	Measure, Tolerances checked, WSA-03 Cl 23		X		As Constructed Records	Waln	
6 W	Pipe Joints, Electrofusion Couplings FOR COLNERY	Each Joint and Assembly Inspect Visually Witness Marks and Deflection Limits. Ends of pipe checked pre Installation, welding and cool down as per manufacturers instructions		Х		Diary Entry	Mag	
7H	Detection Tape In Place	Inspect Visually. WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 8 & Std Drawings		X		Diary Entry	When	
8	Form Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X		Dairy Entry	Want	
9W	Pour Manholes	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 18 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х		Test Reports	HNI	

Page 124 of 405

Dormway Pty Ltd		SEWER RETICULATION	ITP:No2253-02	Dorm-Form-02-06
Inspection & Test Plan	Reviewed By	Date2.03.09	Job No2253	Revision 1 2.03.09

No.	Inspection Test Activity Include Q H&S and E	Type of Test / Frequency / Test Procedure and Acceptance Criteria	Insp	ection	ı/Test	by:	Records / Results	Signed Superintendent C/R or Special	
·		Modify National Specification or Code to include Water Business Requirements if necessary	C/R		BAR	Sup	3, 0,000	Comment	
10	Vacuum Testing of Pipeline	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		X	104	*	Test Report	Wan	
11.W	Backfill Trench Material Used	Each Trench Visual Inspect Material WSA-03 Part 4 Construction Section 11& Std Draw's		X		Х	Diary Entry or Checklist	wan k	
12 H	Backfill Trench Compaction	Measure Compaction as Specified & Where Specified WSA-03 Part 4 Construction		Х			Test Result	ARCIA SA	
13 H	CCTV Inspection	BCC Nusewer Spec CI 10		Х			Report	MAR	
14 H	Reinstatement of Roadway	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 15 & BW Drg No 486/5/7-0024-032		Х			Diary Entry		
15 H	As Constructed Plans	WSA-03 Part 3 Cl 26 BCC Amend.				Х	Drawings		

No	Amendment to ITP	Date	Reviewed By	Validation
				Verification that Works have been completed in accordance with, Specifications and the Inspection and Test Plans
				Contractor Representative



GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, GLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 4881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

	NSITY R	ATIC) (HILEE	TEST	REPOR	VIE (/AV	S ()		
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	ץ נודס				REPORT NO:	32			
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	ADE, BANYO				JOB NO:	ĊŒ	QÄ/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL				DATE:	22	July 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/9	381	D/09	79382	D/09/	79383	D/09	/9384	
DATE/TIME TESTED	02/07/09, 9	.15am	02/07/09	, 9.20am	02/07/09	, 9.25am	02/07/09	, 9.30am	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150		1:	50	15	50	1.	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)					<u> </u>	:		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF98	3	STI	99	STF	100	STF101		
TEST LOCATION	MH 12/01-1: 5m off 13/0		MH 12/01 6m off 13		MH 12/01-13/01, 7m off 13/01		MH 12/01-13/01, 8m off 13/01		
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abov		1.2m ab		1.6m abo	ove pipe	Final level		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Gra	.,•	Silty G			Silfy Gravelly Sandy Clay		Silly Gravely Sandy Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	-	19	.0	19	.0	19.0		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	16.0		13	.0	12	.0	20	0,0	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	17.0		18	.0	17	.0	17	'.o	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	15.0	~~~	13	.5	15	.0	12	1.5	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.0		2	0	2.	0	2	.5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.08		2.0)9	2.0)4	2.1	0.5	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.19	`	2.	7	2.1	15	2.	14	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	95.0	95	96.0	95	95.0	95	95.5	95	
IESI PROCEDURE	Field Laboratory		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (S	andord C	ompaction); 2.1.ī			
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(\$) Subgrade (B) Bo [LSB] Lower Subbose (SB) S			(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) FIII		ni Fili rench Fili	(EF) Embankment FIII (SWTF) Stormwater Trench FII		

Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.



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OFFICE (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

			: .			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		A/R/21B.
COROLLES	KSITY	RATIC) ((HII4E)	ILEST	riako)	it (A	S)	
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD			<u> </u>	REPORT NO:	33		
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	ADE, BANY	0			JÓB NÓ:	CG	A/09/111	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL			i	DATE:	22	July 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09	/9385	D/09/	9386	D/09/	/9387	D/09	/9388
DATE/TIME TESTED	02/07/09	, 9.35am	02/07/09	9,40am	02/07/09	, 9.45am	02/07/09	, 9.50am
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	1:	50	15	0	15	50	1	50
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	 	•	<u> </u>		 			-
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	102	STF	03	STF1	104	STF105	
TEST LOCATION	MH 13/01		MH 13/01- 16m off 13		MH 13/01 17m off 13		MH 13/01-14/01, 3m off 14/01	
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m ab		1.2m abo		Final		0.8m above pip	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty S Gravel		Silty So		Silty S Gravel		Silty Gravelly Sandy Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19		19		19		19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	19	0.0	16	.0	14	.0	6	.0
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	11	.0	U	.0	11	.0	13	3.0
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	14	.5	13	.0	12	.5	1	1.5
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-3	.0	-2.	0	-1:	.5	1	.5
FIELD WET DENSITY (I/m3)	2.	34	2.2	7	2.3	38	2.	13
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.	19	2.1	9	2.1	6	2.	24
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	107.0	95	103.5	95	110.5	95	95.0	95
IEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (St	andard C	ompaction	, 2.1.1		
IERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(5) Subgra (LSB) Lower		(8) Base Cou (\$8) Subbase		(SF) Select Fi (AF) Allotme		(EF) Emba (SWTF) Sto	

(F) Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fil Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

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	derendend visco	, ,	new control of the control of the				CQ/	1/R/21B	
FEED D	NSINY	RATIC) (HUE) i Est	RHO	RT (/AYS	3)		
CUENT: DORMWAY P	TY LTD				REPORT NO:	34	and the second sections	and the second	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY	Ó			JOB NO:	cc	A/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION; TRENCI	H BACKFILL				DATE:	22	July 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/	/9389	D/09/	7390	D/09/		D/09/9392		
DATE/TIME TESTED	02/07/09	, 9.55am	02/07/09,	10.00am	02/07/09,	10.05am	02/07/09	, 10.10ar	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	5 0	15	iO	13	50	1	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	+	;			 			-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	106	STF	107	STFI	108	STF	109	
TEST LOCATION	MH 13/01 4m off 14			MH 13/01-14/01, 5m off 14/01		-15/01, /01	MH 14/01		
TEST ELEVATION	1.2m abo	ove pipe	Final	level	0.8m abo	ove pipe		level	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silly Gravelly Sandy Clay		Silty Gravelly Sandy Clay		Grave Sandy		Gravelly Silty Sandy Clay		
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19			.0		2.0	19.0		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	11	11.0			-			-	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	13	.5	14	.0	12	.5	13	3.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	11	.5	12.0		12	.5	1	1.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.	0 .	1,5		0.0		2.0		
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.	14	2.	2.15		2.08		2.07	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.2	24	2.5	22	2.1	19	2.	17	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.0	95	97.0	95	95.5	95	95.5	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field	A.S. 1	289 5.8.1						
	Laborator	y A.S. 1	289 5.7.1 (SI	andard C	ompaction), 2.1.1	. <u></u>		
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrou (LSB) Lower		(B) Base Coo (SB) Subbase (F) Fill		(SF) Select Fi (AF) Allohne (STF) Sewer I	nt Fill	(EF) Emba (SWIF) Slo Trench Fill		
Field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guide Test locations were not poshould be considered as A BARCLAY AUTHORISED SIGNATORY NATA Accreditation No. 499	letines. rofessionally approximate	surveyed			•	NATA's oc	NATA TECHNICAL CONNTENES It is based in occurred to the connection of the connect	troment.	

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B HEIDYDENSINGRATIOEHHIDETSBEREIORETASS) CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NO: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 22 July 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/9393 DATE/TIME TESTED 02/07/09, 10.00am DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STFIIO MH 15/01-16/01, TEST LOCATION 3m off 15/01 TEST ELEVATION Final level Gravelly Sandy SOIL DESCRIPTION Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 13.0 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 12.0 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 1.0 FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3) 2.24 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²) 2.24 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 100.0 95 **TEST PROCEDURE** Field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 Laboratory A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 (S) Subgrade (8) Base Course (SF) Select Fit (EF) Embankment FIII TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (LSB) Lower Subbase (SB) Subbase Course (AF) Allotment Fill (SWIF) Stormwoler Tranch FIII (F) FM (STF) Sewer Trench Fill Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. This document is based in accordance with MAIA's accorditation requirements. A BARCLAY AUTHORISED SIGNATORY Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025. NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513

CQA/R/21B

FIREDO	ENSITY	RATIC	(HILF) (T E Si	REPO	KT (A)			
CLIENT: DORMWAY P	TY LTD				REPORT NO:	26	-		
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY	0	JOB NO:			ĊG	A/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCI	H BACKFILL				DATE:	30	June 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	0/09	/4096	D/09	/4097	D/09	/4098	D/09	/4099	
DATE/TIME TESTED	12/06/09	. 12.05pm	12/06/09	12.10pm	12/06/09	, 12.15pm	12/06/09	12,20pm	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	1	50	1.	50	1:	50	· i.	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)		-	-	-		<u> </u>		· · ·	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	ST	F85	STI	86	STI	- 87	STI	88	
TEST LOCATION	MH 5/1-6 off 6/1	MH 5/1-6/1, 17m off 6/1		MH 5/1-6/1, 18m off 6/1		MH 5/1-6/1, 19m off 6/1		MH 5/1-6/1, 20m off 6/1	
TEST ELEVATION	1.6m ab	ove pipe	2.0m ab	ove pipe	2.4m ab	ove pipe	Final level		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Sand	y Clay	Sandy	Clay	Sariah	Clay	Şand	y Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	2.0	19	.0	19	2.0	15	.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)		- .			,	•			
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	25	7.5	29	.0	28.5		32.0		
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	2.	5.0	24	24.0		24.0		27.5	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	4	.5	5.	0	4.	.5	4	5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m ³)	I.	91	1.9	94	1.9	73	1.	74	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (Um?)	2	03	1.5	79	2.0	04	1.9	71	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.0	95	97.5	95	95.0	95	99.5	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	field	A.S. 1	289 5.8.1	-		, ,			
	Laborato	γ <u>A.S. 1</u> :	289 5.7.1 (St	andard Co	ompaction); 2 .1.1			
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgra (LSB) Lower		(B) Base Co. (SB) Subbase (F) FD		(SF) Select Fi (AF) Allotme (STF) Sewer I	nt Fil	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill		
field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guid Test locations were not pushould be considered as	leilnes. rofessionally	surveyed!	ed out in g		ordance		NATA	;	

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B HEIDEDENSINGRATIOTHILENESIREPORPEA CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NÓ: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 26 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/3879 D/09/3880 DATE/TIME TESTED 19/06/09, 11.00am 19/06/09, 11.05am DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF89 STF90 TEST LOCATION MH 12/1-13/1, 5m MH 12/1-13/1, 7m off 12/1 off 12/1 TEST ELEVATION 0.8m above pipe 1.2m above pipe SOIL DESCRIPTION Silty Sandy Clay Silty Sandy Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 22.0 22.0 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENTION 19.5 19.5 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 2.5 2.5 FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3) 1.79 18.1 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²) 2.09 2.06 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 85.5(FA) 88.0(FA) 95 TEST PROCEDURE field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 Láboratory A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 (S) Subgrade (EF) Embankment Fill (8) Base Course ISEI Select Fill TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (SB) Subbase Course (AF) Allotment Fill (LSB) Lower Subbase (SWTF) Starmwater IFAL Follure (F) F3 (STF) Sewer Trench Fil Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. The above results were taxed as preliminary to Dormway Pty Ltd on 22/6/09. A BARCLAY attalian require **AUTHORISED SIGNATORY** Accredited for compliance v NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 PAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FEEDO	NSITY	RAILG	(HICE)))[ES]	REPOJ	VI (Z).	(L)	
CLIENT: DORMWAY P	IY LTD				REPORT NO:	28	' ' 	• .
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY)			JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCI	I BACKFILL			ĺ	DATE:	30	June 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/	/4100	D/09	/4101	D/09	/4102	D/09	/4103
DATE/TIME TESTED	14/06/09.	10.00am	14/06/09	10.05am	14/06/09,	10.10am	14/06/09	10.15am
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	ю	1.	50	- 45	50	1:	50
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-			- '		•		
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	91	STI	92	STF	93	STI	94
TEST LOCATION	MH 11/1-1 off 11/1	2/1, 10m	MH 11/1- off 11/1	12/1, 12m	MH 11/1-1	2/1, 14m	MH 11/1-12/1, 16m off 11/1	
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abo	ve pipe	1.2m ab	ove pipe	1.6m abo	ove pipe	2.0m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravel Sandy						Gravelly Silty Sandy Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	.0		0.0	19			.0
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-			-	-			
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	19.	.5	24	.0	23	.5	18	.5
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	17.	.5	20	0.0	20	.0	15	.5
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	1.	5	4	.0	4;	0	3	.5
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.0	3	2.0	05	1.5	78	2.0	D5
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.0	19	2.	10	2.0)9	2.	15
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	97.5	95	98.0	95	95.0	95	95.0	95
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (S	andard C	ompaction), 21,1		
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(LSB) Lower !		(B) Base Co (SB) Subbas (F) Fill		(SF) Select Fi (AF) Allotme (STF) Sewer I	nt Fill	(EF) Emba (SWIF) Stor Trench Fil	mwaler
Field testing and selection		flons carri		eneral acc			<u> </u>	

with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be copsidered as approximate only.

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

v- E Heidedi	NSITY:RATIG	enio) piši	RHORI ((rs) e
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD		REPORT NO:	29
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYO		JOB NO:	CQA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	I BACKFILL		DATE:	30 June 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/4104	D/09/4105	T	
DATE/TIME TESTED	24/06/09, 10.30am	24/06/09, 10.35am	1	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150		
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-	 	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF95	STF96		
TEST LOCATION	5m off 12/1, 2m left of 12/1	7m off 12/1, 2m left of 12/1		
TEST ELEVATION	Existing Ground	Existing Ground		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravelly Silty Sandy Clay	Gravelly Silly Sandy Clay		
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	•	-		
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	21.0	18.5		
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	18.0	13.5		
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.5	5,0		
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	1.98	2.06		
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.05	2.12	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.5 -	97.0 -		
TEST PROCEDURE	1	289 5.8.1		
		289.5.7.1 (Standard (
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench F	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater (Irenah Fill
Field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guid Test locations were not possible to considered as	elines. rofessionally surveyed l	ed out in general ac	cordance	NATA ACCEPTED FOR TECHNICAL COMPETENCE

A BARCLAY

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:-Two

GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B eieldedenstryeranor(hile) mesterebortika se CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD REPORT NO: PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NO: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 30 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/4110 DATE/TIME TESTED 26/06/09, 9.00am DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF97 TEST LOCATION MH 13/1-14/1, 20m off 14/1 TEST ELEVATION Existing Ground SOIL DESCRIPTION Clayey Sand OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 22.0 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 13.5 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 8.5 FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3) 1.82 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²) 2.27 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 80.0 **TEST PROCEDURE** Field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 Laboratory A.S. 1289 5.7:1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 (S) Subgrade (SF) Select Fill **TERMINOLOGY LEGEND** (8) Base Course (EFI Embankment Fill (LSB) Lower Subbase (AF) Allolment Fill (S8) Subbase Course (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill (F) Fill Field testing and selection of lest locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. A BARCLAY Accredited for complion SO/IEC 17025. **AUTHORISED SIGNATORY** NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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Date:-

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

				CQA/R/21B
FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO) (HILF) TEST	REPORT (/	A.S.):
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	LTD		REPORT NO:	1
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	DE, BANYO		JOB NO:	CQA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL		DATE:	28 April 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2463			
DATE/TIME TESTED	27/03/09, 10.20am			
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150			
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-			
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF1			
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 20m off 6/1			
TEST ELEVATION	Final level			
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Sandy Clayey Gravel			
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0			
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	<u>.</u> -			
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	5.0			
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	8.5			
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-3.5			
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.39			
PEAK CONVERIED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.32			
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	103.5 95			
TEST PROCEDURE	Field A.S. 1	289 5.8.1		
<u> </u>	Laboratory A.S. I	289 5.7.1 (Standard.)	Compaction), 2.1.1	
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(8) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench F	(EF) Empankment FIII (SWTF: :tormwater Trench -iii
Field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guid. Test locations were not preshould be considered as	elines. ofessionally surveyed	ied out in general ac	ccordance	NATA ACCROTEL O TECHNICAL COMPETENCE
A BARCLAY AUTHORISED SIGNATORY NATA Accreditation No. 4991 ab3020mb	,	 	NA	cument is assed in accordance with TA's accreditation equirements, accredited for corrections with SO/IEC 17 5

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO) (HILF) TEST	REPORT (A.S		
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD	a a Taliffer y a service of the	REPORT NO: 2	- ,	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYO		108 NO: CC	A/09/111	
108 DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL	1	DATE: 30	April 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2623	D/09/2624	D/09/2625	D/09/2626	
DATE/TIME TESTED	23/04/09, 11.00am	23/04/09, 11.05am	23/04/09, 11.10am	23/04/09, 11.15am	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	150	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF2	STF3	STF4	STF5	
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 40m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 36m off 6/!	MH 6/1-7/1, 33m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 30m off 6/1.	
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m above pipe	1.2m above pipe	1.6m above pipe	2.0m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravellý Sandy Clay	Gravelly Sandy Clay	Gravelly Sandy Clay	Gravelly Sandy Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-	-		-	
RELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	25.5	26.5	26.5	25.5	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	23.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.05	2.03	2.01	1.99	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	100.0 95	99.0 95	98.0 95	97.0 95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field A.S. 1	289 5.8.1		; · · • · ·	
	Laboratory A.S. 1	289. 5.7.1 (Standard C	ompaction), 2.1.1	<u> </u>	
IERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbose	(B) Base Courie (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(\$F) Select Fili (AF) Allorment Fili (\$TF) Sewer Trench Fili	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill	
Field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guide Test locations were not poshould be considered as	elines. rofessionally surveyed	ied out in general acc	cordance	NATA ACCEPTATO FOR TECHNICAL GENERITERES	
A BARCLAY AUTHORISED SIGNATORY NATA Accreditation No. 499	<u> </u>	·	NATA's or Accred	nt à baued in accordance with coreditation requirements. Hed for comptance with 50/IEC 7025	

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/218

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO	(HILF) TEST	REPORT (A	\$9).
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD		REPORT NO: 3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYO		108 NO; C(QA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	H BACKFILL	;	DATE: 30	April 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2627	D/09/2628	D/09/2629	
DATE/TIME TESTED	23/04/09, 11.20am	23/04/09, 11.25am	23/04/09, 11.30am	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-	-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF6	STF7	STF8	
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 27m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 24m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 21m off 6/1	
TEST ELEVATION	2.4m above pipe	2.8m above pipe	3.2m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Gravel	Silty Gravel	Silty Gravel	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-		-	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	4.0	4.0	4.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	7.0	7.0	7.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.35	2.36	2.37	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.27	2.32	2.34	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	103.5 95	102.0 95	101.5 95	
IEST PROCEDURE		1289 5,8.1 1289 5,7.1 (Standard C	ompaction) 2.1.1	
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbose	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwoter Trench Fill
 Field testing and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guidens test locations were not personal to the considered as 	lelines. irofessionally surveyed		•	NATA

AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513:

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY R	RATIO	(HILE)	TEST	REPOR	(T (A.S	3)	
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTO			F	REPORT NO:	4	•	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYC			•	JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	I BACKFILL				DATE:	30	April 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2	2630	D/09/	2631	D/09/	/2632	D/09/	/2633
DATE/TIME TESTED	27/04/09,	11.00am	27/04/09.	11.05am	27/04/09.	11.10am	27/04/09.	11.15am
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150)	15	0	15	50	15	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-		-			•		
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	9	STF	10	STF	11	STF	12
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1	, 42m	MH 6/1-7/	1, 44m	MH 6/1-7/	11.46m	MH 6/1-7/1, 48m off 6/1	
TEST ELEVATION	Final le	evel	3.4m abo	ve pipe	3.0m above pipe		2.6m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Sandy	(Gravel	Silty Sand	dy Clay	Silty Sanc	ty Gravel	Silty Gravelly Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	0	19	.0	19.0		19	.0
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	÷	· · · · ·	-				† 	;
HELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	3.0)	4.	5	5.	.0	24	.5
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	7:0)	7	5	8.	.0	23.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-4.0		-3.	0	-3	.5	1.	5
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m ³)	2.4	5	2.4	15	2.4	44	2.0)9
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.4	l .	2.4	3	2.3	38	2.0	08
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	101.5	95	100.5	95	102.5	95	100.5	95
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laboratory		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (St	andard C	ompaction), <u>2</u> .1.1		
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrad (LSB) Lower S		(B) Base Cou (SB) Subbase		(SF) Select Fi		(EF) Emboi (SWTF) Stor	

Field festing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO) (HILF) TEST	REPORT (A.S	3)	
CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY	r LTD	F	REPORT NO: 5	,	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	DE, BANYO	1	JOB NO: CQ	ÀA/09/11İ	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BAÇKFILL	ć	DATE: 30 A	April 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2634	D/09/2635	D/09/2636	D/09/2637	
DATE/TIME TESTED	27/04/09, 11.20am	27/04/09, 11.25am	27/04/09, 11.30am	27/04/09, 11.35am	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	150	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	•	-	-	-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF13	STF14	STF15	STF16	
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 50m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 52m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 54m off 6/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 56m off 6/1	
TEST ELEVATION	2.2m above pipe	1.8m above pipe	1.4m above pipe	0.8m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Gravelly Clay	Silty Gravelly Clay	Silty Gravelly Clay	Silty Gravelly Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET 8ASIS (%)	-	-	5.0	-	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	29.0	29.5	19.5	32.5	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	27.5	27.5	18.5	28.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	2.01	2.04	2.06	2.02	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.00	2.02	2.15	1.99	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	100.5 95	100.5 95	96.0 95	101.5 95	
TEST PROCEDURE	[289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Standard Co	ompaction), 2.1.1		
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S). Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill	

Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/218

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIC	(HILF) TEST	REPORT (A.	S.)	
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	LTD		REPORT NO: 6		
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	IDE, BANYO		IOÈ NO: CO	QA/09/111	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL	ı	DATÉ: 12	May 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2833	D/09/2834	D/09/2835	D/09/2836	
DATE/TIME TESTED	29/04/09, 1.00pm	29/04/09, 1.10pm	29/04/09, 1.20pm	29/04/09, 1.30pm	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	150	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	•		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF17	STF18	STF19	S1F20	
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 5m off 7/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 6m off 7/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 7m off 7/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 8m off	
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m above pipe	1.2m above pipe	1.6m above pipe	2.0m above pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravelly Silty Clay	Gravelly Silty Clay	Gravelly Silty Clay	Gravelly Silty Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-	· -	<u>:</u>	-	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	20.0	19.0	23.5	20.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	21.0	21.0	26.0	22.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5°	-2.0	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.08	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.16	2.18	2.14	2.18	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.0 95	96.0 95	97.5 95	95.5 95	
IEST PROCEDURE		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Standard C	ompaction), 2.1.1		
IERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Alloiment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill	

Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

The above results were faxed as preliminary to Dormway Pty Ltd on 12/5/09.

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS
1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501
OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

	NSITY RAI			TEST	REPOI	RT (A.	S.)
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	Ý LTĎ			1	REPORT NO:	7	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYO				JOB NO:	C	QA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	I BACKFILL		,	1	DATĘ:	12	May 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/2837		D/09/	2838	D/09	/2839	
DATE/TIME TESTED	29/04/09, 1.40p	m	29/04/09	. 1.50pm	29/04/09	2, 2.00pm	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150		15	0	1.	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	1	-	-	· ·		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF21		STF	22	ST	F23	
TEST LOCATION	MH 6/1-7/1, 9m 7/1	off	MH 6/1-7/ off 7/1	MH 6/1-7/1, 10m MH 6/1-7/1, 11m off 7/1			
TEST ELEVATION	2.4m above pi	эе	2.8m abo	ve pipe	Final level		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravelly Silty C	αу	Gravelly:	Silty Clay	Silty Clayey Gravel		
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0		19	.0	19	9.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	,		-			-	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	20.0		20	.5	8	.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	22.0		22	.5	10	0.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-2.0		-2	.0	-2	2.0	
FIELD WET DENSITY (I/m ³)	2.15		2.0	08	2.	.38	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.18		2.1	9	2.	45	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	99.0 95	5	95.0	95	97.0	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field A		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (SI	andard C	ompaction	n), 2.1.1.	
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subba	ie	(B) Base Coo (SB) Subbase (F) Fill		(SF) Select ((AF) Allotmo (STF) Sewer	ėnt Fill	(EF) Embankment fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench fill

Field testing and selection of test locations camed out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

The above results were faxed as preliminary to Dormway Pty Ltd on 12/5/09.

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/218

NSITY	RATIO	(HILF) TEST	REPO	RT (A:S		
LTD		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	REPORT NO:	8		
DE, BANY	0			JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111	
BACKFILL				DATE:	21	May 2009	
D/09	/3144	D/09	/3145	D/09	/3146	D/09	/3147
01/05/09	01/05/09, 1.00pm 01/05/09, 1		, 1.05pm	01/05/09	, 1.10pm	01/05/09	2. 1.15pm
15	50	1.	50	1;	50	1:	50
	-				-		-
STF	24	ST	F25	STI	-26	STI	F27
MH 7/01-8 off 8/01	3/01, 40m	MH 7/01- off 8/01	8/01, 41m	MH 7/01-1 off 8/01	8/01, 42m	MH 7/01-	8/01, 43m
0.8m abo	ove pipe	1.2m ab	ove pipe	1.6m ab	ove pipe	2.0m ab	ove pipe
Gravelly Sandy Clay		Sandy Clay		Sandy Clay		Silty Sandy Clay	
" 19	2.0	19:0		19.0		19.0	
	•		-		•		-
21	.5	24.0		23.5		25	5.5
21	.5	23.0		23.0		25.5	
0.	.0	1	.0	0.5		0.0	
1.9	99	2.	02	1.	95	1.94	
2.0	07	2.	03	2.	2.02		04
95.5	95	99.5	95	96.5	95	95.5	95
Field Laborator		100	tandard C	ompaction	i), 2.1.1		
				(AF) Alloime	int Fill	(EF) Emba (SWTF) Sto Trench Fill	nkment fill rmwater
elines. ofessionally	surveyed	-				NATA ACCHETITE TO TECHNICAL COMPATENCE	
	CLTD DE, BANY BACKFILL D/09, 01/05/09 15 STI MH 7/01-1 off 8/01 0.8m abo Gravelh Cl 15 21 21 0. 1.5 Field Laborato (LSB) Lower of test locuelines. of essionally	CLTD ADE, BANYO BACKFILL D/09/3144 01/05/09, 1.00pm 150 STF24 MH 7/01-8/01, 40m off 8/01 0.8m above pipe Gravelly Sandy Clay 19.0 21.5 21.5 20.7 95.5 P5 Field A.S. 1 Laboratory A.S. 1 (S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase of test locations carrielines.	CLTD	LTD	ACKFILL DATE:	ACKFILL DATE: 21	BACKFILL DATE: 21 May 2009 D/09/3144 D/09/3145 D/09/3146 D/0

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GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY I	RATIC	(HILF	TEST	REPOR	(A.S		
CLIENT: DÖRMWAY PT	Y LTD				REPORT NO:	9		
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	AĎE, BANYC			,	JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111	
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	I BACKFILL			t	DATE;	21	May 2009	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3	3148	D/09,	/3149	D/09,	/31 <i>5</i> 0	D/09	/3151
DATE/TIME TESTED	01/05/09,	1.20pm	01/05/09	, 1:25pm	01/05/09	1.30pm	01/05/09	, 1.35pm
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	1.50	- c	15	50	15	50	15	50
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)		·······	-			•	·	<u></u>
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	28	STF	29	STF	30	STF	31
TEST LOCATION	MH 7/01-8, off 8/01.	/01, 44m	MH 7/01-8/01, 45m		MH 7/01-8/01, 46m off 8/01		MH 7/01-8/01, 47m off 8/01	
TEST ELEVATION	2.4m abo	ve pipe	2.8m abo	ve pipe	3.2m above pipe		Final	level
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Sandy	Clay	Sandy	Cloy	Silty G	ravel	Silty C	ravel
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.	0	19	.0	19.0		19	0.0
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-		ļ ——	· ·				
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	26.	5	24	.0	5.0		5.5	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	26.	0	22	.5	7.0		7.5	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	0.5	5	1.	0	-2	.0	-2	.0.
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m ³)	2.0	3	2.0)5	2.3	34	2.3	39
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.0	1	2.0)6	2.	53	2.	51
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	101.0	95	99.5	95	92.5	95	95.0	95
TEST PROCEDURE	Field		289 5.8.1	anderd C				- , -
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrad (LSB) Lower S	e,	(8) Base Car (SB) Subbas (F) Fill	nzé ———	ompaction (SF) Select Fo (AF) Allaime (STF) Sewer I	nt Filip	(EF) Embar (SWTF) Stor Trench Fil	

Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

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OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO	(HILF) TEST	REPORT (A.S						
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD REPORT NO: 10								
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	NDE, BANYO	J	JOB NO: CQ	A/09/111					
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL		DATE: 21 I	May 2009					
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3152	D/09/3153	D/09/3154	D/09/3155					
DATE/TIME TESTED	06/05/09, 10:20am	06/05/09, 10.25am	06/05/09, 10.30am	06/05/09, 10.35am					
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	1.50	150					
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-		-					
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF32	STF33	STF34	STF35					
TEST LOCATION	MH 8/01-9/01, 11m off 8/01	MH 8/01-9/01, 12m off 8/01	MH 8/01-9/01, 12.5m off 8/01	MH 8/01-9/01, 13m off 8/01					
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m above pipe	1.2m above pipe	1.6m above pipe	2.0m above pipe					
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Clay	Silty Clay	Silty Clay	Silty Clay					
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0					
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-		-	-					
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	24.5	24.5	23.5	28.5					
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	22.5	22.5	21.0	26.0					
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.5					
FIELD WET DENSITY (I/m ³)	1.97	1.98	2.01	2.00					
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m³)	2.02	2.02	2.08	2.02					
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	97.0 95	98.0 95	97.0 95	98.5 95					
IEST PROCEDURE		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Standard C	ompaction), 2.1.1						
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill					

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CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY	RATIC	CHILE) TEST	REPOR	tT (A.S	5)		
CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD				İ	REPORT NO:				
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA		JOB NO: CQA/09			QA/09/111				
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH			DATE: 21 May 2009						
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/	D/09/3156		D/09/3157		D/09/3158		D/09/3159	
DATE/TIME TESTED	06/05/09, 10.40am		06/05/09, 10.45am		06/05/09, 10.50am		06/05/09, 10.55am		
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	1!	150		150		150		50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	 	-		-		-			
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	STF36		STF37		STF38		STF39	
TEST LOCATION		MH 8/01-9/01; 13.5m off 8/01		MH 8/01-9/01, 14m		MH 8/01-9/01, 14.5m off 8/01		MH 8/01-9/01, 15m off 8/01	
TEST ELEVATION		2.4m above pipe		2.8m above pipe		3.2m above pipe		Final level	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Grovelly	Grovelly Silfy Clay		Silty Clay	Silly	Clay	Gravelly:	Silty Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	19.0		19.0		19.0		19.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)		-		-		-	<u> </u>		
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	22	22.5		19,0		2.5	26	.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	19	19.5		2.5	13	13.0		.5	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	3.	.0	-0).5	-0.	-0.5		5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.0	2.04		09	2.0)9	2.0	<u> </u>	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.0	2.07		2.13		2.14		5	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	98.5	95	98.5	95	98.0	95	100.5	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 Laboratory A.S. 1289 5.7:1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1								
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(\$) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase		(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill		(SF) Select Fill (AF) Alloiment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill		(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Starriwater Trench Fill		

 Field testing and selection of test locations camed out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

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CQA/R/21B

	NSITY RATIO		REPORT (A.	i)		
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	LTD	•	REPORT NO: 12			
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	DE, BANYO		IOB NO: CG	A/09/11]		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL	ſ	DATE: 21	May 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3160	D/09/3161	D/09/3162	D/09/3163		
DATE/TIME TESTED	08/05/09, 10.30am	08/05/09, 10.35am	08/05/09, 10.40am	08/05/09, 10.45am		
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	150		
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-	-	-		
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF40	STF41	STF42	STF43		
TEST LOCATION	MH 8/1-9/1, 41m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 44m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 46m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 48m off 8/1		
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m above pipe	1.2m above pipe	1.6m above pipe	2.0m above pipe		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Sandy Clay	Silty Sandy Clay	Silty Sandy Clay	Silty Sandy Clay		
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-		-	-		
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	24.5	25.5	26.5	24.0		
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	25.0	26.0	26.5	23.5		
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0		
FIELD WET DENSITY (I/m3)	2.02	2.03	1.96	1.96		
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	1.97	2.00	2.04	2.04		
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	102.5 95	101.5 95	96.0 95	96.0 95		
TEST PROCEDURE		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Standard C	ompaction), 2.1.1			
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Caurse (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF).Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill		

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CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY RATIO	(HILF) TEST	REPORT (A:S	
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	(LTD	F	REPORT NO: 13	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	DE, BANYO		IOB NO: CG	A/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL	C	DATE: 21	May 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3164	D/09/3165	D/09/3166	D/09/3167
DATE/TIME TESTED	08/05/09, 10.50am	08/05/09, 10.55am	08/05/09, 11.00am	08/05/09, 11.05am
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150	150	150	150
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-	-	-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF44	STF45	STF46	STF47
TEST LOCATION	MH 8/1-9/1, 50m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 52m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 54m off 8/1	MH 8/1-9/1, 56m off 8/1
TEST ELEVATION	2.4m above pipe	2.8m above pipe	3.2m above pipe	3.6m above pipe
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Sandy Clay	Silty Gravel	Silty Gravel	Silty Gravel
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	19.0	19:0	19.0
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-	-	-	5.0
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	24.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	24.5	8.0	8.5	7.5
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	0,0	-2.5	-4.0	-3.0
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	1.99	2.44	2.46	2.45
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.03	2.51	2.47	2.50
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	98.0 95	97.5 95	99.5 95	98.0 95
TEST PROCEDURE	l ".	289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Standard C	ompaction), 2.1.1	
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Subbase	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fill	(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotment Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill

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CQA/R/21B

FIELD D	NSITY.	RATIO	O (HILF) TES	T REPORT	(A.S.)
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LID		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	REPORT NO:	14
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY	5		JOB NO:	CQA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	H BACKFILL			DATE:	21 May 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/	3168	7	1	
DATE/TIME TESTED	08/05/09,	11.10om	-		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	io .		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	 		-	-	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	48			
TEST LOCATION	MH 8/1-9/	1, 58 m			·
TEST ELEVATION	Final	level			
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty G	ravel			
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	.0	1		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	<u> </u>				
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	4.	5			
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	7.	5			
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-2	.5	 		
FIELD WET DENSITY (I/m3)	2.4	14	 		
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m³)	2,4	18	1	- 	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	98.0	95			
TEST PROCEDURE	Field		1289 5.8.1 1289 5.7.1 (Standard	Compaction!	7
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrad (LSB) Lower	de .	(B) Base Course (SB) Subbase Course (F) Fil	(SF) Select Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater

 Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

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CQA/R/218

FIELD DE	NSITY R	ATIC	(HILF)	TEST	REPOI	RT (A.S			
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD	-		· · · · ·	REPORT NO:	15			
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	ADE, BANYO)			JOB ÑO:	ÇG	QA/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL			1	DATE:	21	Мау 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3	3169	D/09/	3170	D/09	/3171	D/09,	/3172	
DATE/TIME TESTED	13/05/09, 1	11.40om	13/05/09,	11.50am	13/05/09	. 11:55am	13/05/09,	12.00pm	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150)	15	Ю	1.	50	1:	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-		-	· · · · · · ·		-	 	•	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF4	9	STF	50	STF	<i>5</i> 1	STF	52	
TEST LOCATION	MH 9/01-10 20m off 9/0		MH 9/01-1 21m off 9/		MH 9/01- 22m off 9		MH 9/01-1 23m off 9		
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abov		1.2m abo			ove pipe	2.0m abo		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silly C	lay	Silty	Clay	Silly	Clay	Silty	Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0	<u> </u>	19	.0	15	2.0	19	0.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	 		-			-	-		
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	27.0)	27	:5	27	7.5	27	.0	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	25.0)	25	.5	25	5.5	25	i.5	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.0		2.	0	. 2	0	1	.5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m ³)	1.99	7	1.5	8	1.	98	1,7	98	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.03	3	2.0)2	2.0	02	2.0	30 .	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	98.0	95	98.0	95	98.0	95	98.5	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laboratory		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (St	andara C	ompaction), 2,1.1			
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Se		(B) Base Cou (SB) Subbase (F) Fill		(SF) Select F (AF) Allotme (STF) Sewer	ent Fill	(EF) Embai (SWIF) Stor Trench Fil		

 Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DI	ENSITY R				REPO	A) TS	S.)					
CUENT: DORMWAY PT	TY LTD			-	REPORT NO: 16							
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANYO				JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111					
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	H BACKFILL				DATE:	21	May 2009					
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/3	173	D/09,	/3174	D/09	/3175	D/09	/3176				
DATE/TIME TESTED	13/05/09, 1	2.05pm	13/05/09,	12.10pm	13/05/09,	12.15pm	13/05/09	12.20pn				
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	150		15	50	15	50	15	50				
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	-						-					
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF53	3	STF	54	STF	55	STF	56				
TEST LOCATION	MH 9/01-10, 24m off 9/0		MH 9/01-1 25m off 9		MH 9/01-1 26m off 9/		MH 9/01-10/01, 27m off 9/01					
TEST ELEVATION	2.4m abov	e pipe	2.8m abo		3.2m abo		3.6m abo					
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty Cl	ау	Silty	Clay	Silty	Clay	Silty	Clay				
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19.0		19	.0	19	.0	19	.0				
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)												
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	28.0		28	.5	28	.5	26.5					
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	26.0		26	.5	27	.0	24	.5				
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.0		2.	0	1.	5	2.	0				
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	1.94		1.9	7	1.9	25	1.5	98				
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m³)	2.00		2.0	00	2.0	00	2.0)1				
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	97.0	95	98.5	95	97.5	95	98.0	95				
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laboratory		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (Sf	andard Co	ompaction	, 2.1.1						
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrade (LSB) Lower Su		(B) Base Cou (SB) Subbase (F) Fill		(SF) Select Fit (AF) Allotme (STF) Sewer T	nt Fill	(EF) Embar (SWTF) Stor Trench Fill					

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD D	ENSITY	RATIO) (HII	F) TES	T REPOR	T (A.S	\$:)
CLIENT: DORMWAY P	. "		••		REPORT NO:	17	
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY	0			JOB NO:	CG	QA/09/111
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENC	H BACKFILL				DATE:	21	May 2009
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09,	/3177			T		T
DATE/TIME TESTED	13/05/09,	12.25pm	- 	_			
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	50	 				
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	 				- 		
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	57	 				
TEST LOCATION	MH 9/01-1		 				
TEST ELEVATION	Final		-1				
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty	Clay	1		+		
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	.0			+		
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	 		`	<u></u>		····	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	28	.5	 		 		
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	26	.5	 	•		···	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2.	0	 				
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	1.9	97	 				
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	1.9	99			+		
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	99.0	95				· · ·	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator		1289 5.8.1 1289 5.7.1		Compaction)	, 2.1.1	
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgro (LSB) Lower	de	(B) Base		(SF) Select Fill (AF) Allotmer (STF) Sewer Tr	ıl Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT; LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B

FIELD DE	NSITY	RATIC	(HILF)	TEST	REPOR	t (A.	5.)		
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD				REPORT NO:	18			
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY)		,	JOB NO:	CG	A/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL				DATE:	21	May 2009		
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09,	/3178	D/09/	3179	D/09,	/3180	D/09	/3181	
DATE/TIME TESTED	14/05/09,	11.45am	14/05/09.	11.50am	14/05/09,	11.55am	14/05/09	12.00pm	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	1,5	50	15	0	15	50	1:	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)			 	·		-		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	58	STF	59	STE	60	STI	61	
TEST LOCATION	MH 9/01-1		MH 9/01-1 25m off 10		MH 9/01- 30m off 10		MH 9/01-10/01, 35m off 10/01		
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abo	ove pipe	1.2m abo	ve pipe		ove pipe	2.0m ab	ove pipe	
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Silty	Clay	Silty	Clay	Silty	Clay	Silty	Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	.0	19	.0	19	0.0	19	0.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)			<u> </u>			:	-		
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	26	.0	23	.5	25	5.0	24	1.5	
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	24	.0	21	.5	23	3.5	2:	3.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	2	5	2.	<u> </u>	2	.0	1	.5	
FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3)	1.9	98	1.9	19	1.	99	1.	98	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m³)	2.0	04	2.0)9	2.	05	2.	05	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.5	95	95.0	95	97.0	95	96.5	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (\$	andard C	ompaction), 2.1.1			
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgra (LSB) Lower	de	(B) Base Co (SB) Subbas (F) Fill		(SF) Select F (AF) Allotme (STF) Sewer	nt Fill	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill		

 Field testing and selection of test locations camed out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

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Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B FIELD DENSITY RATIO (HILF) TEST REPORT (A.S.) CLIENT: **DORMWAY PTY LTD** REPORT NO: PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NO: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH BACKFILL DATE: 21 May 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/3182 DATE/TIME TESTED 14/05/09, 12.05pm DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF62 TEST LOCATION MH 9/01-10/01, 40m off 10/01 TEST ELEVATION 2.4m above pipe SOIL DESCRIPTION Silty Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 25.5 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 24.0 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 1.5 FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3) 1.95 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m3) 2.04 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 95.0 95 **TEST PROCEDURE** field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 Laboratory A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (S) Subgrade (B) Base Course (SF) Select Fill (EF) Embankment Fill (LSB) Lower Subbase (SB) Subbase Course (AF) Allotment Fill (SWTF) Stormwater (F) Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill Trench Fill Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. A BARCLAY This document is issued in accordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. **AUTHORISED SIGNATORY** Accredited for compilance with ISO/IEC 17025. NATA Accreditation No. 4991

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CQA/R/218.

	NSITY	RATIC	r(HLE	FIEST	REPO	i (A)			
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD			ſ	REPORT NO:	20	· · ·		
PROJECT: RAILWAY PARA	ADE, BANY	0			JOB NO:	ĊĢ	XA/09/111		
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	BACKFILL		,	. 0	DATE:	io.	June 2009	ı	
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09/	/3511	D/09/	/3512	D/09	/3513	D/09	/3514	
DATE/TIME TESTED	26/05/09,	10.30am	26/05/09,	10.35am	26/05/09	, 11.00am	26/05/09	, 11.05an	
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	50	15	50	15	50	1.	50	
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)	1	· , · · - · · ·				-		-	
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	63	STF	64	STF	F65	STI	F66	
TEST LOCATION	MH 10/01- 20m off 10		MH 10/01- 22m off 10		MH 10/01 24m off 10		MH 10/01 26m off 1		
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abo	ove pipe	1.2m above pipe			ove pipe	2.0m ab		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Gravelly		Gravelly Ck	•	Gravelly Cl	y Sandy lay	Silty Grav	relly Clay	
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19		19.0			7.0	19	7.0	
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	-	.	-		-			.	
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	16.	.0	25	.0	24	1.0	26.0		
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	16.	.0	25	.0	23	3.0	26	5.0	
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	0.	5	0.	ō.	0.	.5	0	.0	
FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3)	2.0	. 8	2.0)8	2.0	06	2.	08	
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²)	2.1	9	2.0	хо	2.	П	1:9	95	
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	95.0	95	103.5	95	97.5	95	107.0	95	
TEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator		289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (St	andard Co	ompaction]. 2.1.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND				use Course	(SF) Select FI (AF) Allotrne (STF) Sewer I	ni fil	(EF) Embankment Fill (SWIF) Stormwater Trench Fill		

Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON; QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX: (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B MAKOREM KEMUHAKO KAWAZIKA KEMORIA CUENT: REPORT NO: DORMWAY PTY LTD. 21 PROJECT: JOB NO: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 10 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/3515 D/09/3516 D/09/3517 26/05/09, 11.20am DATE/TIME TESTED 26/05/09, 11,10am 26/05/09, 11.15am DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 150 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF67 STF68 STF69 TEST LOCATION MH 10/01-11/01. MH 10/01-11/01; MH 10/01-11/01. 28m off 10/01 30m off 10/01 32m off 10/01 TEST ELEVATION 2.4m above pipe 2.8m above pipe 3.2m above pipe SOIL DESCRIPTION Silty Gravelly Clay Sitty Gravelly Clay Silty Gravelly Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 19.0 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 29.5 19.5 29.5 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 27.5 27.0 19.5 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 1.5 2.0 0.0 FIELD WET DENSITY (t/m3) 1.93 1.93 2:05 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²) 2.15 1.96 1.98 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 100.5 95 97.5 95 95.5 95 Field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 **TEST PROCEDURE** A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 Laboratory. (S) Subgrade (SF) Select Fill TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (B) Base Course (EFI Embankment Fill (AF) Allolment Fill (LSB) Lower Subbase (SB) Subbase Course (SWTF) Stormwater Trench Fill (STF) Sewer Ironch Fil (F) FI

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CQA/R/218

HEIDE	NSITY.	RATIC	r (HILF	TEST	REPÓ	RT(A	S)					
CLIENT: DORMWAY PT	Y LTD				REPORT NO:	22						
PROJECT: RAILWAY PAR	ADE, BANY	0			JOB NO: CQA/09/111							
JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH	I BACKFILL				DĄŢĒ:	10	June 2009					
SAMPLE NUMBER	D/09,	/3518	D/09	/3519	D/09	7/3520	D/09/35	21				
DATE/TIME TESTED	27/05/09,	11.00am	27/05/09	11.05am	27/05/09	, 11.10am	27/05/09, 11	.15am				
DEPTH OF TEST (mm)	15	50	15	50	1	50	150					
DEPTH OF LAYER (mm)				·		-	-					
LAYER TERMINOLOGY	STF	70	STF	71	ST	F72	STF73					
TEST LOCATION	MH 10/01 3m off 11/		MH 10/01 4m off 11,		MH 10/01 5m off 11		MH 10/01-11 6m off 11/01	/01,				
TEST ELEVATION	0.8m abo	ove pipe	1.2m abo	ove pipe	1.6m ab	ove pipe	2.0m above	pipe				
SOIL DESCRIPTION	Sandy Sill	y Gravel	Sandy Sil	y Gravel	Sandy Si	lly Gravel	Sandy Silty Gray					
OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm)	19	.0	19.0		19	7.0	19.0	7				
OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%)	2.	2.0		0	3	.0	2.0					
FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	4.	5	4.	0	4	.5	7.0					
OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%)	8.	o .	7.	5	8	.0	9.0					
MOISTURE VARIATION (%)	-4.	.O [.]	-3	.5	-3	3.5	-2.0					
HELD WET DENSITY (t/m ³)	2.4	Ю	2.3	39	2.	44	2.25					
PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²)	2.4	19	2,5	50	2.	50	2.46					
HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%)	96.0	95	95.5	95	97.5	95	91.5(FA)	95				
IEST PROCEDURE	Field Laborator	• •	289 5.8.1 289 5.7.1 (SI	andard C	ompaction	a), 2.1.1						
TERMINOLOGY LEGEND	(S) Subgrod (LSB) Lower (FA) Foilure	de Subbase	(B) Base Coo (SB) Subbase (F) Fill	rse Course	(SF) Select F (AF) Allotine (STF) Sewer	≓oni,Foli	(EF) Embankm (SWTF) Stormw Trench FII					
Field lesting and selection with AS 3798 Level 2 guide Test locations were not posthould be considered as The above results were formula.	elines. rofessionally approximate	surveyed i	herefore re	corded io	cotions		NATA ACCREDITED FOR TECHNICAL COMPUTENCE					

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CQA/R/218 HED DENSITY RATIO (HILL) HESER BORE CLIENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD REPORT NO: PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NO: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 10 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/3522 D/09/3523 D/09/3524 DATE/TIME TESTED 27/05/09, 11.20am 27/05/09, 11.25am 27/05/09, 11.30am DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 150 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF74 STF75 STF76 TEST LOCATION MH 10/01-11/01, MH 10/01-11/01, MH 10/01-11/01, 7m off.11/01 8m off 11/01 9m off 11/01 TEST ELEVATION 2.4m äbove pipe 2.8m above pipe Final level SOIL DESCRIPTION Sandy Sity Gravel Sandy Silty Gravel Sandy Silly Gravel OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 19.0 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) 10.0 10.0 7.0 FIELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 0.8 6.0 5.5 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) ัลก 80 8.5 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) -2.0 -2.0 -2.5 RELD WET DENSITY (1/m3) 2.32 2.34 2 29 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (1/m²) 2.46 2.48 2.49 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 94.5(FA) 95 94.5(FA) 92.0(FA) TEST PROCEDURE Held A.S. 1289 5.8.1 A.S. 1289 5.7:1 (Standard Compaction); 2.1.1 Laboratory (S) Subgrade (B) Base Course (SF) Select Fill (EF) Embankment Ril TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (AF) Allolment Fill (LSB) Lower Subbose (SB) Subbase Course (SWIF) Stormwater (FA) Foilure (F) Filt Field testing and selection of test locations camed out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. The above results were faxed as preliminary to Dormway Pty Ltd on 03/06/09. This document is issued in occordance with NATA's accreditation requirements. A BARCLAY Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

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1/18 LEANNE CRESCENT, LAWNTON, QLD 4501 OFFICE: (07) 3881 3511 FAX; (07) 3881 3513.

CQA/R/21B HEIDEDENSINAVANOMHINENIESERERORIAVASA CUENT: DORMWAY PTY LTD REPORT NO: PROJECT: JOB NO: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: DATE: TRENCH BACKFILL 30 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/4088 D/09/4089 D/09/4090 D/09/4091 DATE/TIME TESTED 12/06/09, 11.25am 12/06/09, 11:30am 12/06/09, 11,35am 12/06/09, 11.40cm DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 150 150 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY STF77 STF78 STF79 · STF80 TEST LOCATION MH 5/1-6/1, 20m MH 5/1-6/1, 21m MH 5/1-6/1, 22m MH 5/1-6/1, 23m off 5/1 off 5/1 off 5/1 off 5/1 TEST ELEVATION 0.8m above pipe 1.2m above pipe 1.6m above pipe 20m above pipe SOIL DESCRIPTION Gravelly Clay Gravelly Clay Gravelly Cloy Sandy Gravelly Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) RELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 33.0 35.5 30.5 32.0 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 30.5 27.5 33.5 29.0 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 2.5 2.0 3.0 3.0 FIELD WET DENSITY (1/m3) 1.85 1.88 1.87 1.86 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m²) 1.78 1.80 1.92 1.92 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 104.0 95 104.5 95 98.0 95 97.0 95 field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 TEST PROCEDURE Laboratory. A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 (S) Subgrade (B) Base Course (SF) Select Fill (EF) Embonkment Fill TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (LSB) Lower Subbase (AF) Allotment Fill (S8) Subbase Course (SWIF) Stormwaler Trench Fill (STF) Sewer Trench Fill (F) FIR Field testing and selection of test locations camed out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines. Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only. A BARCLAY This document is issued in accordance NATA's accreditation requirements AUTHORISED SIGNATORY Accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC 17025.

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CQA/R/218 HHEFPADLENSINARATI (DYHLIFA HESPIREKORIE CUENT DORMWAY PTY LTD REPORT NO: PROJECT: RAILWAY PARADE, BANYO JOB NO: CQA/09/111 JOB DESCRIPTION: TRENCH BACKFILL DATE: 30 June 2009 SAMPLE NUMBER D/09/4092 D/09/4093 D/09/4094 D/09/4095 DATE/TIME TESTED 12/06/09, 11,45cm 12/06/09, 11,50am 12/06/09, 11.55am 12/06/09, 12.00pm DEPTH OF TEST (mm) 150 150 150 150 DEPTH OF LAYER (mm) LAYER TERMINOLOGY 5TF81 5TF82 **STF83** STF84 TEST LOCATION MH 5/1-6/1, 24m MH 5/1-6/1, 25m MH 5/1-6/1, 15m MH 5/1-6/1, 16m off 5/1 off 5/1 off 6/1 off 6/1 TEST ELEVATION 2.4m above pipe Final level 0.8m above plpe 1.2m above pipe SOIL DESCRIPTION Sandy Clay Sandy Clay Sandy Clay Sandy Clay OVERSIZE SIEVE (mm) 19.0 19.0 19.0 19.0 OVERSIZE - WET BASIS (%) RELD MOISTURE CONTENT (%) 32.0 33.5 34.5 30.5 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT(%) 27.5 28.0 29.0 26.0 MOISTURE VARIATION (%) 4.5 5.0 6.0 5.0 HELD WET DENSITY (I/m3) 1.92 1.91 1,89 1.91 PEAK CONVERTED WET DENSITY (I/m2) 1.97 1.93 1.94 1.95 HILF DENSITY RATIO / SPEC (%) 100.0 95 99.0 95 97.5 95 97.5 95 TEST PROCEDURE field A.S. 1289 5.8.1 A.S. 1289 5.7.1 (Standard Compaction), 2.1.1 Laboratory (S) Supprode (B) Base Course (SF) Select Fill (EF) Embonkment fill TERMINOLOGY LEGEND (LS8) Lower Subbase (SB) Subbase Course (AF) Alloiment Fil (SWIF) Stamwater Trench Fil (F) Fill (STPL Sewer Trench Ell Field testing and selection of test locations carried out in general accordance with AS 3798 Level 2 guidelines.

 Test locations were not professionally surveyed therefore recorded locations should be considered as approximate only.



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Holcim (Australia) Pty Ltd - Technical Services

01/03/2010 8:14:14 AM

VTR04 - QC Summary by Plant/Product Plus Early Age

Search: Concrete Plant = Brendale - Excel, Acadia Ridge (Holcim) Concrete Tolling, Brisbane City (Holcim) Concrete Tolling, Albion (Holcim) Concrete Tolling, Product = es322f335, Date Cast Between 01-Jan-09 And 31-Dec-09

6302	.21333, 00	ite Cas	<u>, 55</u>	LAAGOII O	-0411-04 ·		31-06	6-49																					_
Plant	Product	. Slump		1 Day	3 Day	- I.		7.0ay			Γ		28 Day				nsity	MPa56 .	MPa91	Target		Fc		Diff				ff Target].
1	ľ	. Avg.:	No.	No. Avg.	No. Ava	. No	Min.	Max.	Ava.	<u> \$.De</u>	L No.	Min.	_Max,	Avg.	\$.Dev	Avq.	S.Dev.	No. Avg.	No. Avg.	L.A.a.	L'Avg.:	Αv	No.	<u> Min. I</u>	Max A	\vg.	Min.	Max, Avg	Л.
	E5322F335	70 .	0	. 0	0	1.1	20.5	20,5	20,5	0.00	1	34.0	34.0	34.0	.0.00	2380	0.0	:0 .	: 0	I		32	.1	2.0	2.0	2.0			7
6701	E6322F335	65	0	0	0	2	25.0	31.0	28.0	4.24	2	35.0	41.5	38.8	3.89	. 2340	0,0	. 0 .	0			32	.5	4.D	9.5	6,8			7
6706	ES322F335	70	0	.0 .	0	1.	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.00	1	34.0	34.0	34.0	0.00	. 2470	0.0	0 .	0	36.3	36.1 :	32	1_	2:0	2.0	2.0	-2.3	-2.3 -2.3	
6710	ES322F335	50 .	0	D	0	ו [26.5	26.5	26.5	0.00	÷	37.8	37.8	37.8	0.00	2390	0.0	0	0	L		32	-1	5.B	5.8	5.8			_

QESTLab by SpectraQEST com.au - Form; VTR04 -

Page 1 of 1

St Achs Street Sewage Pump Station (SP087) Upgrade - Operation & Maintenance Manual

APPENDIX G - JP RICHARDSON - ITP & QULAITY ASSURANCE

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J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

114 Campbell Avenue, WACOL QLD 4076 Ph: (07) 3271 2911 - Fax: (07) 3271 3623 E-mail: jpr@jpr.com.au TO QA SECTION OF FILE

SWITCHBOARD & SHEETMETAL INSPECTION REPORT

	ENIX	Job No: M34100 \$34100								
	SAINT ACHS S		Drawing No:							
SEWAGE PUL	HPING SWITCHB	DARD	486/5	7-0101-	00 - 0					
TASK	PRODUCT DETAIL	INSPECTED BY	DATE	PASS / FAIL	CORRECTIVE ACT REQUEST OR COMMENTS					
Design	Documents	BJ	7-5-09							
Drafting	Documents	/	A							
Sheetmetal	Switchboard	11/	K-0^	9						
(Refer F1018 for details)	Doors	180	2v							
	Cell/Panels	4	0							
ainting										
Process	Powder Wet									
Min DFT (40 STD)		11								
Cure Test	MIST GREEN		11		100					
Colour Exterior	- GP	1//	27/05/19	DAI A						
Colour Internal	Mis	11-411	TIPS/UT	('')	1//					
Colour Panels	WHITE	1			46					
Cubicle Erection	10001									
Clectrical Fitout		MORA FOR	15-00							
(In accordance with drawing	gs)	MUMANOQA	wo							
nspection & Test		Etysor 1	2/6/09	Poss						
(Refer to F1019)					-					
acking										
au kap a	in Dow!	14 27/0	5/09	DA	~					
NOTE: Manufar	iger k antatyros edib.	the next process	imil the ter	n has passed)	nspection (s					
Yellow	Awaiting Inspection									
Green	Inspection & Test Passe	d								

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Form No. F1018/2



J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY. LTD.

114 Campbell Avenue, WACOL QLD 4076
Ph: (07) 3271 2911 - Fax: (07) 3271 3623
E-mail: [pr@jpr.com.au

SWITCHBOARD/SHEETMETAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION: 58087	SOUT A	ile	nh ann		JOB NO: 53410 C
ST. SEWAGE PUMPING SWIT		<i>H</i> .5			HEDULE NUMBERS
CONSTRUCTION	1	LITY	COMP	LIANCE	S REMARKS OR
	GOOD	POOR	YES	NO.	ACTION
1. Folds			v		
? Welds			-		
3. Edges / File	Ġ		v		
4. Gauge			V		
5. Material	(1)		-		
6. Ventilation Openings / Filter Bracket			V		
7. Equipment Mounting Arrangement		4.0.	~		
8. Doors Stiffened			v .		
9. Escutcheons and Lexan Covers	1307 J F J 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		-		
10. Cable Saddles			/		
11. Grinding					
72. Door Stays Fitted		. /	4.		
13. Earth Studs				×	
14. Rubber Retainer		٠,			
15. Drawing Holder			-		
16. Hat Sections	,	-	4		
17. Locking Bars Fitted		1			i i
18. External Crevice Welded and Ground	: *				The second second
19. Legend Cards	1				
20. General Conditions Satisfactory		-			
I. Cabinet Clean					
2. Job Name and Number Marked		V			
SPECTED BY: Thel_		D	ATE: 26	-6-100	

Inspected/Tested Awaiting Rectification .

Date:-

April 2010

Version:-Two



J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

Form No. F101978 Page 1 of 6

II4 Campbell Avenue, WACOL QLD 4076 Ph: (07) 3271 2911 - Fax: (07) 3271 3623 E-mail: jpr@jpr.com.au

SWITCHBOARD ELECTRICAL INSPECTION & TEST REPORT

Project: 5	Tenix A	chs 9	+				-
JPR Job No: N	34100	2.4.1.18197	Item: 5	ewage !	Pump Stots	ón S	P 087
Constructed by: A	1 Craw	Pord	Tested b	Y. EE	nent	Date:	12/19/09
tiemi check list	建筑建筑建筑	Toro	mply with Dr	awingo, Di	comens & S	celficalto	ng to the same
Main Functional Unit/	s Qty	-	Size	-	Fuses/O/		
Fuse Fittings	Qty	-	Size	-	Fuse Siz	e /	
Circuit Breakers	Qty	-	Size	-	O/L		
Neutral	Reqd	-	Ol-	-	ID	1	7.11
Earthing	Checked	-	Size	-			
C.T.s	Qty		Rating				
Meters	Qty	-	Rating	-			
Contactors	Qty	-	Rating	-	Voltage	-	
Overloads	Qty		Rating		Function	6	
Relays	Qty	-	Rating	_	Voltage	-	0
Timers	Qty	-		-	Voltage	1	2/0
Control Switches	Qty	-	Rating	-	Function	-	- 18
Push Buttons	Qty	-		-	Function	-	
Pilot Lights	Qty	7	Rating		Voltage		
Fransformers	Qty		Rating	1	Voltage		
ATT/VFD/Soft Starter	Qty	-	Rating	-	Function	1	
OC Supply	Qty	/	Rating	-	Voltage	/	
l'erminals	Qty	-	Size	-	ID	-	
Engraving	Qty	/	Size	1	ID	/	
Cabling	Туре	-	Size	-	ID	/	
Busbars	Type		Size		ID		
Secutcheons / Shrouds	Туре	-	Material	1	IP rating	/	
.A. Metering CTs	Qty		Rating				
.A Metering Links	Туре	7.77					
.A. Meters	Type	-	Size				
PR Label	Fitted	-	Stamped	-	Safety Stkr	1	
egend Card	Qty	-	Correct				
LC/Telemetry	Qty	-	Size	-	-		_
ower Monitor Relay	Qty	N IN BANK IN	Rating	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Function	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	MANAGER WANTED
eneral)(skerk)(sile)	EXPERIENCE AND	THE REAL PROPERTY.	SECTION AND PROPERTY.	Selection in		Signature of the Control of the Cont	MATERIAL
Scaling	Rating	/	-		4		-
oor Latches/Hinges	Qty	-	Туре	-	Operation	-	-
entilation	Required	-	Type		Operation	-	
rcuit Schedule	Required		Fitted		Checked	-	-
erminal Tightness	Power	-	Control	-	Result	/	-
isbar System	Clearances Body to E	10-	Joints Decrete F	-	ID Possibite F	-	-
rth Continuity bicle Cleaned	Body to B	-	Doors to E	_	Panels to E	-	
Married Control of Con		-		15			-
int Finish Intact	p.p	-	w w		D D	-	-
larity Check	R - R	-	W - W	-	B-B	-	
nction ntinuity Check	Power	-	Control	-	PLC/Telem	=13	N-N
	R-R	UELINEN DE MO	W-W	Maurinia	B-B	ACCEPTANCE OF THE PARTY.	N - IN
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J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY L/TD
114 Campbell Arenue, WACOL, QLD 4076
Ph; (97) 3271 2911 - Fax; (97) 3271 3423
E-mail: jpr@jpr.com.au

SWITCHBOARD CONTINUITY & INSULATION TEST REPORT

com t. t. M.	Achs St	-	11 000
PR Job No: N 3	14100 Switchboard: rawford Tested by:	Sewerge Pump	totion SI'O
constructed by: NC	mutord Tested by:	EENSOR	Date: 12 /6/00
STORY OF THE STORY	CONTINUITY	DAY!	
From	To	Red White	Blue Neut
			1
		1	
Designation	INSULATION TESTS TO SECTION 1000 V Test (ΜΩ)	ON 8 OF AS3439,1 2.5 kV Test (1min)	1000 V Test (ΜΩ
d to Earth	1000 V Test (MΩ) 500	ON 8 OF AS3439.1 2.5 kV Test (1min)	500
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d to Earth nite to Earth ne to Earth utral to Earth	1000 V Test (MΩ) 500 500 500	ON 8 OF AS3439.1 2.5 kV Test (1min)	500 500 500
d to Earth lite to Earth le to Earth ltral to Earth I to White	1000 V Test (MΩ) 500 500 500	2.5 kV Test (1min)	500 500 500
d to Earth lite to Earth le to Earth ltral to Earth I to White I to Blue	1000 V Test (MΩ) 500 500 500 500	ON 8 OF AS3439,1 2.5 kV Test (1min)	500 500 500 500 500
d to Earth ite to Earth ee to Earth	1000 V Test (MΩ) 500 500 500	2.5 kV Test (Imin)	500 500 500

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Date:-April 2010 Version:-Two

Form No. F1019/8 Page 5 of 6



J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

114 Campbell Avenue, WACOL QLD 4076 Ph: (07) 3271 2911 - Fax: (07) 3271 3623 E-mail: jpr@jpr.com.au

SWITCHBOARD ELECTRICAL INSPECTION & TEST REPORT EARTH LEAKAGE TEST

stomer Name: R Job No: instructed by: st Unit	MA 3/41	00	Tested by	E Ensor	ip Stay	Date: 12/6/0	287
est Unit	Megger R	CDT330		Other			
Circuit Breaker	Phase	Rated Current		Trip Current	1000	Trip Time	Comments
		(mA)	中華世界之	(mA)		(mS)	
QII	R	30 30		23		30.4	
00.11	B	30		23		25.8	
012		30		25		28.2	
Q13		70		25		28.7	
6615		30		65		68.1	
0.16		30		23		27.8	
@19		30	5 -	23		28-3	
021		70	_	23		29.7	
644	_	30		- 63		28.1	
omments:-							
mmenis				-			
				1			
						Add to the second	

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two



J. & P. RICHARDSON INDUSTRIES PTY LTD

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114 Campbell Avenue, WACOL QLD 4076 Ph: (07) 3271 2911 - Fax: (07) 3271 3623 E-mail: jpr@jpr.com.au

SWITCHBOARD ELECTRICAL INSPECTION & TEST REPORT VFD & SOFT STARTER SETUP

Customer Name:	Tenic			
Project:	Staint Achs S	+	Sowage Pump S	Stotron
JPR Job No:	M 34100		Item: SP 087	Drive:
Constructed by:	M 34100 M Crawford	d	Tested by: E Fasor	Date: 12/6/04
Drive Type:	Emotron MSF	2.0		177
Drive Rating:	Emotron MSF Softstarter			10
Drive Setup Details:				
Parameter	Setting		Function	on
200	2		A	
210	415V			
211	6.7 A			
212	3.1 hw			
221	00		PTC	
270	L-Pomp I	2 · Pomp2	Address	
271		1000	bandrate	
272	1		para ran	
273	OFF			
315	s'ec		Start Time	
320	1		Stop Method	
325	Sec		Stop Time	
321	35%			
340	on		Bypass	
All other parameters a	are default settings.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Comments:				
WAY MANAGE				

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Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

FILE: EMC0381/BL

03/01/03

PAGE 1 OF 1

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

LIVE LOW VOLTAGE WORK

TESTING SWITCHBOARDS AND CONTROL PANELS WITHIN OUR MANUFACTURING PREMISES

APPROVED BY:

Eric McCulloch (WHSO)

LOCATION:

WACOL WORKSHOP

DATE: 11.16.199

AUTHORISAT	IONS	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				
• Authorisation from person in charge (Signature)	n N YES	 Long cotton clothing Insulating work gloves in test Insulating mats / covers in test Switchboard rescue kit in test 	O YES			
TASK		nts identified and accessible ear of obstructions	Ø YES			
LIVE LOW VOLTAGE WORK	Unauthorised	O YES				
	• P.P.E. is fit fo	Ø YES				
	Test equipme	YES YES				
TESTING SWITCHBOARDS AND CONTROL PANELS WITHIN OUR MANUFACTURING	a person in ch • JPR authorisa	rity to proceed has been obtained from large tion to conduct live work is current licated power supply only used for	Ø YES Ø YES			
PREMISES	Approved ded.	icated power supply in current test	Ø YES			
OPTION	(A) RCD protecte	Ø YES				
	> RCD prote	ction checked daily prior to use	Ø YES			
	> Safety Obs	Ø YES				
OPTION		tected outputs used at power supply consulted prior to use	O YES			
	> Safety Obse	erver is in attendance	O YES			
anderstand and am fully aware of	the requirements of	this job safety analysis.				

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

FILE: EMC0381/BL

03/01/03

PAGE 1 OF 1

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

LIVE LOW VOLTAGE WORK

TESTING SWITCHBOARDS AND CONTROL PANELS WITHIN OUR MANUFACTURING PREMISES

APPROVED BY:

Eric McCulloch (WHSO)

LOCATION:

WACOL WORKSHOP

DATE: 12.J.6J.29

AUTHORISATI	ONS	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				
• Authorisation from person in charge (Signature)	YES -	Long cotton clothing Insulating work gloves in Insulating mats / covers in Switchboard rescue kit in to	test @	YES YES YES		
TASK		nts identified and accessible ear of obstructions	17.00	YES		
LIVE LOW VOLTAGE WORK	Unauthorised	134	YES			
	. P.P.B. is fit fo	G.	YES			
	Test equipme	Or Or	YES			
TESTING SWITCHBOARDS	Written author a person in ch JPR authorisa	WWW.Terries Con	YES			
AND CONTROL PANELS WITHIN OUR MANUFACTURING PREMISES	Approved ded testing.		YES			
	Approved dedicated power supply in current test					
OPTION	(A) RCD protected outputs used at power supply					
	> RCD protection checked daily prior to use					
	> Safety Obs	erver is is not required	8	YES		
OPTION	Committee of the commit	(B) Non RCD protected outputs used at power supply > Supervisor consulted prior to use				
		erver is in attendance	0	YES		
understand and am fully aware of	the requirements of	this job safety analysis.				
gnatures: 1. Ell Esser 2.	m / - 13.	4.	15.			

14

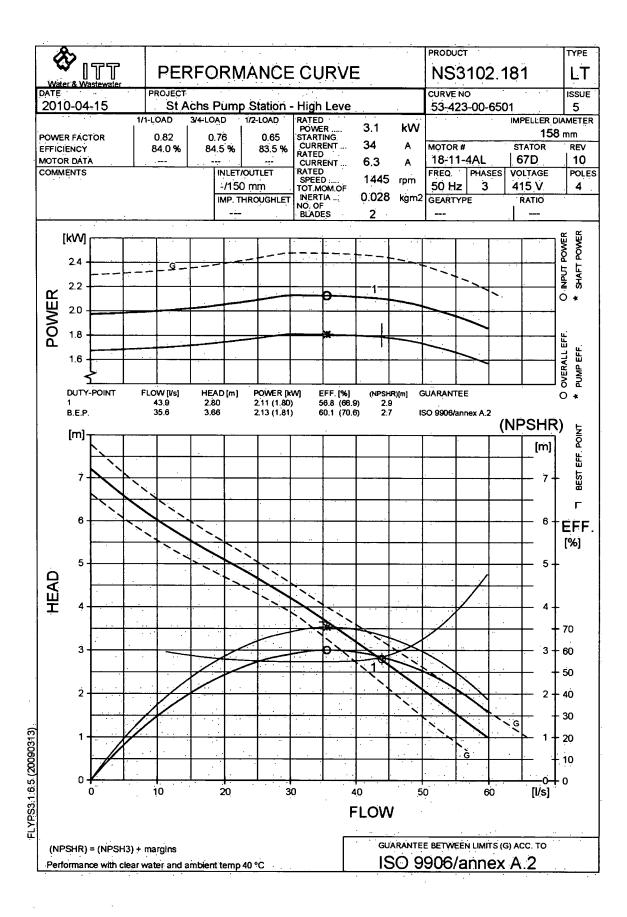
APPENDIX H - SUBMERSIBLE PUMP

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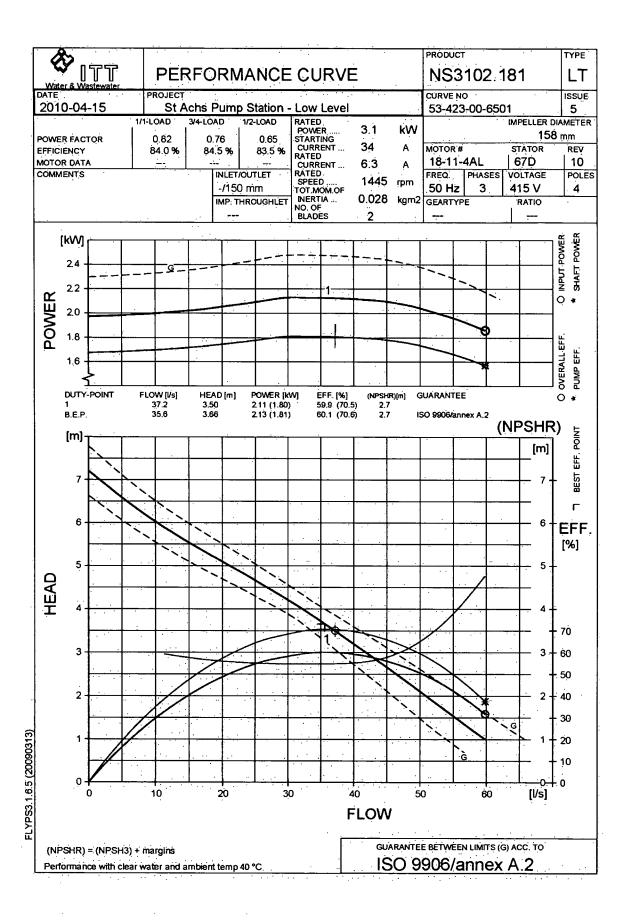
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Version:- One



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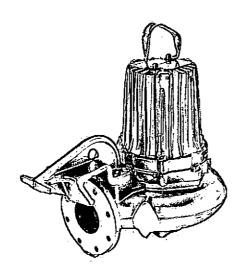
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Technical specification

Submersible pump N 3102, 50 Hz





Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

April 2010

Date:-

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Version:-

St Achs Street Sewage Pump Station (SP087) Upgrade - Operation & Maintenance Manual

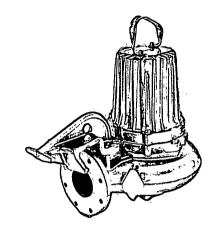
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April 2010

Version: Two





N 3102

Product

Submersible pump for pumping clean water, surface water and waste water containing solids or long-fibred material.

Denomination

Product code 3102.181
(High chromium) 3102.185
Installation P, S, T, Z, L
Impeller characteristics LT, MT, SH

Process data

Liquid temperature max +40 ℃

Depth of immersion max 20 m

The pH of the pumped liquid pH 5,5-14

Liquid density max. 1100 kg/m³

Motor data

Frequency 50 Hz
Insulation class H (+180 °C)
Voltage variation
- continuously running max ± 5%
- intermittent running max ± 10%
Voltage imbalance between phases max 2%
No. of starts/hour max 30

Cable

 Direct-on-line start

 SUBCAB®
 4G2,5 mm²

 4G2,5+2x1,5 mm²

Y/D start

SUBCAB[®] 7G2.5 mm² 7G2.5+2x1.5 mm²

Monitoring equipment

Thermal contacts opening temp.

125 °C

Ex. proof design

Material

Impeller (.181) Cast iron
Impeller (.185) High chromium cast iron
Pump housing Cast iron
Stator housing Cast iron
Shaft Stainless steel
O-rings Nitnle rubber

Mechanical face seals

Alternative	Inner seal	Quter seal
1	Aluminium oxide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide	Aluminium oxide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide
2	Aluminium oxide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide	Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide
3	Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide	Aluminium oxide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide
4	Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide	Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide/ Corrosion resistant tungsten carbide

Surface Treatment

All cast parts are primed with a water-borne primer. The finishing coat is a high-solid two pack paint.

Weight

See dimensional drawing.

Option 3102.090

3102.095 (High chromium) Ex. proof design Warm liquid version on request Leakage sensor in stator housing FLS Leakage sensor in oil housing CLS Surface treatment Epoxy treatment

Other cables Zinc anodes

Accessories

Discharge connections, adapters, hose connections and other mechanical accessories.

Electrical accessories such as pump controller, control panels, starters. See separate booklet or www.flygt.com, for further information.

3

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Date:- April 2010

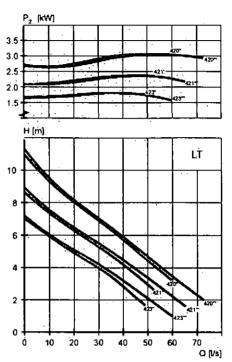
Version:- Two



LT-Motor rating and performance curve

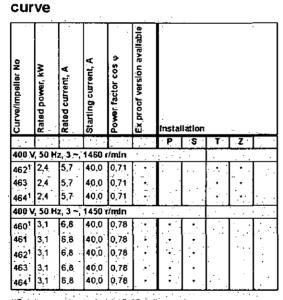
Curve/Impaller No	Rated power, kW	Rated current, A	Starting current, A	Power factor cos e	Ex proof version available	Insta	ilation			
			٠			·P	S	1	Z	L
400 V	, 50 H	z, 3 ~,	1460 (/min						
421	2.4	5,7	40,0	0.71				·	•	
4231	2,4	5,7	40,0	0,71	•		1	-	١.	1
	٠,			. * :					١.	1
400 V	, 50 H	z, 3 ~,	1450	/min				\vdash		
420	3,1	6.8	40,0	0,78		•.				
421	3.1	6,8	40,0	0,78	•	٠	١.	l		.
423 ¹	3,1	6.8	40,0	0,78	•	٠	•	Ŀ		

Y/D starting current is approximately 1/3 of D starting current



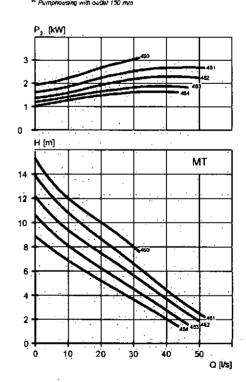
^{*} Pumphousing with outlet 100 mm

MT-Motor rating and performance



Y/D starting current is approximately 1/3 of D starting current :

¹ Druy .181



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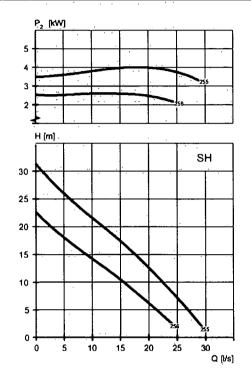
¹ Onty 181



SH-Motor rating and performance curve

Curve/Impeller No.	Rated power, kW	Rated current, A.	Starting current, A	Power factor cos φ	Ex proof version available	Instal	lation			
· ·		Ι.		T		Р	S	T.	Z	· ·
400 N	/, 50 H	Iz, 3 ~,	2850	r/min,	2 pole	s				
255	4.2	8.2	52	0,94		T -	•	•		
256	4.2	8.2	52	0,94		<u> </u>		·		

Y/D starting current is approximately 1/3 of D starting current.



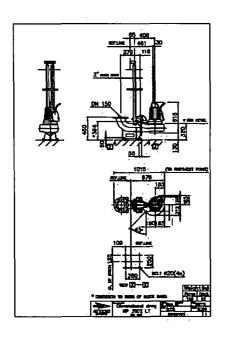


Dimensional drawing

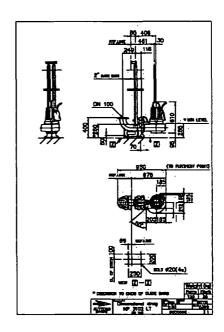
All drawings are available as Acrobat documents (.pdf) and AutoCad drawings (.dwg). Download the drawings from www.flygt.com or contact your ITT Flygt representative for more information.

All dimensions are in mm.

LT, P-installation



LT, P-installation



6

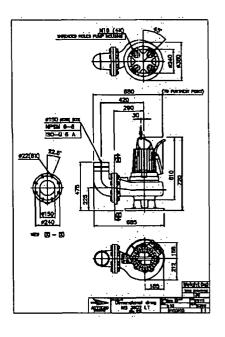
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Date:- April 2010

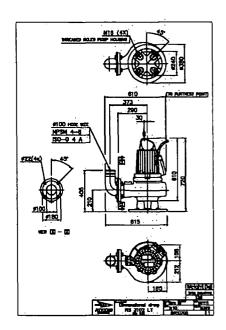
Version:- Two



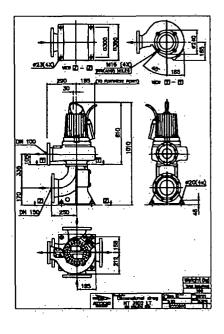
LT, S-installation



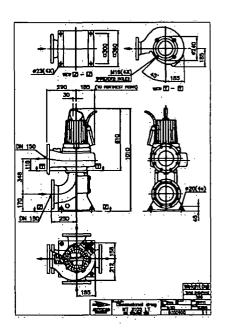
LT, S-installation



LT, T-installation



LT, T-installation



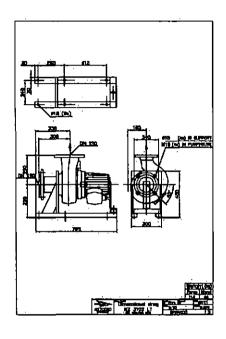
155

Date:- April 2010

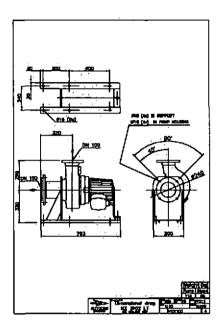
Version:- Two



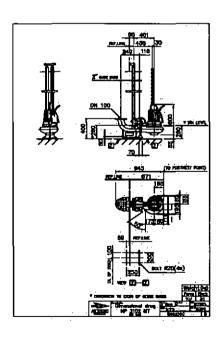
LT, Z-installation



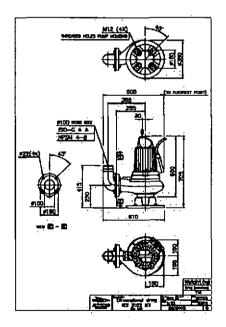
LT, Z-installation



MT, P-installation



MT, S-installation



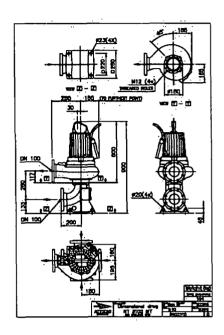
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Date:- April 2010

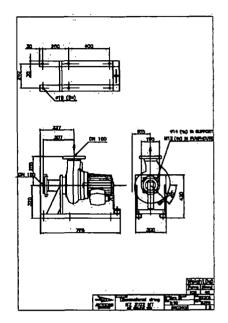
Version:- Two



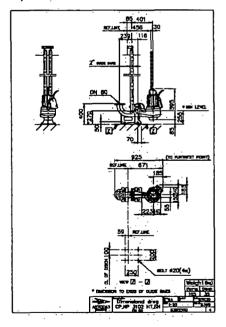
MT, T-installation



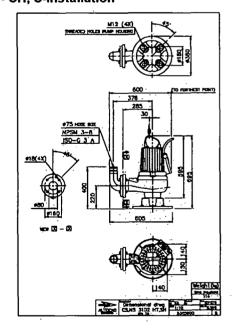
MT, Z-installation



HT-SH, P-installation



HT- SH, S-installation



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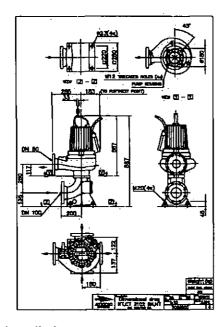
Date:- April 2010

Version: Two

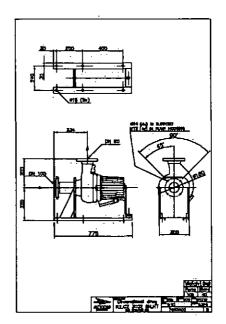


N 3102

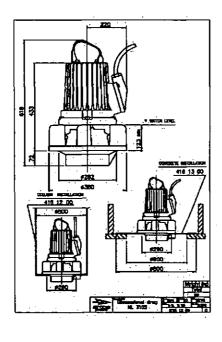
HT-SH, T-installation



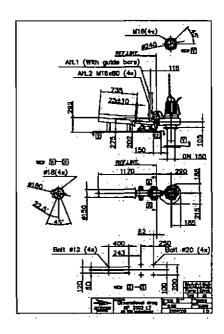
HT-SH, Z-installation



L-installation



LT, P-installation



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St Achs Street Sewage Pump Station (SP087) Upgrade - Operation & Maintenance Manual

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N3102.5042, EN_GB. 04.08, © ITT Flygt AB 894695

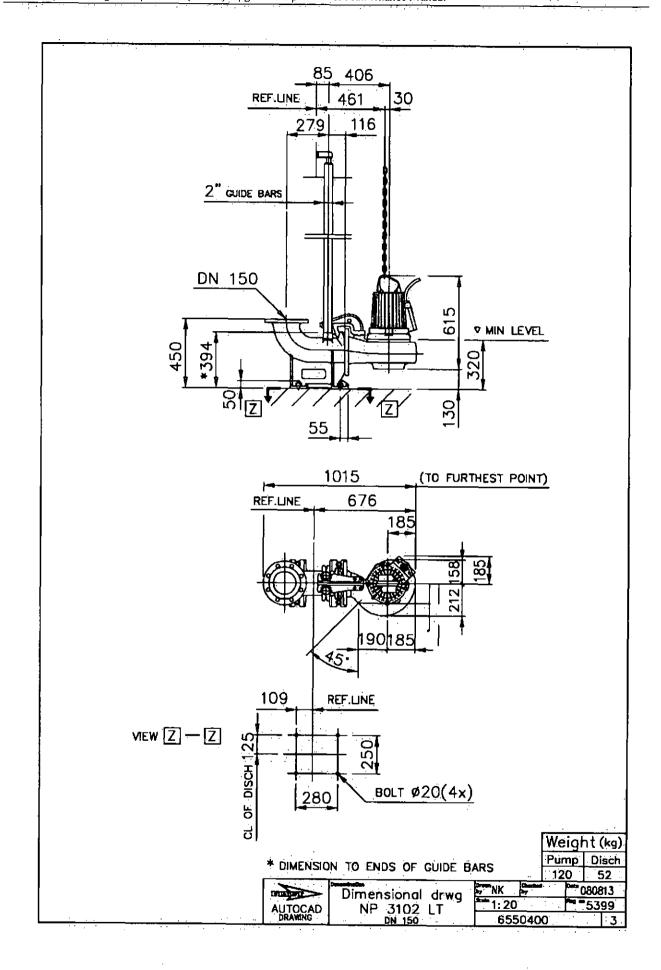
Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Tenix Alliance for Brisbane City Council Water Distribution

Two

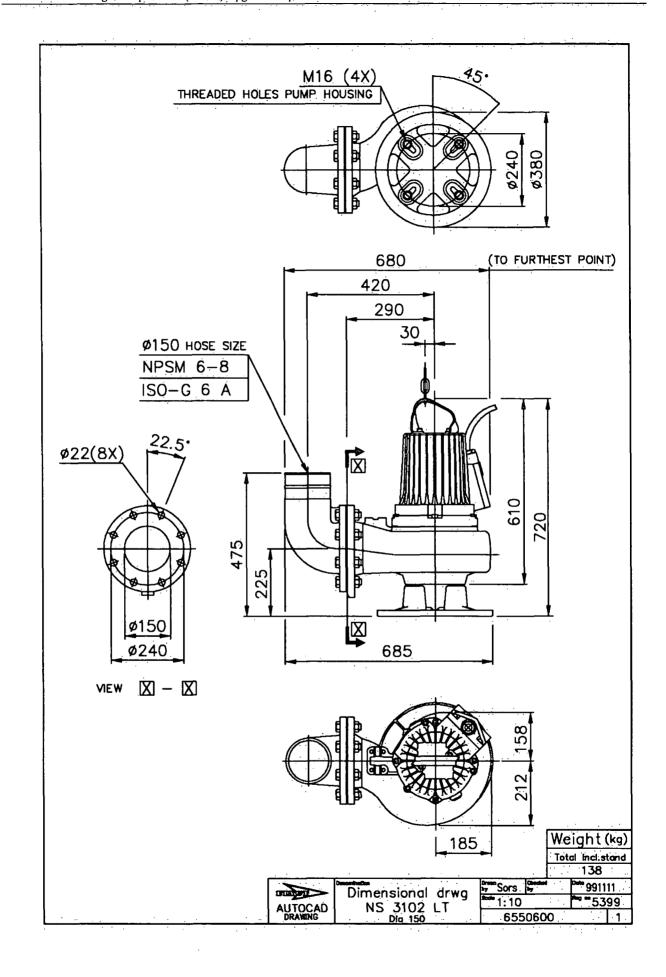


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APPENDIX I - ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOWMETER

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Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One















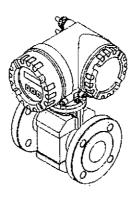


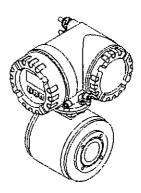
Brief Operating Instructions

Proline Promag 50

Electromagnetic Flow Measuring System







These Brief Operating Instructions are not intended to replace the Operating Instructions provided in the scope of supply. Detailed information is provided in the Operating Instructions and the additional documentation on the CD-ROM supplied.

The complete device documentation consists of:

- These Brief Operating Instructions
- Depending on the device version:
 - Operating Instructions and the Description of Device Functions
 - Approvals and safety certificates
 - Special safety instructions in accordance with the approvals for the device (e.g. explosion protection, pressure equipment directive etc.)
 - Additional device-specific information

KA026D/06/cs/09.07

Endress+Hauser

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Table of contents

Proline Promag 50

Table of contents

1	Safety instructions	. 3
	Designated use	
1.2	Installation, commissioning and operation	3
1.3	Operational safety	3
1.4	Safety conventions	4
2	Installation	. 5
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Safety instructions

1 Safety instructions

1.1 Designated use

- \blacksquare The measuring device is to be used only for measuring the flow of conductive liquids in closed pipes. A minimum conductivity of 20 $\mu\text{S/cm}$ is required for measuring demineralized water. Most liquids can be measured as of a minimum conductivity of 5 $\mu\text{S/cm}$.
- Any use other than that described here compromises the safety of persons and the entire measuring system and is, therefore, not permitted.
- The manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by improper or non-designated use.

1.2 Installation, commissioning and operation

- The measuring device must only be installed, connected, commissioned and maintained by qualified and authorized specialists (e.g. electrical technicians) in full compliance with the instructions in these Brief Operating Instructions, the applicable norms, legal regulations and certificates (depending on the application).
- The specialists must have read and understood these Brief Operating Instructions and must follow the instructions they contain. If you are unclear on anything in these Brief Operating Instructions, you must read the Operating Instructions (on the CD-ROM). The Operating Instructions provide detailed information on the measuring device.
- The measuring device should only installed in a de-energized state free from outside loads or strain.
- The measuring device may only be modified if such work is expressly permitted in the Operating Instructions (on the CD-ROM).
- Repairs may only be performed if a genuine spare parts kit is available and this repair work is expressly permitted.
- If performing welding work on the piping, the welding unit may not be grounded by means of the measuring device.

1.3 Operational safety

- The measuring device is designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, has been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which it is safe to operate. Relevant regulations and European standards have been observed.
- Observe the technical data on the nameplate!
- The technical staff must ensure that the measuring device has been correctly wired and grounded as per the wiring diagrams.
- With regard to special fluids, including fluids used for cleaning, Endress+Hauser will be happy
 to assist in clarifying the corrosion-resistant properties of wetted materials.
 However, minor changes in temperature, concentration or in the degree of contamination in
 the process may result in variations in corrosion resistance.

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Safety instructions

Proline Promag 50

For this reason, Endress+Hauser does not accept any responsibility with regard to the corrosion resistance of wetted materials in a specific application. The user is responsible for the choice of suitable wetted materials in the process. A sensor version which allows the sensor housing be monitored should be used for critical fluids.

Hazardous areas

Measuring devices for use in hazardous areas are labeled accordingly on the nameplate. Relevant national regulations must be observed when operating the device in hazardous areas. The Ex documentation on the CD-ROM is an integral part of the entire device documentation. The installation regulations, connection data and safety instructions provided in the Ex documentation must be observed. The symbol and name on the front page provides information on the approval and certification (e.g. & Europe, 🗇 USA, @ Canada). The nameplate also bears the documentation number of this Ex documentation (XA***D/../..).

- For measuring systems used in SIL 2 applications, the separate manual on functional safety (on the CD-ROM) must be observed.
- Hygienic applications Measuring devices for hygienic applications have their own special labeling. Relevant national regulations must be observed when using these devices.
- Pressure instruments

Measuring devices for use in systems that need to be monitored are labeled accordingly on the nameplate. Relevant national regulations must be observed when using these devices. The documentation on the CD-ROM for pressure instruments in systems that need to be monitored is an integral part of the entire device documentation. The installation regulations, connection data and safety instructions provided in the Ex documentation must be observed.

 Endress+Hauser will be happy to assist in clarifying any questions on approvals, their application and implementation.

1.4 Safety conventions



"Warning" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can result in injury or a safety hazard. Comply strictly with the instructions and proceed with care.

(*) Cautioni

"Caution" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can result in incorrect operation or destruction of the device. Comply strictly with the instructions.



Notel

"Note" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can have an indirect effect on operation or trigger an unexpected response on the part of the device.

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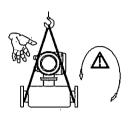
Installation

2 Installation

2.1 Transporting to the measuring point

- Transport the measuring device to the measuring point in the original packaging.
- Do not remove the covers or caps until immediately before installation.

2.1.1 Transporting flanged devices DN \leq 300 (\leq 12")



To transport the unit, use slings slung around the process connections or use lugs (if available).

Warning!
Risk of injury! The device can slip.
The center of gravity of the measuring device may be higher than the holding points of the slings.
Always ensure that the device cannot slip or turn around its axis.

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Do not lift measuring devices by the transmitter housing or the connection housing in the case of the remote version. Do not use chains as they could damage the housing.

2.1.2 Transporting flanged devices DN > 300 (> 12")

Use only the metal eyes provided on the flanges to transport, lift or position the sensor in the piping.

Caution!

Do not attempt to lift the sensor with the tines of a fork-lift truck beneath the metal casing! This would buckle the casing and damage the internal magnetic coils.







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2.2 Installation conditions

2.2.1 Dimensions

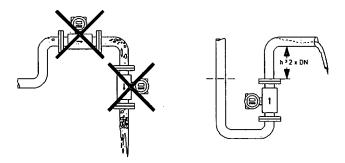
For the dimensions of the measuring device, see the associated Technical Information on the CD-ROM.

2.2.2 Mounting location

The accumulation of air or formation of gas bubbles in the measuring tube can result in an increase in measuring errors.

For this reason avoid the following mounting locations in the pipe:

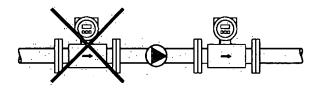
- At the highest point of a pipeline. Risk of air accumulating!
- Directly upstream from a free pipe outlet in a down pipe.



Installation of pumps

Do not install the sensor on the intake side of a pump. This precaution is to avoid low pressure and the consequent risk of damage to the lining of the measuring tube. It might be necessary to use pulse dampers in systems incorporating piston pumps, piston diaphragm pumps or peristaltic pumps.

Information on the measuring system's pressure tightness and resistance to vibration and shock can be found in the Operating Instructions of the CD-ROM.



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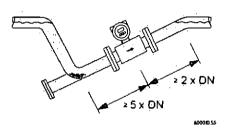
Installation

Partially filled pipes

Partially filled pipes with gradients necessitate a drain-type configuration. The empty pipe detection (EPD) function offers additional protection by detecting empty or partially filled pipes.

(Caution!

Risk of sollds accumulating! Do not install the sensor at the lowest point in the drain. It is advisable to install a cleaning valve.

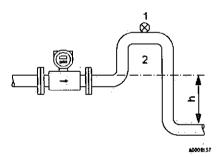


Installation in a partially filled pipe

Down pipes

Install a siphon or a vent valve downstream of the sensor in down pipes longer than 5 meters [16 ft]. This precaution is to avoid low pressure and the consequent risk of damage to the lining of the measuring tube. This measure also prevents the system losing prime, which could cause air pockets.

For information on the pressure tightness of the measuring tube lining, see the Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.



Measures for installation in a down pipe (h > 5 m/16 ft)

- Vent valve
- 2. Siphon

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Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

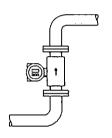
Proline Promag 50

2.2.3 Orientation

An optimum orientation helps avoid gas and air accumulations and buildup in the measuring tube. The measuring device, nevertheless, supplies a range of functions and tools to measure problematic fluids correctly:

- Electrode cleaning circuitry (ECC) to prevent electrically conductive deposits in the measuring tube, e.g. for fluids causing buildup
- Empty pipe detection (EPD) for detecting partially filled measuring tubes, e.g. in the case of degassing fluids or varying process pressures
- Exchangeable measuring electrodes for abrasive fluids (only Promag W)

Vertical orientation



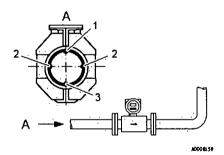
This orientation is optimum for self-emptying piping systems and when using empty pipe detection (EPD) or open electrode detection (OED).

Horizontal orientation

The measuring electrode plane should be horizontal. This prevents brief insulation of the two electrodes by entrained air bubbles.

Caution!

In the case of horizontal orientation, empty pipe detection only works correctly if the transmitter housing is facing upwards. Otherwise there is no guarantee that empty pipe detection will respond if the measuring tube is only partially filled or empty.



- EPD electrode for empty pipe detection (not for Promag H, DN 2 to 8, 1/12" to 5/16").
- 2. Measuring electrodes for signal detection
- Reference electrode for potential equalization (not for Promag H)

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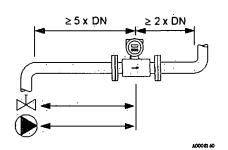
Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

Installation

Inlet and outlet runs

If possible, install the sensor upstream from fittings such as valves, T-pieces, elbows, etc.

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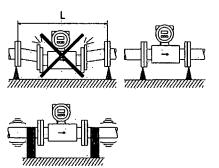


The following inlet and outlet runs must be observed in order to meet accuracy specifications: • Inlet run: ≥ 5 x DN

- Outlet run: ≥ 2 x DN

2.2.4 Vibrations

Secure and fix both the piping and the sensor if vibrations are severe.



Measures to prevent device vibration (L > 10 m/33 ft)

Cautioni It is advisable to install the sensor and transmitter separately if vibration is excessively severe. For information on the permitted shock and vibration resistance, see the Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.

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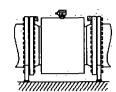
2.2.5 Foundations, supports

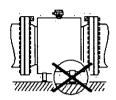
If the nominal diameter is DN \geq 350 (\geq 14"), mount the sensor on a foundation of adequate load-bearing strength.

💍 🖰 Caution!

Risk of damage! Do not support the weight of the sensor on the metal casing. This would buckle the casing and damage the internal magnetic coils.



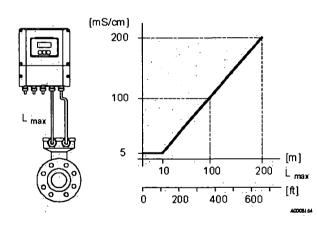




2.2.6 Length of connecting cable

Comply with the following instructions in order to ensure correct measuring results:

- Secure the cable run or route the cable in an armored conduit. Movement of the cable can
 falsify the measuring signal, particularly if the fluid conductivity is low.
- Route the cable well clear of electrical machines and switching elements.
- Ensure potential equalization between the sensor and transmitter, if necessary.
- lacktriangle The permissible cable length L_{max} depends on the fluid conductivity.



Gray shaded area = permissible range

 L_{max} = length of connecting cable in [m]/[ft]

Fluid conductivity in [µS/cm]

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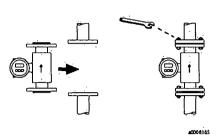
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Installation

2.3 Installing the Promag W sensor



Note!

Screws, nuts, seals, etc. are not included in the scope of supply and must be supplied by the customer.

The sensor is installed between the two pipe flanges:

- The requisite torques must be observed
 → Page 14 ff.
- Information on the installation of additional ground disks → Page 11

2.3.1 Seals

Comply with the following instructions when installing seals:

- Hard rubber lining → additional seals are always required!
- Polyurethane lining → additional seals are recommended.
- For DIN flanges, only use seals to DIN EN 1514-1.
- Make sure that the mounted seals do not protrude into the piping cross-section.

(Caution!

Risk of short circuit!

Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

2.3.2 Ground cable (DN 25 to 2000, 1" to 78")

If necessary, special ground cables can be ordered as accessories for potential equalization.

2.3.3 Mounting ground disks (DN 25 to 300, 1" to 12")

Depending on the application conditions, e.g. in the case of lined or floating pipes, it may be necessary to also mount ground disks between the sensor and the pipe flange for potential equalization. Ground disks can be ordered from Endress+Hauser as a separate accessory.

() Caution!

- When using ground disks (incl. seals), the face-to-face length is increased! For information on the dimensions, see the associated Technical Information on the CD-ROM.
- Hard rubber lining → additional seals must be mounted both between the sensor and ground disk as well as between the ground disk and pipe flange.
- Polyurethane lining → additional seals must be mounted between the ground disk and pipe flange.

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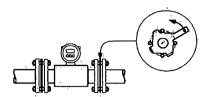
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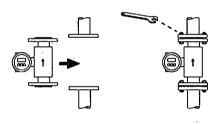


- Place the ground disk and the additional seals between the measuring device flange and pipe flange (see graphic).
- Insert the screws through the flange bores. Tighten the nuts so that they are still loose. 2.
- Now rotate the ground disk as shown in the graphic until the handle strikes the screws. This correctly centers the ground disk automatically.
- Tighten the screws to the required torque → Page 14
- Wire the ground disks in accordance with the grounding concept of the plant.

2.4 Installing the Promag P sensor

(') Caution!

- The plates mounted on the two sensor flanges protect the PTFE which is turned over the flanges and, consequently, should not be removed until immediately prior to mounting the sensor.
- The protective plates must always remain mounted while the device is in storage.
- \bullet Make sure that the lining at the flange is not damaged or removed.



Note! Screws, nuts, seals, etc. are not included in the scope of supply and must be supplied by the customer.

The sensor is installed between the two pipe flanges:

- The requisite torques must be observed
- → Page 14 ff.
- Information on the installation of additional ground disks → Page 13

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Endress+Hauser

Installation

2.4.1 Seals

Comply with the following instructions when installing seals:

- No seals are required for PFA or PFTE measuring tube lining.
- For DIN flanges, only use seals to DIN EN 1514-1.
- Make sure that the mounted seals do not protrude into the piping cross-section.

(') Caution

Risk of short circuit! Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

2.4.2 Ground cable (DN 15 to 600, 1/2" to 24")

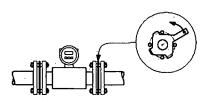
If necessary, special ground cables can be ordered as accessories for potential equalization.

2.4.3 Mounting ground disks (DN 15 to 300, 1/2" to 12")

Depending on the application conditions, e.g. in the case of lined or floating pipes, it may be necessary to also mount ground disks between the sensor and the pipe flange for potential equalization. Ground disks can be ordered from Endress+Hauser as a separate accessory.

d Caution!

- When using ground disks (incl. seals), the face-to-face length is increased! For information on the dimensions, see the associated Technical Information on the CD-ROM.
- PTFE and PFA lining → additional seals must be mounted between the ground disk and pipe flange.



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- 1. Place the ground disk and the additional seal(s) between the device flange and the pipe flange.
- 2. Insert the screws through the flange bores. Tighten the nuts so that they are still loose.
- Now rotate the ground disk as shown in the graphic until the handle strikes the screws. This correctly centers the ground disk automatically.
- 4. Tighten the screws to the required torque \rightarrow Page 14
- 5. Wire the ground disks in accordance with the grounding concept of the plant.

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2.5 Tightening torques for Promag W and Promag P

- The tightening torques listed below are for lubricated threads only.
- Always tighten the screws uniformly and in diagonally opposite sequence.
- Overtightening the screws will deform the sealing faces or damage the seals.
- The values listed below apply only to pipes not subjected to tensile stress.

2.5.1 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with EN (DIN)

	EN (DIN)		Max. tightening torque [Nm]				
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating	Screws	Promag W ws		Pron	nag P	
[m m]	[bar]		Hard rubber	Polyurethane	PTFE	PFA -	
15	PN 40	4 x M 12	-	,	. 11	_	
25	PN 40	4 x M 12	-	15	26	20	
32	PN 40	4 x M 16		24	41	35	
40	PN 40.	4,x M 16		31	52	47	
50	PN 40	4 x M 16	-	40	65	59	
65 *	PN 16	8 x M 16	32	27	43	40	
65	PN 40	8 x M 16	32	27	43	40	
80	PN-16	8 x M 16	40	34	53	48	
80	PN 40	8 x M 16	40	34	53	.48	
100	PN 16	8 x M 16	43	36	57	51	
100	PN 40	8 x M 20	59	50	78	70	
125	PN 16	8 x M 16	56	48	.75	67	
125	PN 40	8 x M 24	83	71 .	111	.00	
150	PN 16	8 x M 20	74	63	99	85	
150	PN 40	8 x M 24	104	88	136	120	
200	PN 10	8 x M 20	1.06	91	141	101	
200	PN 16	12 x M 20	70	61	94	67	
200	PN 25	12 x M 24	104	92	138	105	
250	PN 10	12 x M 20	82	. 71	110		
250	PN 16	12 x M 24	98	85	131	-	
250	PN 25	12 x M 27	150	134	200	-	
300	PN 10	12 x M 20	. 94	. 81	125	_	
300.	PN 16	12 x M 24	134	118	179	-	
. 300	PN 25	16 x M 27	.153	138	204		
350	PN 10	16 x M 20	112	118	188	-	
350	PN 16	16 x M 24	152	165	254	-	
350	PN 25	16 x M 30	227	252	380	-	
400	PN 10	16 x M 24	151	167	260	-	
400	PN 16	16 x M 27	193	215	330	-	
400	PN 25	16 x M 33	289	326	488		

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	EN (DIN)		Max. tightening	torque [Nm]		
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating	Screws	Prom	ıag W	Prom	ag P
[mm]	[bar]		Hard rubber	Polyurethane	PTFE	PFA
450	PN 10	20 x M 24	153	133	235	· . –
450	. PN 16	20 x M 27	198	196	300	. ÷
450	PN 25	20 x M 33	256	253	385	
500	PN 10	20 x M 24	155	171	265	
500	PN 16.	20 x M 30	275	300	448	
500	PN 25	20 x M 33	317	360	533	-
600	PN 10	20 x M 27	206	219	345	_
600 *	PN 16	20 x M 33	415	443	658	
600	PN 25	20 x M 36	431	516	7:31	-
700	PN 10	24 x M 27	246	246		
700	PN 16	24 x M 33	278	318	-	· <u>-</u>
700	PN 25	24 x M 39	449	. 507	-	_
800	PN 10	24 x M 30	331	316		-
800	PN 16	24 x M 36	369	385	_	-
800	PN 25	24 x M 45	664	721	-	_
900	PN 10	28 x M 30	316	307		
900	PN 16	28 x M 36	353	398		<u>:</u>
900	PN 25	28 x M 45	690	716		-
1000,	PN 10	28 x M 33	402	405		·
1000	PN 16	28 x M 39	502	518		
1000	PN 25	28 x M 52	970	971		
1200	PN 6	32 x M 30	319	299		
1200	PN 10	32 x M 36	564	568		_
1200	PN 16	32 x M 45	701	753		
1400	PN 6	36 x M 33	430	398	- '	
1400	PN 10	36 x M 39	654	618	-	
1400	PN 16	36 x M 45	729	762	-	
1600	PN 6	40 x M 33	440	417	=	-
1600	PN 10	40 x M 45	946	893	-	-
1600	PN 16	40 x M 52	1007	1100	-	
1800	PN 6	44 x M 36	547	521		÷
1800	PN 10	44 x M 45	961	895	·	
1800	PN 16	.44 x M 52	1108	1003		: = :
2000	PN 6	48 x M 39	629	605		<u></u>
2000	PN 10	48 x M 45	1047	1092		-
2000	PN 16	48 x M 56	1324	1261		
* Designed in a	ccordance with E	N 1092-1 (not to	DIN 2501)			

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2.5.2 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with JIS

	JIS		Max. tightening torque [Nm]				
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating	Screws	Promag W		Pron	nag P	
[mm]	[bar]	Sciews	Hard rubber	Polyurethane	PTFE	l PFA	
15	10K	4 x M 12	÷ .	_	16		
15	20 K	4 x M 12	_		16	-	
25	10K	4 x M 16	-	19	32	-	
25	20K	4 x M 16	-	19	32	-	
32	10K	4 x M 16		22	38	- : : :	
32	20K	4 x M 16	-	22	38	-	
40	10K	4 x M 16	-	24	41	. . .	
40	20K	4 x M 16	-	24	41	-	
50	10K ;	4 x M 16		33	54		
50	20K	8.x M 16		17	27	.	
65	10K	4 x M 16	55	.45	74	-	
65	20 K	8 x M 16	28	23	37		
80	10K	8 x M 16	29	23	38	-	
. 80	20 K	8 x M 20	42	35	57		
100	10K	8 x M 16	35	29	47	-: : :	
100	20 K	8 x M 20	56	48	. 75	·-:	
125	10K	8 x M 20	. 60	51	80	·	
125	20 K	8 x M 22	91	7.9	121		
150	10K	8 x M 20	75	63	99		
150	20 K	12 x M 22	81	72	108		
200	10K	12 x M 20	61	52	82		
200	20 K	12 x M 22	91	80	121	· · ·	
250	10K	12 x M 22	100	87	133		
250	20 K	12 x M 24	159	144	212	-	
300	10K	16 x M 22	74	63	99	- :	
300	20 K	16 x M 24	138	124	183	·	

2.5.3 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with ANSI

	ANSI		Max. tightening torque [lbf ft]					
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating	Screws	Pron	nag W	Ргол	nag P		
[inch]	[lbs]		Hard rubber	Polyurethane	PTFE	PFA		
1/5"	Class 150	4 x 1/5"	::		4.4			
1/2"	Class 300	4 x 1/3"	-	. : · - · ·	4.4	= :		
1:	Class 150	4 x 1/3"	**:	5.2	8.1	7.4		

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Endress+Hauser

Installation

•	ANSI		Max. tightening torque [ibf · ft]			
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating Screws		Promag W		Promag P	
[inch]	[lbs]		Hard rubber	Polyurethane	PTFE	PFA
l" .	Class 300	4 x 1/8"	-	5.9	10	8.9
`,1 % "	Class 150	4 x 1/2"	1 :	7.4	18	1′5
11/4"	. Class 300	4 x ¥	-	. 11	. 25	23
2", .	Class 150	4 x 5/8		16	35	32
2"	Class 300	8 x 1/8	, - ` - `	- 8	17	16
3"	Class 150	4 x ⁵ / ₈	44	32	58	49
3"	Class 300	8 x ¾*	28	19	35	31
4"	Class 150	8 x ³ / ₈	. 31	23	41	37
4"	Class 300	8 x ¥"	43	30	49	44
6"	Class 150	B x ¾"	58	44	78	63
6'	Class 300	12 x ¾"	52	38	54	49
8*	Class 150	θ x ¼ "	79	59	105	80
10"	Class 150	12 x 7/8	74	55	1,00	-
12"	Class 150	12 x ⁷ / ₈	98	76	131	
14"	Class 150	12 x 1	100	117	192	-
16"	Class 150	16 x 1"	94	111	1,81	
18"	Class 150	16 x 1 ¹ / ₈ "	150	173	274	-
20"	Class 150	20 x 1 ¹ / ₈ *	135	160	252	-
24"	Class 150	20 x 11/4"	198	226	352	

2.5.4 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with AS 2129

	AS 2120		Max. tightenir	ng torque [Nm]
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating	Screws	Promag W	Promag P
(ww)			Hard rubber	PTFE
25	Table E	4 x M 12	<u>.</u>	21
50	. Table E	4 x M 16	<u> </u>	42
80	Table E	4 x M 16	49	÷ .
100	Table E	8 x M 16	38	
. 150	Table E	8 x M 20	64	-
200	Table E	8 x M 20	96	-
250	Table E	12 x M 20	. 98	
300	Table E	12 x M 24	123	·
350	Table E	12 x M 24	203	=
400	Table E	12 x M 24	226	-
500	Table E	16 x M 24	271	
600	Table E	16 x M 30	439	_

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2.5.5 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with AS 4087

	AS 4087		Max. tightening torque [Nm]		
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating Screws		Promag W	Promag P	
[m m]			Hard rubber	PTFE	
50	PN 16	4 x M 16	-	42	
80	PN 16	4 x M 16	. 49	-	
100.	PN 16	4 x M 16	76		
150	PN 16	8 x M 20	52	<u> </u>	
200	PN 16	8 x M 20	77	-	
250	PN 16	8 x M 20	147	_	
. 300	PN 16	12 x M 24	103		
350	PN 16	12 x M 24	203		
400	PN 16	12 x M 24	226	-	
500	PN 16	16 x M 24	271	_	
600	PN 16	16 x M 30	393	<u>, – </u>	

2.5.6 Tightening torques for pressure ratings in accordance with AWWA

	AWWA		Max. tightening torque [lbf · ft]			
Nominal diameter	Pressure rating Screws		Promag W			
[inch]			Hard rubber	Polyurethane		
28"	Class D	28 x 1 1/4"	182	215		
30"	Class D	28 x 1 1/4	212	223		
32"	Class D	28 x 1 1/2"	291	311		
36"	Class D	32 x 1 1/2"	309	317		
40"	Class D	36 x 1 1/2"	310	352		
42"	Class D	36 x 1 1/2"	389	382		
48"	Class D	44 x 1 1/2"	407	392		
54"	Class D	44 x 1 3/4"	538	467		
60"	Class D	52 x 1 3/4"	559	614.		
66"	Class D	52 x 1 3/4	698	704		
72"	Class D	60 x 1 3/4"	719	802		
78"	Class D	64 x 2"	629	580		

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Active 10/12/2014

Installation

2.6 Installing the Promag H sensor

2.6.1 Seals

When mounting the process connections, make sure that the seals in question are free from dirt and centered correctly.

(Caution!

- The screws must be securely tightened in the case of metal process connections. Together with the sensor, the process connection forms a metal connection that ensures defined seal compression.
- With regard to process connections made of plastic material, comply with the max. torques for lubricated threads (7 Nm / 5.2 lbf ft). A seal must always be used between the connection and counterflange for plastic flanges.
- The seals should be replaced periodically depending on the application, particularly if molded seals are used (aseptic version)! The intervals between seal replacement depend on the frequency of the cleaning cycles and the fluid and cleaning temperatures. Replacement seals can be ordered as an accessory.

2.6.2 Using and mounting grounding rings (DN 2 to 25, 1/12" to 1")

In the case of process connections made of plastic (e.g. flange connections or adhesive couplings), potential equalization between the sensor and fluid must be ensured via additional grounding rings.

If grounding rings are missing, this can affect accuracy or result in the destruction of the sensor due to electrochemical electrode reduction.

(Caution!

- Depending on the order option, appropriate plastic disks are used instead of grounding rings for the process connections. These plastic disks only act as a kind of "place holder" and do not have any potential equalization function whatsoever. In addition, they also assume an important sealing function at the sensor/connection interface. Thus, these plastic disks/seals should never be removed and should always be mounted for process connections without metal grounding rings!
- Grounding rings can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser as an accessory. When ordering, make sure that the grounding rings are compatible with the electrode material. Otherwise there is the risk that electrodes can be damaged by electrochemical corrosion! For information on materials, see the Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.
- Grounding rings, incl. seals, are mounted inside the process connections.
 The face-to-face length is not affected.

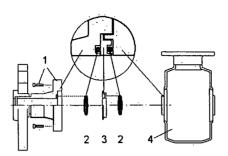
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Installing the grounding rings



- 1 = Process connection hexagonal-headed bolts
- 2 = O-ring seals
- 4 = Sensor
- 3 = Grounding ring or plastic disk (place holder)

- a. Release the four hexagonal-headed bolts (1) and remove the process connection from the sensor (4).
- b. Remove the plastic disk (3) including the two O-ring seals (2) from the process connection.
- c. Insert one of the O-ring seals (2) back into the groove of the process connection.
- d. Place the metal grounding ring (3) into the process connection as illustrated.
- e. Now insert the second O-ring seal [2] into the groove of the grounding ring.
- Mount the process connection back onto the sensor. In doing so, make sure to observe the max. torques for lubricated threads [7 Nm] [5.2 lbf ft).

2.6.3 Welding the transmitter into the pipe (weld nipples)

(Caution!

Risk of destroying the electronics! Make sure that the welding system is not grounded via the sensor or transmitter.

- Secure the sensor with a few welding points in the pipe.
 A welding jig suitable for this purpose can be ordered separately as an accessory.
- Release the screws on the process connection flange and remove the sensor, including the seal, from the pipe.
- c. Weld the process connection into the pipe.
- Mount the sensor back into the pipe.
 In doing so, make sure the seals are clean and correctly positioned.



Note!

- When welding is performed correctly with thin-walled pipes carrying food, the seal is not damaged by the heat even when it is mounted. It is recommended, however, to disassemble the sensor and seal.
- For the disassembly work, it must be possible to open the pipe approx. 8 mm (0.31 in) in total.

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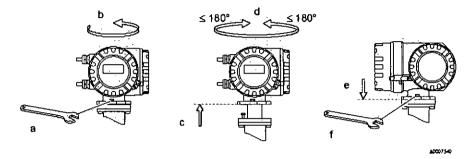
Installation

2.7 Installing the transmitter housing

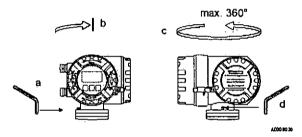
2.7.1 Turning the transmitter housing

Turning the aluminum field housing

Aluminum field housing for non-Ex area



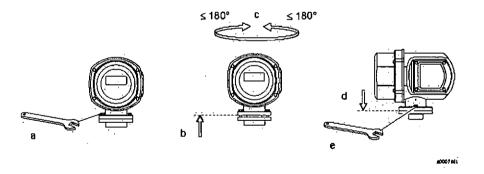
Aluminum field housing for Zone 1 or Class I Div. 1



For Zone 1 or Class 1 Dw. 1:

- a. Release the setscrew.
- Turn the transmitter housing gently clockwise until the stop (end of the thread).
- Turn the transmitter counterclockwise (max. 360°) to the desired position.
- I. Retighten the setscrew.

Turning the stainless steel field housing



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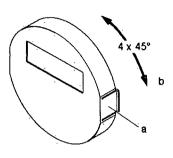
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2.7.2 Turning the onsite display

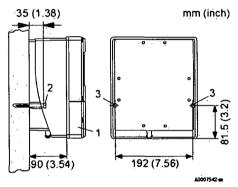


- Press in the side latches on the display module and remove the module from the cover plate of the electronics compartment.
- b. Turn the display to the desired position (max. 4 x 45° in both directions) and reset it onto the cover plate of the electronics compartment.

2.7.3 Installing the wall-mount housing

- Caution!
 - Make sure that the ambient temperature does not exceed the permitted range.
 - Always install the wall-mount housing in such a way that the cable entries point downwards.

Mounted directly on the wall



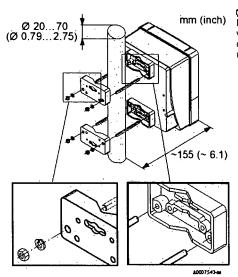
- 1. Connection compartment
- Securing screws M6 [max: ø 6.5 mm (0.25"); screw head max. ø 10.5 mm (0.4")
- 3. Housing bores for securing screws

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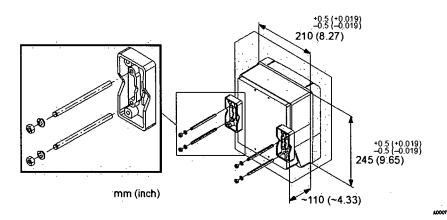
Installation

Pipe mounting



Countless of Oceanisms of the device is mounted on a warm pipe, make sure that the housing temperature does not exceed +60 °C (+140 °F) which is the maximum temperature permitted.

Panel mounting



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Proline Promag 50

2.8 Post-installation check

- Is the measuring device damaged (visual inspection)?
- Does the device correspond to specifications at the measuring point, including process temperature and pressure, ambient temperature, minimum fluid conductivity, measuring range, etc.?
- Does the arrow on the sensor nameplate match the actual direction of flow through the pipe?
- Is the position of the measuring electrode plane correct?
- Is the position of the empty pipe detection electrode correct?
- Were all screws tightened to the specified torques when the sensor was installed?
- Were the correct seals used (type, material, installation)?
- Are the measuring point number and labeling correct (visual inspection)?
- Were the inlet and outlet runs respected?
 - Inlet run ≥ 5 x DN
 - Outlet run ≥ 2 x DN
- Is the measuring device protected against moisture and direct sunlight?
- Is the sensor adequately protected against vibration (attachment, support)? Acceleration up to 2 g by analogy with IEC 600 68-2-8

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Wiring

3 Wiring



Marning!

Risk of electric shock! Components carry dangerous voltages.

- Never mount or wire the measuring device while it is connected to the power supply.
- Before connecting the power supply, check the safety equipment.
- Route the power supply and signal cables so they are securely seated.
- Seal the cable entries and covers tight.
- (Caution!

Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- Connect the power supply in accordance with the connection data on the nameplate.
- Connect the signal cable in accordance with the connection data in the Operating Instructions or the Ex documentation on the CD-ROM.

In addition, for the remote version

(Caution!

Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- Only connect sensors and transmitters with the same serial number.
- Observe the cable specifications of the connecting cable → Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.



Note!

Install the connecting cable securely to prevent movement.

In addition, for measuring devices with fieldbus communication

♂ Caution!

Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- Observe the cable specification of the fieldbus cable → Operating Instructions on the
- Keep the stripped and twisted lengths of cable shield as short as possible.
- Screen and ground the signal lines → Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.
- When using in systems without potential equalization → Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.

In addition, for Ex-certified measuring devices



Warning!

When wiring Ex-certified measuring devices, all the safety instructions, wiring diagrams, technical information etc. of the related Ex documentation must be observed → Ex documentation on the CD-ROM.

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Wiring

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3.1 Connecting the various housing types

Wire the unit using the terminal assignment diagram inside the cover.

3.1.1 Compact version

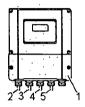


Transmitter connection:

- 1 Connection diagram inside the connection compartment
- 2 Power supply cable
- 3 Signal cable or fieldbus cable
- 4 Optional

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3.1.2 Remote version (transmitter): non-Ex Zone, Ex Zone 2, Class I Div. 2



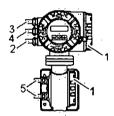
Transmitter connection:

- Connection diagram inside the connection compartment cover
- 2 Power supply cable
- 3 Signal cable
- Fieldbus cable

Connecting the connecting cable (\rightarrow Page 27 ff.):

5 Sensor/transmitter connecting cable

3.1.3 Remote version (transmitter): Ex Zone 1, Class I Div. 1



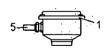
Transmitter connection:

- 1 Connection diagram inside the connection compartment
- Power supply cable.
- 3 Signal cable or fieldbus cable
- 4 Optional

Connecting the connecting cable (\rightarrow Page 27 ff.):

5 Sensor/transmitter connecting cable

3.1.4 Remote version (sensor)



Transmitter connection:

 Connection diagram inside the connection compartment cover

Connecting cable connection:

, 5 Sensor/transmitter connecting cable

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Wiring

3.2 Connecting the remote version connecting cable

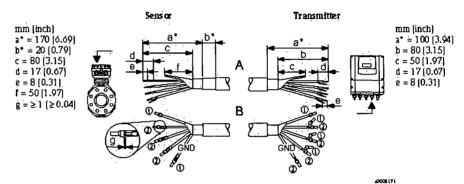
3.2.1 Connecting cable for Promag W and P

Connecting cable termination

Terminate the signal and coil current cables as shown in the figure below [Detail A]. Fit the fine-wire cores with cable end ferrules [Detail B].

Signal cable termination

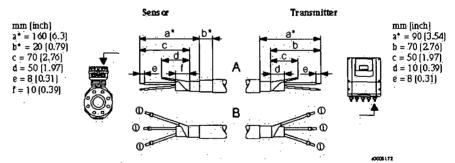
Make sure that the cable end ferrules do not touch the wire shields on the sensor side! Minimum distance = 1 mm [0.04 in], exception "GND" = green cable.



 Φ = Cable end ferrules, red, \varnothing 1.0 mm (0.04*); ϖ = Cable end ferrules, white, \varnothing 0.5 mm (0.02*) * = Stripping for amored cables only

Coil current cable termination

Insulate one core of the three-core cable at the level of the core reinforcement; you only require two cores for the connection.



 Φ = Cable end ferrules, red, \varnothing 1.0 mm (0.04"); Φ = Cable end ferrules, white, \varnothing 0.5 mm (0.02")

* = Stripping for armored cables only

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Wiring

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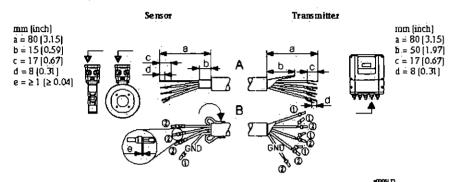
3.2.2 Promag H connecting cable

Connecting cable termination

Terminate the signal and coil current cables as shown in the figure below [Detail A]. Fit the fine-wire cores with cable end ferrules (Detail B).

Signal cable termination

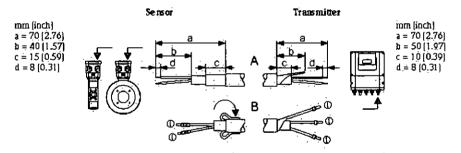
Make sure that the cable end ferrules do not touch the wire shields on the sensor side! Minimum distance = 1 mm (0.04 in), exception "GND" = green cable.



 Φ = Cable end ferrules, red, \varnothing 1.0 mm (0.04°); Φ = Cable end ferrules, white, \varnothing 0.5 mm (0.02°)

Coil current cable termination

Insulate one core of the three-core cable at the level of the core reinforcement, you only require two cores for the connection.



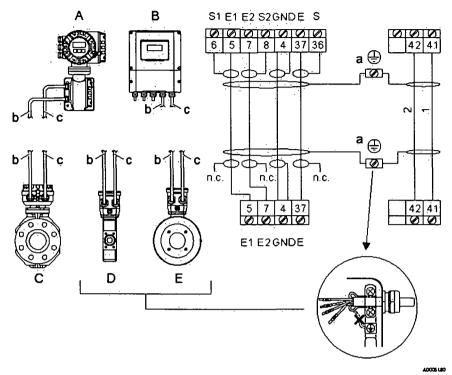
 $\Phi = \text{Cable end Ferrules, red, } \varnothing 1.0 \text{ mm } [0.04]; \Phi = \text{Cable end Ferrules, white, } \varnothing 0.5 \text{ mm } [0.02]$

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Wiring

3.2.3 Connecting cable connection



- Transmitter housing on connection housing, remote version
- Wall-mount housing on connection housing, remote version
- С
- Sensor connection housing, remote version for Promag W/P Sensor connection housing, remote version for Promag H, DN ≤ 25 Sensor connection housing, remote version for Promag H, DN ≥ 40
- D E
- Ground terminals (are provided for potential equalization connection)
- Coil circuit connecting cable
- Signal circuit connecting cable (electrodes)
- n.c. = not connected, isolated cable shields

Cable colors for terminal numbers:

5/6 = brown7/8 = white

4 = green 36/37 = yellow

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Wining

Proline Promag 50

3.3 Potential equalization

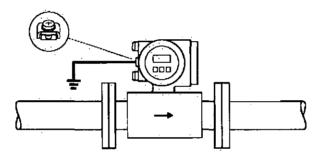
Perfect measurement is only ensured when the medium and the sensor have the same electrical potential. Most sensors have a reference electrode installed as standard, which guarantees the required potential connection. This usually means that the use of ground disks or other measures are unnecessary.

- Promag W
 Reference electrode available as standard.
- Promag P
 - Reference electrode available as standard for electrode material: 1.4435 (AISI 316L),
 Alloy C-22 and tantalum
 - Reference electrode optionally available for electrode material: Pt/Rh
- Promag H
 - No reference electrode available. There is always an electrical connection to the fluid via the metal process connection.
 - In the case of plastic process connections, potential equalization must be ensured through the use of grounding rings.



Notel

When installing in metal pipes, it is advisable to connect the ground terminal of the transmitter housing to the piping. Pay particular attention to company-internal grounding concepts.



4000417.

Caution!

For sensors without reference electrodes or without metal process connections, carry out potential equalization as per the instructions for special cases described in the Operating Instructions (see the CD). These special measures are particularly important when standard grounding practice cannot be ensured or extremely strong equalizing currents are expected.

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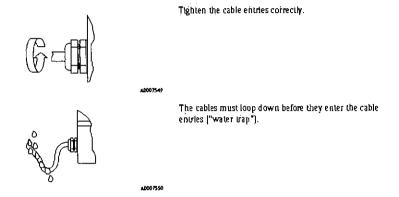
Wiring

3.4 Degree of protection

The devices meet all the requirements for IP 67.

After mounting in the field or service work, the following points have to be observed to ensure that IP 67 protection is retained:

- Install the measuring device in such a way that the cable entries do not point upwards.
- Do not remove the seal from the cable entry.
- Remove all unused cable entries and plug them with suitable drain plugs.



3.5 Post-connection check

- Are cables or the device damaged (visual inspection)?
- Does the supply voltage match the information on the nameplate?
- Do the cables used comply with the necessary specifications?
- Do the mounted cables have adequate strain relief and are they routed securely?
- Is the cable type route completely isolated? Without loops and crossovers?
- Are all screw terminals firmly tightened?
- Have all the measures for grounding and potential equalization been correctly implemented?
- Are all cable entries installed, firmly tightened and correctly sealed?
- Cable routed as a "water trap" in loops?
- Are all the housing covers installed and securely tightened?

In addition, for measuring devices with fieldbus communication:

- Are all the connecting components (T-boxes, junction boxes, connectors, etc.) connected with each other correctly?
- Has each fieldbus segment been terminated at both ends with a bus terminator?
- Has the max. length of the fieldbus cable been observed in accordance with the specifications?
- Has the max, length of the spurs been observed in accordance with the specifications?
- Is the fieldbus cable fully shielded and correctly grounded?

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Hardware settings

Proline Promag 50

4 Hardware settings

This section only deals with the hardware settings needed for commissioning. All other settings (e.g. output configuration, write protection, etc.) are described in the associated Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.



Notel

No hardware settings are needed for measuring devices with HART or FOUNDATION Fieldbus-type communication.

4.1 Device address

Has to be set for measuring devices with the following communication methods:

PROFIBUS DP/PA

The device address can be configured via:

- Miniature switches → see description below
- Local operation → see Software settings section → Page 39

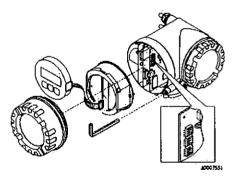
Addressing via miniature switches



/\ Warning!

Risk of electric shock! Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- All the safety instructions for the measuring device must be observed and all the warnings heeded \rightarrow Page 25.
- Use a workspace, working environment and tools purposely designed for electrostatically sensitive devices.



- Switch off the power supply before opening the
- Loosen the cheese head screw of the securing clamp with an Allen key (3 mm)
- Unscrew cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
- Loosen the securing screws of the display module and remove the onsite display (if present).
- Set the position of the miniature switches on the I/O board using a sharp pointed object.
- Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

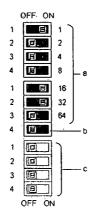
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Proline Promag 50

Hardware settings

PROFIBUS



Device address range: 0 to 126 Factory setting: 126

- Miniature switches for device address Example shown: 1+16+32 = device address 49
- Miniature switches for the address mode (method
 - OFF (factory setting) = software addressing via local operation/operating program
 ON = hardware addressing via miniature
- c. Miniature switches not assigned.

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Hardware settings

Proline Promag 50

4.2 Terminating resistors



Note!

If the measuring device is used at the end of a bus segment, termination is required. This can be performed in the measuring device by setting the terminating resistors on the I/O board. Generally, however, it is recommended to use an external bus terminator and not perform termination at the measuring device itself.

Has to be set for measuring devices with the following communication methods:

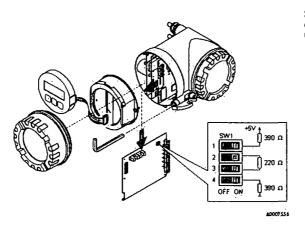
- PROFIBUS DP
 - Baudrate ≤ 1.5 MBaud \rightarrow Termination can be performed at the measuring device, see graphic
 - Baudrate > 1.5 MBaud → An external bus terminator must be used



Marning!

Risk of electric shock! Risk of damaging the electronic components!

- · All the safety instructions for the measuring device must be observed and all the warnings heeded → Page 25.
- Use a workspace, working environment and tools purposely designed for electrostatically sensitive devices.



Setting the terminating switch SW1 on the I/O board: ON - ON - ON - ON

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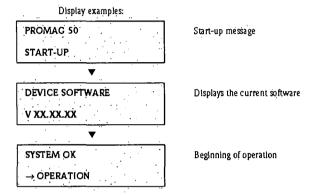
Commissioning

5 Commissioning

5.1 Switching on the measuring device

On completion of the installation (successful post-installation check), wiring (successful post-connection check) and after making the necessary hardware settings, where applicable, the permitted power supply (see nameplate) can be switched on for the measuring device.

When the power supply is switched on, the measuring device performs a number of power-up checks and device self-checks. As this procedure progresses the following messages can appear on the onsite display:



The measuring device starts operating as soon as the startup procedure is complete. Various measured values and/or status variables appear on the display.



Note!

If an error occurs during startup, this is indicated by an error message.

The error messages that occur most frequently when a measuring device is commissioned are described in the Troubleshooting section \rightarrow Page 39.

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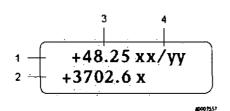
Version:- Two

Commissioning

Proline Promag 50

5.2 Operation

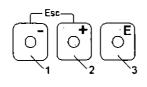
5.2.1 Display elements



Display lines/fields

- 1. Main line for primary measured values
- Additional line for additional measured variables/status variables
- 3. Current measured values
- 4. Engineering units/time units

5.2.2 Operating elements



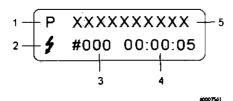
Operating keys

- 1. (-) Minus key for entering, selecting
- 2. (+) Plus key for entering, selecting
- 3. Enter key for calling the function matrix, saving

When the +/- keys are pressed simultaneously (Esc):

- Exit the function matrix step-by-step:
- > 3 sec. = cancel data input and return to the measured value display

5.2.3 Displaying error messages



- Type of error:
 P = Process error, S = System error
- Error message type:
 Fault message, I = Notice message
- 3. Error number
- 4. Duration of the last error that occurred: Hours: Minutes: Seconds
- Error designation
 List of all error messages, see associated Operating
 Instructions on the CD-ROM

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Date:-

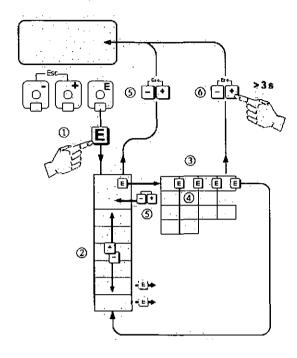
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Commissioning

5.3 Navigating within the function matrix



#0007562

- Enter the function matrix (starting with measured value display)
- 2. $\fine 3 \rightarrow \mbox{Select the group (e.g. OPERATION)}$
 - \blacksquare \rightarrow Confirm selection
- 3. → Select function (e.g. LANGUAGE)
- 4. ⓑ → Enter code 50 (only for the first time you access the function matrix)
 - $\blacksquare \rightarrow \text{Confirm entry}$
 - $\ensuremath{^\circ\!\!\! h} \to \ensuremath{\mathsf{Change}}$ function/selection (e.g. ENGLISH)
 - \blacksquare \rightarrow Confirm selection
- 5. $\textcircled{ab} \rightarrow \text{Return to measured value display step by step}$
- 6. $60 > 3 \text{ s} \rightarrow \text{Return immediately to measured value display}$

Endress+Hauser

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Page 223 of 405

Commissioning

Proline Promag 50

5.4 Calling the Commissioning Quick Setup

All the functions needed for commissioning are called up automatically with the Quick Setup. The functions can be changed and adapted to the process in question.

- 1.
- 2. $\mathbb{G} \to \text{Select the group QUICK SETUP}$
 - $\square \rightarrow \text{Confirm selection}$
- 3. QUICK SETUP COMMISSIONING function appears.
- 4. Intermediate step if configuration is blocked:
 - $\ \ \, \exists \ \ \, \rightarrow \ \,$ Enter the code **50** (confirm with $\ \ \, \Box$) and thus enable configuration
- 5. $\mathbb{B} \to \mathrm{Go}$ to Commissioning Quick Setup
- 6.
 - → Confirm selection
- 7. ■ → Start Commissioning Quick Setup
- Configure the Individual functions/settings:
 - Vla 6-key, select option or enter number
 - Vla E-key, confirm entry and go to next function
 - Via ⊕6-key, return to Setup Commissioning function (settings already made are retained)



Note!

Observe the following when performing the Cuick Setup:

- Configuration selection: Select the ACTUAL SETTING option
- Unit selection: This is not offered again for selection after configuring a unit
- Output selection: This is not offered again for selection after configuring an output
- Automatic configuration of the display: select YES
 - Main line = Mass flow
 - Additional line = Totalizer 1
 - Information line = Operating/system conditions
- If asked whether additional Quick Setups should be executed: select NO

All the available functions of the measuring device and their configuration options as well as additional Quick Setups, if available, are described in detail in the "Description of Device Functions" Operating Instructions. The related Operating Instructions can be found on the CD-ROM.

The measuring device is ready for operation on completion of the Cuick Setup.

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April 2010 Date:-

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Commissioning

5.5 Software settings

5.5.1 Device address

Has to be set for measuring devices with the following communication methods:

PROFIBUS DP/PA → device address range 0 to 126, factory setting 126

The device address can be configured via:

- Miniature switches → see Hardware settings → Page 32
- Local operation → see description below



The COMMISSIONING SETUP must be executed before setting the device address.

Calling the Communication Quick Setup

- 1. $\blacksquare \rightarrow$ Enter the function matrix (starting with measured value display)
- 2. $\mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \text{Select the group QUICK SETUP}$
 - $\blacksquare \rightarrow$ Confirm selection
- 3. □ → Select the QUICK SETUP COMMUNICATION function
- 5. $\mathfrak{B} \to \mathsf{Go}$ to Communication Quick Setup
- 6. $\mathfrak{B} \to \text{Select YES}$; $\mathfrak{L} \to \text{confirm selection}$
- Configure the individual functions/settings:
 - Via \(\frac{1}{2}\)-key, select option or enter number
 - Via 🗓-key, confirm entry and go to next function
 - Via db-key, return to Setup Commissioning function (settings already made are retained)

All the available functions of the measuring device and their configuration options as well as additional Cuick Setups, if available, are described in detail in the "Description of Device Functions" Operating Instructions. The related Operating Instructions can be found on the CD-ROM.

The measuring device is ready for operation on completion of the Quick Setup.

5.6 Troubleshooting

A complete description of all the error messages is provided in the Operating Instructions on the CD-ROM.

Note!

The output signals (e.g. pulse, frequency) of the measuring device must correspond to the higher-order controller.

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Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

www.endress.com/worldwide



KA026D/06/en/09.07 71061851 FM+SGML 6.0

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:- Two

APPENDIX J- SWITCHBOARD SURGE DIVERTOR

203

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One



DINLINE ALARM RELAY (DAR)

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



MODEL NUMBER DAR 275V

1. PREPARATION

DANGER: Electrical shock or burn hazard. Installation of this device should only be made by qualified personnel. Failure to lockout electrical power during installation or maintenance can result in fatal electrocution or severe burns. Before making any connections be sure that power has been removed from all associated wiring, electrical panels, and other electrical equipment.



CAUTION NOTES:

- The installation of this device should follow all applicable electrical codes, such as the National Electrical Code.
- Check to make sure line voltage does not exceed DAR275V voltage ratings.
- Follow all instructions to ensure correct and safe operation.
- Do not attempt to open or tamper with the DAR in any way as this may compromise performance and will void warranty. No user serviceable parts are contained.

2. INTRODUCTION

Selected DSD, TDS & TDF DINLINE Surge Protection Devices include status monitoring circuits which provide visual status display of device capacity. They may also provide a low voltage opto-coupler alarm output circuit that can be connect to the DAR to provide potential free (Form C) change-over contacts. The DAR alarm contacts may be used to provide output to external alarm systems or remote monitoring circuits.

One DAR can be used per DSD/TDS/TDF opto-coupler alarm or up to 16 DSD opto-coupler alarms can be connected in series to the one DAR to provide a common output. It is recommended that the DAR be powered from the same power circuit that feeds the device(s) being monitored, however the DAR can be powered from other circuits. This allows for example, one DAR unit to be connected to separate SPDs that are protecting a three phase circuit.

Note. Depending upon the usage of the DAR output contacts, failure of power to the DAR may be interpreted as a failure of one or more of the SPDs being monitored. Visual inspection of the DAR and SPDs status displays would determine this.

3. MOUNTING

The DAR is designed to clip to 35mm (top hat) DIN rails (standard EN50022). Unless otherwise mechanically restrained, use horizontal DIN rails with the DAR module spring clips to the bottom and the label text the correct way up.

NOTE: The DAR must be installed in an enclosure or panel that

- prevents the DAR temperature from exceeding 131°F (55°C)
- provides adequate electrical and safety protection
- · prevents the ingress of moisture and water
- · allows DAR status indicators to be inspected

4. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

The interconnecting wiring should:

- be of size #10 to #14 AWG (2.5mm² to 6mm²) solid or stranded conductor.
- The wire insulation should be stripped back 5/16" (8mm).
- NOTE: Do not use greater than 9inibs (1Nm) of torque when tightening the terminals.

CONNECTION TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

The DAR is approved for use in Australia where the alarm contacts may be connected to private lines or building cabling associated with the telecommunications network. NO direct connection to the public switched network should be made.

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Page 1 of 2

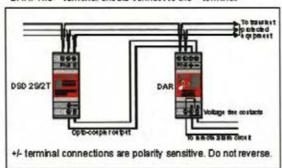


DINLINE ALARM RELAY

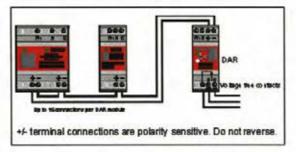
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

5. INTERCONNECTION

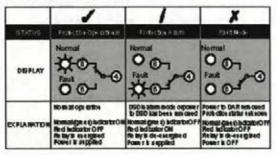
When connecting the DAR to a single opto-coupler output the + terminal of the SPD should connect to the + terminal on the DAR. The – terminal should connect to the – terminal.



When connecting the DAR to multiple opto-couplers the opto-couplers should be connected in series with + terminal of one connected to the — terminal of the next. The DAR + terminal should connect to + SPD terminal at one end of the series connection and the — DAR terminal connect to the — SPD terminal at the other end of the series connection.



5. STATUS INDICATION



6. FUSING AND ISOLATION

Overcurrent protection must be installed in the upstream circuit of the power supply to the DAR to provide protection to the unit itself and the wiring in case of fault conditions.

The fuse rating should be based on the wiring size used to connect to the DAR Ph & N terminals. Australian regulations AS 3000-1991, Table B2 specifies the following upstream protection for single phase circuits, unenclosed in air.

Cable Size	HRC Fuse or	CB Rewirable Fuse
1.5mm²	16A	12A
2.5mm²	20A	16A
4mm²	25A	20A
6mm²	32A	25A

Where overcurrent protection of the appropriate rating or smaller is already fitted in the upstream circuit, overcurrent protection at the DAR will not be required

6. MAINTENANCE & TESTING

Before removing a DAR unit from service, ensure that the power has been removed. Maintenance, testing and replacement should only be undertaken by qualified personnel.

Testing of a DAR unit which is connected to a fully functional DSD unit can be accomplished by removing power to the DSD only. The DAR Status indication and output contacts should after from the Normal to Fault condition.

Testing of the DAR unit alone may be accomplished by disconnecting the + I -connections to the unit. When power is applied the DAR "Fault" Status Indicator should be illuminated. By connecting the + I - terminals together, the "Normal" Status Indicator should be illuminated. The output contacts should alter to the appropriate state.

7. USE OF OTHER INTERFACES

Only DAR units are recommended for the interfacing of equipment to the DSD, TDS & TDF opto-coupler alarm output circuit(s). The direct connection of other equipment to these opto-coupler alarm outputs may not provide sufficient isolation or exceed the opto-coupler specifications. This may damage the SPD and/or the connected equipment. Warranty may be voided under such circumstances.

NOTE: In connecting to the SPD opto-coupler alarm output(s), do not reverse the +/- connections as damage may occur.

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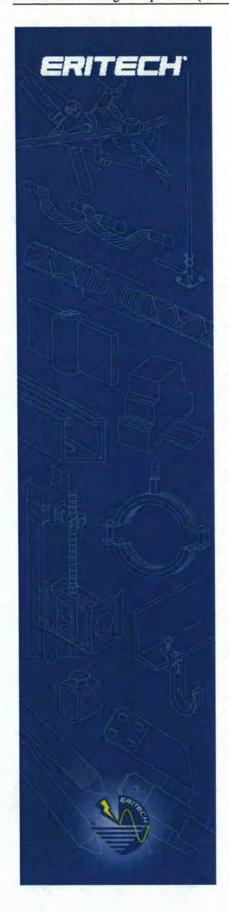
Page 2 of 2

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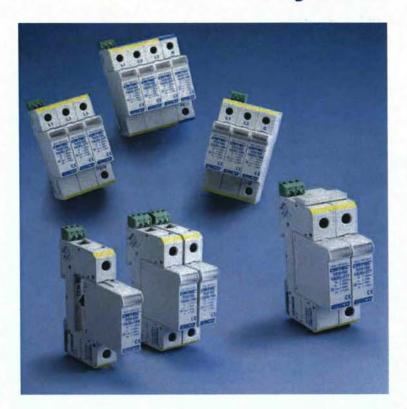
Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two



TDS

CRITEC® Transient Discriminating
Surge Diverters





Surge Protection And Surge Ratings

The stress, which an SPD will experience under surge conditions, is a function of many complex and interrelated parameters. These include:

- Location of the SPD(s) within the structure are they located at the main distribution board or within the facility at secondary board, or even in front of the end-user equipment?
- Method of coupling the lightning strike to the facility for example, is this via a direct strike to the structures LPS, or via induction onto building wiring due to a nearby strike?
- Distribution of lightning currents within the structure for example, what portion of the lightning current enters the earthing system and what remaining portion seeks a path to remote grounds via the power distribution system and equipotential bonding SPDs?
- Type of power distribution system the distribution of lightning current on a power distribution system is strongly influenced by the grounding practice for the neutral conductor. For example, in the TN-C system with its multiple earthed neutral, a more direct and lower impedance path to ground is provided for lightning currents than in a TT system.
- Additional conductive services connected to the facility
 these will carry a portion of the direct lightning current and therefore reduce the portion which flows through the power distribution system via the lightning equipotential bonding SPD.
- Type of waveshape it is not possible to simply consider the peak current which the SPD will have to conduct, one also has to consider the waveshape of this surge. It is also not possible to simply equate the areas under the current-time curves (also referred to as the action integral) for SPDs under different waveshapes.

Many attempts have been made to quantify the electrical environment and "threat level" which an SPD will experience at different locations within a facility. The new IECSM standard on lightning protection, IEC 62305-4 "Protection against lightning - Part 4: Electrical and electronic systems within structures" has sought to address this issue by considering the highest surge magnitude which may be presented to an SPD based on the lightning protection level (LPL) being considered. For example, this standard postulates that under a LPL I the magnitude of a direct strike to the structure's LPS may be as high as 200kA 10/350. While this level is possible, its statistical probability of occurrence is approximately 1%. In other words, 99% of discharges will be less than this postulated 200 kA peak current level.

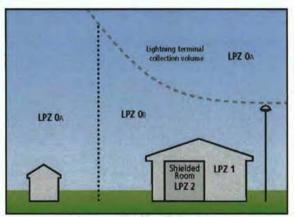
An assumption is made that 50% of this current is conducted via the building's earthing system, and 50% returns via the equipotential bonding SPDs connected to

a three wire plus neutral power distribution system. It is also assumed that no additional conductive service exists. This implies that the portion of the initial 200 kA discharge experienced by each SPD is 25 kA.

Simplified assumptions of current dispersion are useful in considering the possible threat level, which the SPD(s) may experience, but it is important to keep in context the assumptions being made. In the example above, a lightning discharge of 200kA has been considered. It follows that the threat level to the equipotential bonding SPDs will be less than 25kA for 99% of the time. In addition, it has been assumed that the waveshape of this current component through the SPD(s) will be of the same waveshape as the initial discharge, namely 10/350, while in reality the waveshape have been altered by the impedance of building wiring, etc.

Many standards have sought to base their considerations on field experience collected overtime. For example, the IEEE® guide to the environment C62.41.1 and the recommended practice C62.41.2 present two scenarios of lightning discharge and different exposure levels under each of these depending on the location where the SPD is installed. In this standard, Scenario II depicts a direct strike to the structure, while Scenario I depicts a nearby strike and the subsequent conducted current into a structure via power and data lines. The highest surge exposure considered feasible to an SPD installed at the service entrance to a facility under Scenario I is 10kA 8/20, while under Scenario II it is considered to be 10kA 10/350 (exposure Level 3).

From the above, it is apparent that the selection of the appropriate surge rating for an SPD depends on many complex and interconnected parameters. When addressing such complexities, one needs to keep in mind that one of the more important parameters in selecting an SPD is its limiting voltage performance during the expected surge event, and not the energy withstand which it can handle.



Protection zones defined by specific product application

Advanced Technologies - The ERICO® Advantage

Transient Discriminating Technology

To meet the fundamental requirements of performance, longer service life and greater safety under real world conditions, ERICO has developed Transient Discriminating (TD) Technology.

This quantum leap in technology adds a level of "intelligence" to the Surge Protection Device enabling it to discriminate between sustained abnormal over-voltage conditions and true transient or surge events. Not only does this help ensure safe operation under practical application, but it also prolongs the life of the protector since permanent disconnects are not required as a means of achieving internal over-voltage protection.

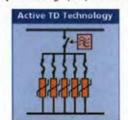
Traditional Technologies

Conventional SPD technologies utilize metal oxide varistors and/ or silicon avalanche diodes to clamp or limit transient events. However, these devices are susceptible to sustained 50/60Hz mains over-voltage conditions which often occur during faults to the utility system. Such occurrences present a significant safety hazard when the suppression device attempts to clamp the peak of each half cycle on the mains over-voltage. This condition can cause the device to rapidly accumulate heat and in turn fail with the possibility of inducing a fire hazard.

The Core of TD Technology

The secret to ERICO's Transient Discriminating Technology is its active frequency discrimination circuit. This patented device can discriminate between a temporary over-voltage (TOV) condition



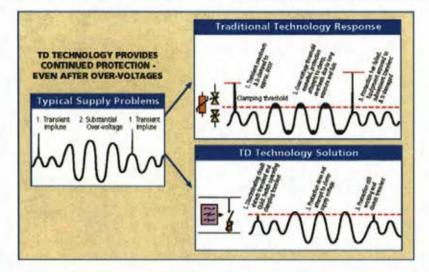


and a very fast transient, which is associated with lightning or switching-induced surges. When the transient frequencies are detected, the patented Quick-Switch within TD activates to allow the robust protection to limit the incoming transient. The frequency discriminating circuit that controls the Quick-Switch helps ensure that the SPD device is immune to the effects of a sustained 50 or 60Hz TOV. This allows the device to keep operating, in order to help provide safe and reliable transient protection, even after an abnormal over-voltage condition has occurred.

Meeting & Exceeding UL® Standards

The CRITEC* range of surge protection devices from ERICO* employing TD Technology has been specifically designed to meet and exceed the new safety requirements of UL 1449 Edition 3. To meet the abnormal over-voltage testing of UL 1449 Edition 3, many manufacturers of SPD devices have incorporated fuse or thermal disconnect devices which permanently disconnect all protection from the circuit during an over-voltage event. Transient Discriminating Technology on the other hand will allow the SPD device to experience an abnormal overvoltage up to twice its nominal operating voltage and still remain operational even after this event! This allows the device to help provide safe, reliable and continuous protection to your sensitive electronic equipment. TD Technology is especially recommended for any site where sustained over-voltages are known to occur, and where failure of traditional SPD technologies cannot be tolerated.

The UL 1449 testing standard addresses the safety of an SPD device under temporary and abnormal overvoltage conditions, but does not specifically mandate a design that will give a reliable, long length of service in the real world. Specifically, UL 1449 tests that the SPD remains operational at 10% above norminal supply voltage, allowing SPD manufacturers to design products that permanently disconnect just above that. Most reputable manufacturer's designs allow for up to a 25% overvoltage, while ERICO's TD Technology gives even greater overhead.



3

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Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

- CRITEC TD
 Technology with
 thermal disconnect
 protection
- Compact package, modular DIN rail mounting for limited space requirements
- Three modes of protection: L-N, L-PE & N-PE
- Indication flags and voltage-free contacts provide remote status monitoring
- Separate plug and base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module
- 15kA 8/20µs surge rating per mode
- CE, UL® 1449
 Edition 3 Listed

TDS130

CRITEC® TDS Surge Diverter - TDS130 Series

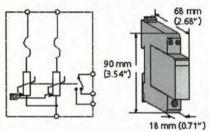
Surges and voltage transients are a major cause of expensive electronic equipment failure and business disruption. Damage may result in the loss of capital outlays, such as computers and communications equipment, as well as consequential loss of revenue and profits due to unscheduled system down-time.

The TDS130 series of surge suppressors provide economical and reliable protection from voltage transients on power distribution systems. The TDS130 is specifically designed for the protection of single phase power supplies within instrumentation and control applications. They are conveniently packaged for easy installation on 35 mm DIN rail within control panels.

CRITEC® TD technology helps ensure reliable and continued operation during sustained and abnormal over-voltage events. Internal thermal disconnect devices help ensure safe behavior at end-of life. A visual indicator flag provides user-feedback in the event of such operation. The TDS130 provides a set of optional voltage-free contacts for remote signaling that maintenance is required.

The convenient plug-in module and separate base design fadilitates replacement of a failed surge module without needing to undo installation wiring.





Model	T DS 130 1TR 150	TDS 130 1TR240
Item Numberfor Europe	702421	702422
Nominal Voltage, Un	120-150 VAC	220-240 VAC
Max Cont. Operating Voltage, Uc	170VAC	275VAC
Stand-off Voltage	230VAC	440VAC
Frequency	0-100Hz	
Nominal Discharge Current, I.	8kA 8/20 µs per mode	
Max Discharge Current, I _{max}	15kA 8/20µs L-N 15kA 8/20µs L-PE	
Protection Modes	L-G, L-N, N-G	
Technology	ITD Technology with thermal d	sconnect
Short Circuit Current Rating, Isc	200kAIC	
Back-up Overcurrent Protection	63AgL, if supply > 63A	
Voltage Protection Level, Up	500V @ 3kA (L+N-G) 800V @ 3kA (L-N)	800V @ 3kA (L+N-G) 1500V @ 3kA (L-N)
Status	N/O, N/C Change-over contact, Mechanical flag / remote contr	250V~10.5A, max 1.5 mm² (#14AWG) terminals
Module Width	1 M	
Dimensions H x D x W: mm (in)	90 x 68 x 18 (3.54 x 2.68 x 0.71)	
Weight: kg (lbs)	0.12 (0.26)	
Enclosure	DIN 43 880, UL94V-0 thermopl	astic, IP 20 (NEMA-1)
Connection	11 mm² to 6 mm² (#18AWG to 1 Line and Neutral Termina's ≤25 mm² (#4AWG) stranded ≤35 mm² (#2AWG) solid PE Terminal	HOAWG)
Mounting	35 mm top hat DIN rail	
Temperature	40°C to 80°C (40°F to 176°F)	
Humidity	0% to 90%	
Approvals	ICE, IEC® 61643-1, UL® 1449 Ed	3 Recognized Component Type 2
Surge Rated to Meet	ANSIMIEEE® C62.41.2 Cat A, Ca IEC 61643-1 Class II UL® 1449 Ed3 In 3kA mode	
Replacement Module	TDS130M150	TDS130M240
Replacement Module (Europe)	702432	702424

- CRITEC® TD
 Technology with
 thermal disconnect
 protection
- Compact design fits into DIN distribution panel boards and motor control centers
- 35 mm DIN rail mount – DIN 43 880 profile matches common circuit breakers
- Indication flags and voltage-free contacts provide remote status monitoring
- Separate plug and base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module
- 50kA 8/20µs maximum surge rating provides protection suitable for sub-distribution panels and a long operational life
- Available in various operating voltages to suit most common power distribution systems
- CE, UL® 1449 Edition 3 Listed

TDS150

CRITEC® TDS Surge Diverter - TDS150 Series

Surges and voltage transients are a major cause of expensive electronic equipment failure and business disruption. Damage may result in the loss of capital outlays, such as computers and communications equipment, as well as consequential loss of revenue and profits due to unscheduled system down-time.

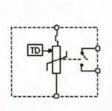
The TDS150 series of surge suppressors provide economical and reliable protection from voltage transients on power distribution systems. They are conveniently packaged for easy installation on 35 mm DIN rail within main distribution panelboards.

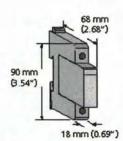
CRITEC® TD technology helps ensure reliable and continued operation during sustained and abnormal over-voltage events. Internal thermal disconnect

devices help ensure safe behavior at end-of-life. A visual indicator flag provides userfeedback in the event of such operation. As standard, the TDS150 provides a set of voltage-free contacts for remote signaling that maintenance is required.

The convenient plug-in module and separate base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module without needing to undo installation wiring.







Model	TD \$150 15R 150	TDS15015R-240	TDS15015R277	TDS15015R56			
tem Number for Europe	702404	702406	702407	702408			
Nominal Voltage, Lb	120-150 VAC	220-240 VAC	240-277 VAC	480-560 VAC			
Max Cont. Operating Voltage, U _c	170VAC	275VAC	320VAC	610VAC			
Stand-off Voltage	240VAC	440VAC	480VAC	700VAC			
Frequency	0-100Hz						
Short Circuit Current Rating, le	200kAIC						
Back-up Overcurrent Protection	125A aL, if supp	v > 100A					
Technology	ITD with therma	disconnect					
Max Discharge Current Law	50kA 8/20us	Market Land					
Nominal Discharge Current, la	25kA 8/20us	20kA 8/20					
Protection Modes	Single mode (L-	G. L-N or N-G)	The second secon				
Voltage Protection Level Us	400V @ 3kA	700V@3kA	800V@3kA	1.8kV@3kA			
	1.0kV @ In	1.2kV @ In	1.6kV@ In	2.4kV @ In			
	terminals Mechanical flag	/ remote contacts	(R model only)				
Dimensions H x D x W: mm (in)	90 x 68 x 18 (3.5	4 x 2 68 x 0 69	ALIII OGGI GI HIZ				
Module Width	1 M						
Weight: kg (lbs)	0.12 (0.26)	10	- 25				
Enclosure		4V-0 thermoplasti	c. IP 20 (NEMA-1)				
Connection	≤25 m m2 (#4AW						
770777	≤35 m m2 (#2AW						
Mounting	35 mm top hat I						
Temperature	-40°Cto80°C(-4						
Humidity	0% to 90%	10.11.4.11					
Approvals		LUL® 1449 Ed 3 R	ecognized Compo	nent Type 2			
Surge Rated to Meet	CE, IEC® 61643-1, UL® 1449 Ed 3 Recognized Component Type 2 ANSI®/IEEE® C62.41.2 Cat A, Cat B, Cat C						
	ANSI [®] /IEEE® C62.41.2 Scenario II, Exposure 2, 50kA 8/20µs						
	IEC 61643-1 Class II						
	UL® 1449 Ed3 In						
Replacement Module	TDS150M150		TDS150M277	ITDS150M560			

- CRITEC® TD
 Technology with
 thermal disconnect
 protection
- Compact design fits into DIN distribution panel boards and motor control centers
- 35 mm DIN rail mount – DIN 43 880 profile matches common circuit breakers
- Indication flags and voltage-free contacts provide remote status monitoring
- Separate plug and base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module
- 100kA 8/20µs maximum surge rating provides protection suitable for sub-distribution panels and a long operational life
- Available in various operating voltages to suit most common power distribution systems
- CE, UL® 1449
 Edition 3 Listed

TDS1100

CRITEC® TDS Surge Diverter - TDS1100 Series

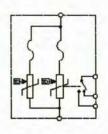
Surges and voltage transients are a major cause of expensive electronic equipment failure and business disruption. Damage may result in the loss of capital outlays, such as computers and communications equipment, as well as consequential loss of revenue and profits due to unscheduled system down-time.

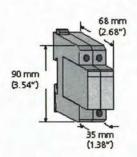
The TDS1100 series of surge suppressors provide economical and reliable protection from voltage transients on power distribution systems. They are conveniently packaged for easy installation on 35 mm DIN rail within main distribution panelboards.

CRITEC® TD technology helps ensure reliable and continued operation during sustained and abnormal over-voltage events. Internal thermal disconnect devices help ensure safe behavior at end-of-life. A visual indicator flag provides user-feedback

in the event of such operation. As standard, the TDS1100 provides a set of voltage-free contacts for remote signaling that maintenance is due.

The convenient plug-in module and separate base design fadilitates replacement of a failed surge module without needing to undo installation wiring.





Model	TDS110025R150	T-DS 1100 25 R 24 0	TDS110025R277	TD\$110023R560
tem Number for Europe	702409	702411	702412	702413
Nominal Voltage, Un	120-150 VAC	220-240 VAC	240-277 VAC	480-560 VAC
Max Cont. Operating Voltage, U _c		275VAC	320VAC	510VAC
Stand-off Voltage	240VAC	440VAC	480VAC	700VAC
Frequency	0-100Hz			
Short Circuit Current Rating, le	200kAIC			
Back-up Overcurrent Protection	125AqL, if supply			
Technology	TD with thermal	disconnect		
Max Discharge Current, loss	100kA 8/20µs			
Impulse Current, Imp	12.5kA 10/350us			
Nominal Discharge Current, In	50 kA 8/20 us	40kA 8/20µs		
Protection Modes	Single mode (L-G			
Voltage Protection Level, Up	400V @ 3kA 1.0kV @ 20kA	700V @ 3kA 1.2kV @ 20kA	800V @ 3kA 1,6kV @ 20kA	1.8kV @ 3kA 2.4kV @ 20kA
Status		overcontact, 250V~ remote contacts (R		
Dimensions Hx Dx W: mm (in)	90 x 68 x 35 (3.54	x 2.68 x 1.38)		
Module Width	2 M			
Weight: kg (lbs)	0.24 (0.53)			
Endosure	DIN 43 880, UL94	V-0 thermoplastic, I	P 20 (NEM A-1)	
Connection	≤25 mm² (#4AW(stranded .		
	≤35 mm² (#2AW0	a) solid		
Mounting	35 mm top hat D	IN rail		
Temperature	40°C to 80°C (40	°F to 176°F)		
Humidity	0% to 90%		DE MAN SEE	
Approvals	CE, IEC® 61643-1.	UL® 1449 Ed 3 Reco	gnized Component	Type 2
Surge Rated to Meet	ANSIPILEEE C62.	41.2 Cat A, Cat B, Ca 41.2 Scenario II, Expo Land Class II	tC	
Replacement MOV Module	TDS150M150	TDS150M240	TDS150M277	TDS150M560

- CRITEC[®] TD
 Technology with thermal disconnect protection
- Compact design fits into DIN distribution panel boards and motor control centers
- 35 mm DIN rail mount – DIN 43 880 profile matches common circuit breakers
- Indication flags and voltage-free contacts provide remote status monitoring
- Separate plug and base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module
- 50kA 8/20µs maximum surge rating provides protection suitable for sub-distribution panels and a long operational life
- Available in various operating voltages to suit most common power distribution system;
- CE, UL® 1449
 Edition 3 Listed

TDS350

CRITEC® TDS Surge Diverter - TDS350 Series

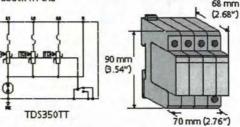
Surges and voltage transients are a major cause of expensive electronic equipment failure and business disruption. Damage may result in the loss of capital outlays, such as computers and communications equipment, as well as consequential loss of revenue and profits due to unscheduled system down-time.

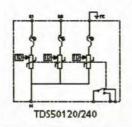
CRITEC® TD technology helps ensure reliable and continued operation during sustained and abnormal over-voltage events. Internal thermal disconnect devices help ensure safe behavior at end-of-life. A visual indicator flag provides user-feedback in the

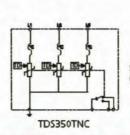
event of such operation. As standard, the TDS provides a set of voltage-free contacts for remote signaling that maintenance is due.

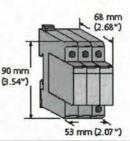
The convenient plug-in module and separate base design facilitates replacement of a failed surge module without needing to undo installation wiring.











Model	TDS350TNC150	TDS50120240	T06350TN 6277	TDS350TT150	TDS350TT277	
Item Numberfor Europe	7024 14	702419	702417	702416	7024 18	
Nominal Voltage, Un	120-150 VAC	THE PROPERTY OF THE	240-277 VAC	120-150 VAC	240-277 VAC	
Max Cont. Operating Voltage, U _c	170/295VAC	240/480VAC	320/536VAC	170/295VAC	320/536VAC	
Stand-off Voltage	240/415VAC	240/480VAC	480/813VAC	240/4 15VAC	480/813VAC	
Frequency	0-100Hz					
Short Circuit Current Rating, ke	200kAIC					
Back-up Overcurrent Protection	125AgL, if supp	ly > 100A				
Technology	TD with therma	disconnect				
Max Discharge Current, Imx	50kA 8/20µs			12.5kA 10/950 50kA 8/20µs)µs N-PE	
Nominal Discharge Current, L	25kA 8/20µs	20 20 20 20 20	20kA 8/20	25kA 8/20µs	20kA 8/20	
Protection Modes	L-N	L-N, N-PE	L-N	L-N, N-PE	v=121, ==10-1	
Voltage Protection Level, U.	400V @ 3kA		800V @ 3kA	400V @ 3kA	800V @ 3kA	
	1DkV@In		1.6kV @ In	1.0k/ @ In	1.6kV @ In	
Status		e-over contact, / remote conta	250V~/0.5A, max cts	1.5 mm² (#14A)	VG) terminals	
Dimensions H x D x W: mm (in)		54 x 2.68 x 2.07)		90 x 68 x 70 (3.54 x 268 x 2.76	
Module Width	3M			4 M		
Weight: kg (lbs)	0.36 (0.79)	Section Visit Visi		0.5 (1.10)		
Endosure	DIN 43 880, ULS	4V-0 thermopla	stic IP 20 (NEMA	-1)		
Connection	≤25 mm² (#4A¥ ≤35 mm² (#2A¥					
Mounting	35 mm top hat	DIN rail				
Temperature	40°Cto 80°C(-	40°F to 176°F)				
Humidity	0% to 90%	No. of the last of				
Approvals	CE, IEC 6 1643.	1, UL® 1449 Ed 3	Recognized Com	ponent Type 2		
Surge Rated to Meet	ANSIVEEE 05241.2 Get A, Cet B, Cet C ANSIVEEE 05241.2 Scenario II, Exposure 2, 50kA 8/20µs EC 61643-1 Class II UL* 1449 Ed3 in 20kA mode					
Replacement MOV Module	TDS150M 150		TDS 150M277		TDS 150M277	
Replacement GDT Module				SGD112M		
Replacement GDT Module (Europe)				702403		

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Q-Pulse Id TMS1056





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CHINA Phone +86-21-3430-4878 Fax +86-21-5831-8177



HUNGARY Phone +068-00-





SWITZERLAND







INDONESIA Phone +62-21-575-0941 Fex +62-21-575-0942



POLAND Phone +48-71-374-4022 Fax +48-71-374-4043





Phone +55-11-3623-4333 Fax +55-11-3621-4066



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SINGAPORE



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



CANADA



GERMANY



MEXICO Phone +52-55-5260-5991 Fax +52-55-5260-3310



SPAIN Phone +34-93-467-7726 Fax +34-93-467-7725





CHILE Phone +56-2-370-2908 Fax +56-2-370-2914



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Phone +1-440-248-01 Fax +1-440-248-0723

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Date:-

April 2010

Version:-

Two

APPENDIX K-RTU SURGE REDUCTION FILTER

214

Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

ERITECH

Features

- CRITEC® Transient
 Discriminating
 (TD) Technology
 provides increased
 service life
- In-line series protection
- High efficiency low pass sine wave filtering – ideal for the protection of switched mode power supplies
- Three modes of protection: L-N, L-PE & N-PE
- 35 mm DIN rail mount – simple installation
- LED status indication and opto-isolated output – for remote status monitoring
- CE, UL® 1449
 Ed. 3 Listed



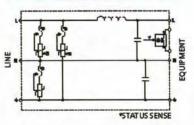
TDF

CRITEC® Transient Discriminating Filter

The TDF series has been specifically designed for process control applications to protect the switched mode power supply units on devices such as PLC controllers, SCADA systems and motor controllers. Units are UL® Recognized and available for 3A, 10A and 20A loads and suitable for 110-120V ac/dc and 220-240Vac circuits.

The TDF is a series connected, single phase surge filter providing an aggregate surge capacity of 50kA (8/20µs) across L-N, L-PE, and N-PE. The low pass filter provides up to 65dB of attenuation to voltage transients. Not only does this reduce the residual let-through voltage, but it also helps further reduce the steep voltage rate-of-rise providing superior protection for sensitive electronic equipment.





Model	TDF3A120V	TDF3A240V	TDF10A120V	TDF 10A240V	TDF20A120V	TDF20A240V			
tem Number for Europe	700001	700002	700003	700004	700005	700006			
Nominal Voltage, Un	110-120 V	220-240 V	110-120 V	220-240 V	110-120 V	220-240 V			
Distribution System	TN-C-S, TN-S								
Max Cont. Operating Voltage, Uc	170VAC	340VAC	170VAC	340VAC	170VAC	340VAC			
Stand-off Voltage	240V	400V	240V	400V	240V	400V			
Frequency	0-60Hz	50/60Hz	0-60Hz			50/60Hz			
Max Line Current, IL	3 A		10 A		20 A				
Operating Current @ U _b	135 mA	250 mA	240 mA	480 mA	240 mA	480 mA			
Max Discharge Current,	20kA 8/20µs L	20kA 8/20µs L-N 20kA 8/20µs L-PE							
Protection Modes	All modes protected								
Technology	In-line series low pass sine wave filter TD Technology								
Voltage Protection Level, Up			900V @ 900A 290V @ 3kA	700V @ 500A 600V @ 3kA	500V @ 500A 250V @ 3kA	700V@ 500A 600V@ 3kA			
Filtering	-62dB@ 100k	Hz	-65dB @ 100k	Hz	-53dB @ 100kHz				
Status	Green LED. O	n=Ok. Isolated	opto-coupler o	utput					
Dimensions Hx Dx W: mm (in)	90 x68 x 72 (3.54 x 2.68 x	2.83)	90 x 68 x 144 (3.54 x 2.68 x 5.67)						
Module Width	4 M		8 M						
Weight: kg (lbs)	0.7 (1.54)		1.48 (3.25)		1.57 (3.46)				
Enclosure	DIN 43880, U	L94V-Othermo	plastic, IP 20 (N	EMAP-1)					
Connection	1 mm2 to 6 m	m2 (#18AW/G to	#10)						
Mounting	35 mm top ha	et DIN rail							
Back-up Overcument Protection	ЗА		10A		20A				
Temperature	-35°C to 55°C	(-31°F to 131°F)						
Humidity	0% to 90%								
Approvals	C-Tick, CE (NO	M 3A, 120V), 0 Recognized 0	SA 22.2, UL® 1	283, 1.2					
Surge Rated to Meet		62.41.2 Cat A, (

(1) Opto-coupler output can be connected to DINLINE Alarm Relay (DAR275V) to provide Form Cdry contacts.

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WARNING

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Date:- April 2010

Version:- Two

ERITECH

Features

- In-line series protection
- EMI/RFI noise filtering – protects against industrial electrical noise
- Compact design

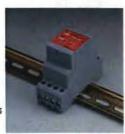
 fits into motor
 control and
 equipment panels
- Three modes of protection: L-N, L-PE & N-PE
- 35 mm DIN rail mount – simple installation
- LED power indicator

DSF

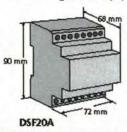
CRITEC® Dinline Surge Filter

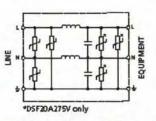
The "two port" DSF series has been specifically designed for process control applications to protect the switched mode power supply units on devices such as PLC controllers, SCADA systems and motor controllers. The 30V unit is suitable for 12V and 24Vac/dc signaling and control systems.

The 6A DSF series incorporates a space efficient, low pass, series filter which provides attenuation to high frequency interference. The larger 20A model provides status indication and a higher surge rating, making this ideal for the protection of higher risk equipment.









Model	ISRA30V	E5/64150V	DSF6A275V	DSE204275V
tem Number for Europe	702090	701000	701030	701020
Nominal Voltage, Un	24	110-120 V	220-240 V	
Distribution System	1Ph 2W+G			
System Compatibility	TNS, TN-CS			
Max Cont. Operating Volt- age, Uc	30VAC, 38VDC	150VAC	275VAC	
Frequency	0-60Hz	50/60Hz	^	
Max Line Current, L	6A			20A
Operating Current @ Un	7 mA			
Max Discharge Current, l _{east}	4kA 8/20µs	16kA 8/20µs		15kA 8/20µ5 L-N 15kA 8/20µ5 L-PE 25kA 8/20µ5 N-PE
Protection Modes	All modes protected			
Technology	In-line series filter MOV		Tile	
Voltage Protection Level, Up		400V@3kA	750V@3kA	710V@3kA
Filtering	-3dB @ 300kHz			-3dB@ 62kHz
Status	LED power indicator			Status indicator
Dimensions Hx D x W: mm(in)	90x68x36 (3.54x2.68x1.42)			90x68x72 (3.54x2.68x2.83)
Module Width	2 M			4 M
Weight: kg(lb)	02 (0.441)			0.7 (1.543)
Enclosure	DIN 43 880, UL94V-0 them		(-1)	
Connection	1 mm2 to 6 mm2 (#18AWG	to#10AWG)		
Mounting	35 mm top hat DIN rail			
Back-up Overcurrent Protection	6A	20A		
Temperature	-35°C to 55°C (-31°F to 13°	1°F)		
Humidity	0% to 90%			
Approvals	C-Tick, CE, NOM, UL® 1449 Recognized Component T			
Surge Rated to Meet	ANSIMEEE® C62.41.2 Cat A			

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WARNING

WARNING
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TRANSIENT DISCRIMINATING FILTER

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



MODEL NUMBER TDF-3A-120V TDF-10A-120V TDF-20A-120V TDF-3A-240V TDF-10A-240V TDF-20A-240V

1. PREPARATION

DANGER: Electrical shock or burn hazard. Installation of this Transient Voltage Surge Suppressor should only be made by qualified personnel. Failure to lockout electrical power during installation or maintenance can result in fatal electrocution or severe burns. Before making any connections to this electrical panel be sure that power has been removed from all associated wiring, electrical panels, and other electrical equipment.



CAUTION NOTES:

- The installation of this Surge Protector should follow all applicable electrical codes, such as the National Electrical Code, or the Canadian Electrical Code.
- Check to make sure line voltage does not exceed Surge Protector voltage requirement.
- Prior to installation ensure that the TDF is of the correct voltage, current, and frequency rating for your application.
- The earth terminal must be connected to a low impedence earth (< 10 ohms) for correct operation.
- Do not perform a "Flash Test" or use a Mega-Ohm Meter (Megger) to test circuits that are protected with TDF modules. Damage may occur to the TDF modules.
- Follow all instructions to ensure correct and safe operation.
- Do not attempt to open or tamper with the TDF units in any way as this may compromise performance and will void warranty.

2. INTRODUCTION

Transient Discriminating Filters (TDF) are packaged in *DIN 43 880* profile enclosures for simple installation onto 35mm DIN

rails. They can be selected for use on distribution systems with nominal RMS voltages of 120Vac or 240Vac at frequencies of 50/60Hz. The 120Vac unit also operates on nominal 125Vdc supplies.

3. QUICK INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

Install in the following manner.

- Ensure that power is removed from the area and the circuits that will be connected.
- 2. Snap lock the TDF module to the DIN rail.
- 3. Install the appropriate upstream overcurrent protection.
- 4. Connect wiring to the indicated i/p and o/p terminals.
- Apply power and observe correct operation of the Status Indication, and alarm facilities if provided - see Section 11.

4. PROTECTION CONCEPTS

To optimize effectiveness of the TDF protection, the unprotected and protected wiring should be separated. Wiring from the exposed transient source to the TDF should be considered unprotected and kept approximately 12" (300mm) from all other wiring wherever possible. Wiring on the equipment side of the TDF should be considered protected.

The separation of protected and unprotected wiring is recommended to minimize the risk that transients conducted on unprotected wiring may cross couple onto protected circuits, and diminish the level of protection available from the TDF module.

The terminals on the TDF module are labeled "INPUT/LINE" (unprotected side) and "OUTPUT/LOAD" (protected side) assuming that the source of the transients is on the input side of the TDF module.

For applications where the transient source is on the load side of the TDF module, the TDF should be reverse connected with the INPUT/UNE terminals connected to the load side, toward the source of the transients.

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TRANSIENT DISCRIMINATING FILTER

5. MOUNTING

TDFs are designed to clip to 35mm DIN rails (standard EN50022). Unless otherwise mechanically restrained, use horizontal DIN rails with the TDF module spring clips to the bottom and the label text the correct way up.

NOTE: TDFs must be installed in an enclosure or panel that:

- prevents the TDF unit temperature from exceeding 122°F (50°C)
- · provides adequate electrical and safety protection
- prevents the ingress of moisture and water
- · allows TDF status indicators to be inspected

6. GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTION (GFCI)

Where GFCI protectors (RCDs/ELCBs) are used, it is preferable that the TDF modules be installed prior to these devices (i.e. upstream). If this is not done, nuisance tripping of the GFCIs may occur during transient activity.

7. CONDUCTOR TERMINATION

Each TDF terminal is designed to accept wire sizes from 10 to 18 AWO (1.5mm² to 6mm²) solid or stranded conductor. The wire insulation should be stripped back 5/16" (8mm).

NOTE: Do not use greater than 9inlbs (1Nm) of torque when tightening the terminals. For UL compliance, where two wires may need to be terminated into one terminal, the permissible wire size is 18AWG each.

8. FUSING AND ISOLATION

Overcurrent protection must be installed in the upstream circuit of every TDF to provide protection to the unit itself, the load and the wiring in case of fault situations. The current rating of the breaker or fuse used should be determined according to below. However, the current rating should be less than the rating of the wiring. For example, if a 20A TDF were installed in a circuit with wiring that can carry 15A, then a 15A overcurrent device must be installed upstream to protect both the TDF and wiring from overload.

MAX FUSE SIZES:	TDF RATING	FUSE RATING
	3A	4A
	10A	10A
	20A	20A

9. STATUS INDICATION

TDF modules have a single Status Indicator on the front panel. When power is applied and full surge capacity is available, the Status Indicator will be Illuminated. Should power be applied and the indicator fail to illuminate, the TDF should be replaced, as optimum protection is no longer provided.

10. MAINTENANCE & TESTING

Before removing a TDF module from service, ensure that the power has been removed from the module. Replacement of a TDF module should only be undertaken by qualified personnel.

NOTE: TDF units should be inspected periodically, and also following any periods of lightning or transient voltage activity. Check the Status Indicator and replace the module if it is not illuminated as detailed in Section 9 STATUS INDICATION.

11. DINLINE ALARM RELAY (DAR)

The TDF status monitoring circuit which provides the visual Status Indicator, also provides a low voltage opto-coupler alarm output circuit. Should voltage free alarm contacts be required, the ERICO Inc, DINLINE ALARM RELAY (DAR) should be used.

The DAR module provides a fully isolated dry contact alarm output. One DAR can be used per TDF, or up to 16 TDFs can be connected in series to one DAR to provide a common dry contact alarm output.

Ensure that the voltage rating of the alarm wiring is rated in accordance with the other voltages present in the equipment. This would normally be the same voltage rating as that used for the TDF module input wiring.

It is recommended that the DAR unit be powered from the output/load side of the TDF being monitored, however the DAR can be powered from other circuits. This allows for example, one DAR unit to be connected to separate TDFs which are protecting a three phase circuit.

NOTE: Depending upon the usage of the DAR output contacts, failure of power to the DAR may be interpreted as a failure of one or more TDFs. Visual inspection of the DAR and TDF Status Indicator is required to clarify this situation.

12. USE OF OTHER INTERFACES

ERICO, Inc. DAR units are recommended for the interfacing of equipment to the TDF opto-coupler alarm output circuit. The direct connection of other equipment to the TDF opto-coupler alarm output circuit may not provide sufficient isolation or exceed the opto-coupler specifications. This may damage the TDF and/or the connected equipment. Warranty may be voided under such circumstances. However, the specifications for TDF alarm output has been provided for those who desire to use the TDF opto-coupler output directly.

The TDF alarm opto-coupler output is available on terminals 3 and 5. Terminal 3 is the positive and 5 is the negative side. This output is an open collector transistor output of the opto-coupler. When the opto-coupler is driven on, it should be arranged to have 2mA flowing through it. For use with 24Vdc circuits, a 12k Ω current limiting burden resistor is required. For use with 12Vdc circuits, a 5.8k Ω current limit resistor is required. For use with 5Vdc circuits, a 2.2k Ω current limit resistor is required.

NOTE: In connecting to the TDF opto-coupler alarm output, do not reverse the +/- connections or exceed the maximum permissible ratings (30V dc) as damage may occur.

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APPENDIX L-SWITCBOARD - PHASE FAILURE RELAY

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Date:-

March 2010

Version:- One

TUED | Electronics | Energy Division INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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Ref: IW250PMSH - Rev 6 - March 02

Models Covered

252-PMT 252-PMM 253-PH3 252-PMM

252-PSF 252-PMT

252-PSG

Introduction

Thermistor Trip Relay (252-PMM & 252-PMT).

The trip inputs are monitored within settable limits. In the event of the input moving outside these limits, the unit will initiate a trip signal via a double pole changeover relay. An illuminated green LED indicates when the thermistor temperature is within normal working limits. The unit is designed such that the alarm relay is energised when normal temperatures are reached.

Model 252-PMM has the facility for manual resetting, so that the trip condition remains after normal operating temperature is reached, until manual intervention occurs.

Phase Balance Relay (252-PSF & 252-PSG)

Trip inputs are monitored within settable limits. In the event of the input moving outside these limits, the unit will initiate a top signal via a double pole changeover relay. An illuminated red LED indicates that the supply is within limits.

Speed Sensing Relay (253-PH3)

Trip inputs are monitored within settable limits. In the event of the input moving outside these limits, the unit will initiate a trip signal. The illuminated red LED's indicates that the single pole output relays are in an energised state and at normal running speed all three relays should be energised. Units are factory adjusted for normal running speed = 0.75mA output. The meter adjust put on the product front is used for this requirement, which also ensures the top levels are set to the calibrated values. Terminal 8 is connected to terminal 5 internally. Terminals 15 and 16 give a 0/1mA signal proportional to speed

No.1 Relay energises on rising speed No.2 Relay energises on rising speed No.3 Relay de-energises on rising speed

This product is designed for use only with magnetic coil inductive sensors.

Warning

- During normal operation, voltages hazardous to life may be present at some of the terminals of this unit Installation and servicing should be performed only by qualified, properly trained personnel abiding by local regulations. Ensure all supplies are de-energised before attempting connection or other procedures.
- It is recommended adjustments be made with the supplies de-energised, but if this is not possible, then extreme caution should be exercised.
- Terminals should not be user accessible after installation and external installation provisions must be sufficient to prevent hazards under fault conditions.
- This unit is not intended to function as part of a system providing the sole means of fault protection - good engineering practice dictates that any critical function be protected by at least two independent and diverse

Never open circuit the secondary winding of an energised current transformer.



Protector Trip Relays DIN Rail & Wall Mounted 250 Series Thermistor Trip, Speed Sensing &

Phase Angle

Installation The Protector should be installed in a dry position, not in direct sunlight and where the ambient temperature is reasonably stable and will not be outside the range 0 to 60 degrees Celsius. Mounting will normally be on a vertical surface but other positions will not affect the operation... Vibration should be kept to a minimum. The Protectors are designed for mounting on a 35mm rail to DIN 46277.

Alternatively they may be screw fixed, a special adaptor is

To mount a protector on a DIN rail, the top edge of the cutout on the back is hooked over one edge of the rail and the bottom edge carrying the release dip dicked into place. Check that the unit is firmly fixed. Removal or repositioning may be achieved by levering down the release dip and lifting the unit up and off the rail.

Connection diagrams should be carefully followed to ensure correct polarity and phase rotation where applicable External voltage transformers may be used on 252-PSF and 252-PSG to extend the range.

252-PMM, 252-PMT & 253-PH3

supplied to mount 252 types.

Pick up, input and output leads should be kept separate from any other wiring.

Setting Controls (252-PSF, 252-PSG)

These products have two calibration facilities that can be set to suit operating requirements and they are factory calibrated as follows:

- % unbalance set points Voltages of and below 380 volts L-L are calibrated to 1.0% class index of rated voltage. Voltages above 380 volts L-L are calibrated to 1.5% class index of rated voltage.
- Time Delay For all voltage ranges 10% maximum delay.
- Voltage Withstand Continuous overload = 1.35 x rated voltage

Setting Up (all other models)

The calibration marks around the controls are provided as a guide if the installer does not have access to accurate equipment. The maximum error of the calibration marks is typically 10% of the span of the control concerned.

The unit should be inspected to normal standards for this class of equipment. For example remove accumulations of dust and check all connections for tightness and corrosion. In the unlikely event of a repair being necessary it is recommended that the unit be returned to the factory or to the nearest Crompton Instruments Service Centre

Electromagnetic Compatibility

This unit has been designed to provide protection against EM (electro-magnetic) interference in line with requirements of EU and other regulations. Precautions necessary to provide proper operation of this and adjacent equipment will be installation dependent and so the following can only be general guidance:-

Avoid routing wiring to this unit alongside cables and products that are, or could be, a source of interference.

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Ref: IW250PMSH - Rev 6 - March 02

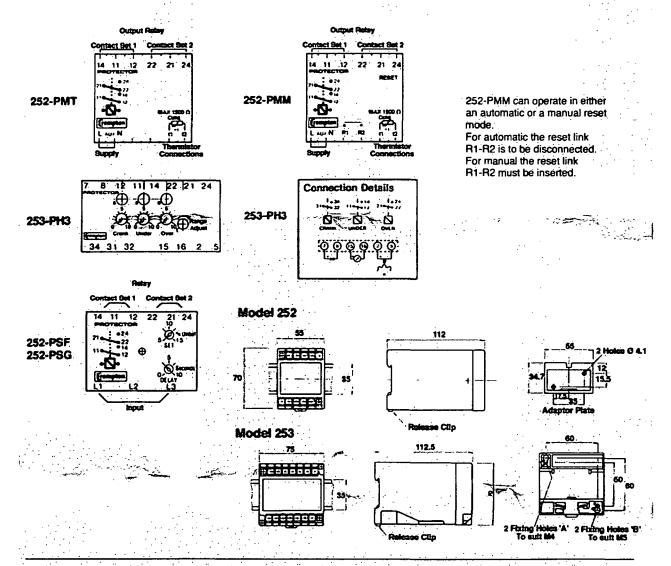
- The auxiliary supply to the unit should not be subject to excessive interference. In some cases, a supply line filter may be required:
- To protect the product against incorrect operation or permanent damage, surge transients must be controlled. It is good EMC practice to suppress differential surges to 2kV or less at the source. The unit has been designed to automatically recover from typical transients, however in extreme circumstances it may be necessary to temporarily disconnect the auxiliary supply for a period of greater than 5 seconds to restore correct operation.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Protector Trip Relays DIN Rail & Wall Mounted 250 Series Thermistor Trip, Speed Sensing & Phase Angle

 Screened communication and small signal leads are recommended and may be required. These and other connecting leads may require the fitting of RF suppression components, such as femite absorbers, line filters etc., if RF fields cause problems.

It is good practice to install sensitive electronic instruments that are performing critical functions in EMC enclosures that protect against electrical interference causing a disturbance in function.



The Information contained in these installation instructions is for use only by installers trained to make electrical power installations and is intended to describe the correct method of installation for this product. However, Tyco Electronics has no control over the field conditions, which influence product installation. It is the user's responsibility to determine the sultability of the installation method in the user's field conditions. Tyco Electronics' only obligations are those in Tyco Electronics' standard Conditions of Sale for this product and in no case will Tyco Electronics be liable for any other incidental, indirect or consequential damages arising from the use or misuse of the products. Crompton is a trade mark:



Tyco Electronics UK Limited
Crompton instruments

Freebournes Road, Witham, Essex, CM8 3AH, UK

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APPENDIX M-SWITCBOARD - RTU POWER SUPPLY

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SECURITY

PB251 Series

220-330 WATTS DC UPS

Features

- Ultra-low noise output
- · Independent battery charging output
- DC output OK & battery OK alarms & LEDs
- Battery-LVD and alarm
- Over-temperature protection
- · Battery fuse fail LED



Specifications	
Voltage:	190 to 264 vac, or 190 to 400VDC
Line regulation:	0.2%typical
Current:	1.4A maximum
Inrush current:	10A maximum
Frequency:	45 to 65 Hz
OUTPUT	
Voltage	See table
Current	See table
Load regulation	0.5%typical
Current limit type - load cct	Constant current
Current limit type - batt. cct	Constant current
Short circuit protection	Indefi nite, auto-resetting
Over-voltage protection	17.5 to 20V latching (13.8Vdc output) 31.5 to 39V latching (27.6Vdc output)
Ripple & noise 100 MHz bandwidth	28mVp-p (13.8Vdc output) 55mVp-p (27.6Vdc output)
ENVIRONMENTAL	
Operating temperature	0 to 70°C ambient with derating, 590% relative humidity (non-condensing)
Over-temperature protection	Automatic & auto-resetting
Cooling requirement	Natural convection
Efficiency	80% minimum

STANDARDS & APPRO	VALS
Safety	Complies with AS/NZS 60950, dass 1, NSW Office of Fair Trading Approval N20602
EMC	Emissions comply with AS/NZS CISPR11, Group 1, Class B. Complies with ACA EMC Scheme, Safety & EMC Regulatory Compliance Marked
Isolation i/p-o/p i/p-ground o/p-ground	4242VDC for 1 minute 2121VDC for 1 minute 707VDC for 1 minute
ALARMS & BATTERY F	UNCTIONS
Converter ON/OK alarm	Indicated by voltage-free changeover relay contacts &
green LED	ON=PSU OK
Battery low (& fuse) alarm	10.2 to 12.6V for 12V battery, adjustable 20.4 to 25.2V for 24V battery, adjustable Indicated by voltage-free changeover relay contacts & green LED: ON=BATT OK
Low voltage disconnect	9.6 to 12V for 12V battery, adjustable 19.2 to 24V2 for 4V battery, adjustable
Charger over-load protection	Auto-resetting electronic circuit breaker
Reverse polarity protection	Internal battery fuse
Battery to load voltage drop	0.2 to. 0.25V typical
MECHANICAL	
Case size	264 L x 172 W x 67 H mm
Case size with heatsink	264 L x 186 W x 67 H mm
Rack size	232 D x 19" W x 2RU H
Weight	1.9 kg
Weight with heatsink	2.1 kg
Weight (rack mounted version)	5.5 kg

Selection Table

MODEL		OUTPUT					
NUMBER	VDC	LOAD	BATT	POWER			
PB251-12CM	13.8V	16A	2A	220W			
PB251-12CM-H	13.8V	20A	2A	275W			
PB251-24CM	27.6V	11A	2A	300W			
PB251-24CM-H	27.6V	12A	2A	330W			
PB251-12RML	13.8V	20A	4A	275W			
PB251-12B	13.8V	20A	4A	275W			
PB251-24RML	27.6V	12A	2A	330W			

Note: Non standard battery charging current available on request. le PB251-12CM-H-10 for 10A.

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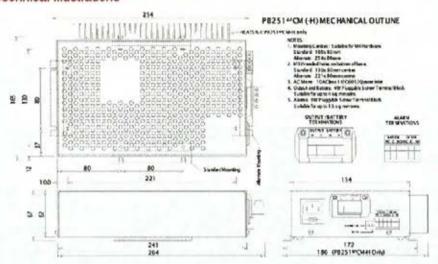
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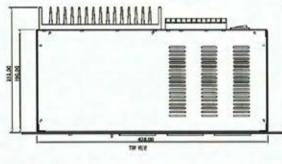
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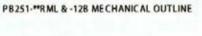
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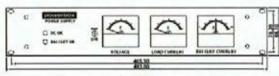
Technical Illustrations

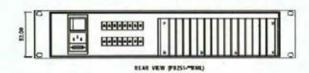






- 27ES 1
 28U to 10° neci enclosure per il C297
 Mounting stats are suttable for MS hardware,
 ingut connector is a 10A Class 1 IEC60320 inio
 2 recent IEC suries cord with Australian plap is
 P8251-128 dama metidal in D025 firmite.
 P8251-128 dama tendani il D025 firmite.
 P8251-128 dama tendani il D025 firmite.







PRIST-128 ALARM CONNECTOR

PIN 1: COMMON PIN 6: DC OK BIC) PIN 15: BATTERY OK (NO)

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PBIH Series

15-150 WATTS DC/DC SINGLE OUTPUT

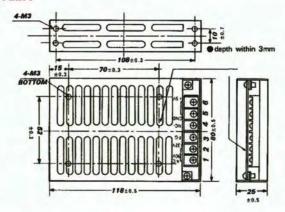
Selection Table

MODEL NUMBER	INPUT	OUT	PUT	POWER		
PBIH-1205F	9.2-16V	5V	3A	15W		
PBIH-1212F	9.2-16V	12V	1.2A	15W		
PBIH-1215F	9.2-16V	15V	1A	15W		
PBIH-1224F	9.2-16V	24V	0.62A	15W		
PBIH-2405F	19-32V	5V	ЗА	15W		
PBIH-2412F	19-32V	12V	1.2A	15W		
PBIH-2415F	19-32V	15V	1A	15W		
PBIH-2424F	19-32V	24V	0.62A	15W		
PBIH-4805F	38-63V	5V 3A		15W		
PBIH-4812F	38-63V	12V	1.2A	15W		
PBIH-4815F	38-63V	15V	1A	15W		
PBIH-4824F	38-63V	24V	0.62A	15W		
PBIH-11005F	85-140V	5V	3A	15W		
PBIH-11012F	85-140V	12V	1.2A	15W		
PBIH-11015F	85-140V	15V 1A		15W		
PBIH-11024F	85-140V	24V	0.62A	15W		
PBIH-1205G	9.2-16V	5V	5A	25W		
PBIH-1212G	9.2-16V	12V	2.1A	25W		
PBIH-1215G	9.2-16V	15V	1.7A	25W		
PBIH-1224G	9.2-16V	24V	1.1A	25W		
PBIH-1248G	9.2-16V	48V	0.5A	25W		
PBIH-2405G	19-32V	5V	5A	25W		
PBIH-2412G	19-32V	12V	2.1A	25W		
PBIH-2415G	19-32V	15V	1.7A	25W		
PBIH-2424G	19-32V	24V	1.1A	25W		
PBIH-2448G	19-32V	48V	0.5A	25W		
PBIH-4805G	38-63V	5V	5A	25W		
PBIH-4812G	38-63V	12V	2.1A	25W		
PBIH-4815G	38-63V	15V	1.7A	25W		
PBIH-4824G	38-63V	24V	1.1A	25W		
PBIH-4848G	38-63V	48V	0.5A	25W		
PBIH-11005G	85-140V	5V	5A	25W		

MODEL NUMBER	INPUT	OUT	PUT	POWER	
PBIH-11012G	85-140V	12V	2.1A	25W	
PBIH-11015G	85-140V	15V	1.7A	25W	
PBIH-11024G	85-140V	24V	1.1A	25W	
PBIH-11048G	85-140V	48V	0.5A	25W	
PBIH-1205J	9.2-16V	5V	8A	50W	
PBIH-1212J	9.2-16V	12V	3.3A	50W	
PBIH-1215J	9.2-16V	15V	2.7A	50W	
PBIH-1224J	9.2-16V	24V	1.7A	50W	
PBIH-1248J	9.2-16V	48V 0.8A		50W	
PBIH-2405J	19-32V	32V 5V 10/		50W	
PBIH-2412J	19-32V	12V	4.3A	50W	
PBIH-2415J	19-32V	15V	3.4A	50W	
PBIH-2424J	19-32V	24V	2.5A	50W	
PBIH-2448J	19-32V	48V	1A	50W	
PBIH-4805J	38-63V	5V	10A	50W	
PBIH-4812J	38-63V	12V	4.3A	50W	
PBIH-4815J	38-63V	15V	3.4A	50W	
PBIH-4824J	38-63V	24V 2.5A		50W	
PBIH-4848J	38-63V	48V	1A	50W	
PBIH-11005J	85-140V	-140V 5V 10		50W	
PBIH-11012J	85-140V	12V	4.3A	50W	
PBIH-11015J	85-140V	15V	3.4A	50W	
PBIH-11024J	85-140V	24V	2.5A	50W	
P8IH-11048J	85-140V	48V	1A	50W	
PBIH-1205M	9.2-16V	5V	18A	100W	
PBIH-1212M	9.2-16V	12V	9A	100W	
PBIH-1215M	9.2-16V	15V	7A	100W	
PBIH-1224M	9.2-16V	24V	4.5A	100W	
PBIH-1248M	9.2-16V	48V	2A	100W	
PBIH-2405M	19-32V	5V	20A	100W	
PBIH-2412M	19-32V	12V	9A	100W	
PBIH-2415M	19-32V	15V	7A	100W	

MODEL NUMBER	INPUT	OUT	PUT	POWER	
PBIH-2424M	19-32V	24V	5A	100W	
PBIH-2448M	19-32V	48V	2A	100W	
PBIH-4805M	38-63V	5V	20A	100W	
PBIH-4812M	38-63V	12V	9A	100W	
PBIH-4815M	38-63V	15V	7A	100W	
PBIH-4824M	38-63V	24V	5A	100W	
PBIH-4848M	38-63V	48V	2A	100W	
PBIH-11005M	85-140V	5V 20A		100W	
PBIH-11012M	85-140V	12V	9A	100W	
PBIH-11015M	85-140V	15V	7A	100W	
PBIH-11024M	85-140V	24V	5A	100W	
PBIH-11048M	85-140V	48V	2A	100W	
PBIH-1205R	9.2-16V	5V	27A	150W	
PBIH-1212R	9.2-16V	12V	13A	150W	
PBIH-1215R	9.2-16V	15V	10A	150W	
PBIH-1224R	9.2-16V	24V	6.5A	150W	
PBIH-1248R	9.2-16V	48V	3.3A	150W	
PBIH-2405R	19-32V	5V	30A	150W	
PBIH-2412R	19-32V	12V	14A	150W	
PBIH-2415R	19-32V	15V	11A	150W	
PBIH-2424R	19-32V	24V	7A	150W	
PBIH-2448R	19-32V	48V	3.5A	150W	
PBIH-4805R	38-63V	5V	30A	150W	
PBIH-4812R	38-63V	12V	14A	150W	
PBIH-4815R	38-63V	15V	11A	150W	
PBIH-4824R	38-63V	24V	7A	150W	
PBIH-4848R	38-63V	48V	3.5A	150W	
PBIH-11005R	85-140V	50	30A	150W	
PBIH-11012R	85-140V	12V	14A	150W	
PBIH-11015R	85-140V	15V	11A	150W	
PBIH-11024R	85-140V	24V	7A	150W	
PBIH-11048R	85-140V	48V	3.5A	150W	

DRIN.E



Dimensions in mm

terminal No.				
1	0 V (DC in)			
2	+V (DC in)			
3	FG			
4	NO Connection			
5	-V out			
6	+V out			

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APPENDIX N-SWITCBOARD - RADIO

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March 2010

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TC-900DR

900 MHz Full Duplex Data Transceiver

User Manual

Issue 13 : February 2001

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This handbook is for the installation, operation and maintenance of the TC-900DR. The specifications described are typical only, and are subject to normal manufacturing and service tolerances.

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Modifications

Issue 1 February 1993 (Preliminary)

Issue 2 May 1993 Major Changes to Section 3

Issue 3 September 1993

Minor Changes to sections, 3.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.7, 3.4.3, 3.4.4,

4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 4.7.2, 4.7.3

Major Changes; Inserted new section 3.2.6 KISS/SLIP

Deleted section 4 Programming

Deleted section 5.7.5, 5.7.6, 5.7.7 AFC Alignment

Removed Filter Alignment Setup Diagram

Inserted RSSI Level of Received Signal (typical)

Issue 4 February 1994

Minor Changes to all sections

Additions to Section 3 for Firmware V2.2

and Synchronous Operation

Issue 5 March 1994

Addition of section 5.2.6.1 and 5.2.6.4

Revised figure on page 75

Issue 6 September 1994

Addition to Section 3.2.5, 4.7.1, 4.7.2, 4.7.3, 4.7.4

Addition of Sections 3.3.11.1, 3.3.11.2, 4.5.1,

Issue 7 April 1995

Addition to Sections 3.8.11.2 and 3.8.12.5 Rev D Sync LED

Issue 8 September 1995

Insertion of new Section 3.2

Issue 9 June 1998

Section 3.3.6 replaced

Issue 10 February 1999

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Modifications (cont.)

Issue 11 February 1999

Minor changes to Sections 1.5, 3.3.1,

Deleted Section 1.6, 4.5.1

Replaced Section 5

Issue 12 July 2000

Minor Change to Section 7

Issue 13 February 2001

Change of Company Name

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The TC-900DR is a Full Duplex 900 MHz Radio, featuring a fully integrated 4800 or 9600 bps data modem.

The entire unit is housed in a robust metal enclosure that provides a compact and transportable means for the transmission of data over radio.

The product has been fully designed and developed in Australia, by an Australian owned and managed company.

The TC-900DR meets the ACA SP4/89 specification which covers radio data transmissions over point-to-point and point-to-multipoint systems.

It is ideally suited for applications such as :

- " Transaction Processing.
- " Public Utility Telemetry Systems.
- " Alarm Monitoring.
- " Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition.
- " Energy Distribution.
- " Inventory Control
- " Common Carrier Data Services.
- " Temporary Installations

The modern provides byte oriented packet data communications over narrow band FM systems, using digital fiftered binary FSK modulation.

The TC-900DR can be supplied for use with 12.5kHz, 15kHz, 25kHz or 30kHz channel spacings. Its operational parameters can be programmed with the TC-D Series installation programmer. This is a separate software package that runs on an IBM compatible PC under Windows 95/98/NT.

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1.2 FACTORY QUALITY ASSURANCE

The TC-900DR has been designed and manufactured with particular emphasis placed on the following points:

- { State of the art design techniques.
- { Simple assembly/disassembly.
- { Minimal alignment requirements.
- { Manufactured using quality components.

All units have been manufactured using automated assembly procedures. This assures attention to detail and a high level of quality control.

All components used are of high quality, and conform to Trio DataCom's required specifications. The component suppliers provide batch, date and manufacturing criteria that are required to meet quality control standards.

Each unit is individually tested with an inbuilt self diagnostic program. It is then passed through a set of automatic test procedures with minimal human intervention. This ensures a consistently manufactured and performing product. Many of the alignments are factory set and should not require re-alignment in the field.

Trio DataCom's quality control does not finish here. Once each unit has passed its individual tests, it is placed in a cyclic heat/cooling chamber. This chamber is automatically cycled from -10°C to +65°C, twice, over a twenty hour period. During this time, the modern controller - using external precision calibrated test equipment - monitors and stores frequency stability versus temperature data. The TC-900DR uses this information to achieve its temperature compensated, frequency stability level of 1 ppm.

Power output is measured during the temperature cycling. This is achieved by having the unit connected to a PC and various test equipment via a GPIB. Units that fail any of these tests are reported by the test program and corrective action taken before going through the complete cycle once again. Each unit shipped from the factory comes with a factory alignment printout which details:

- , Configuration.
- " Transmit frequency.
- " Receive frequency.
- " Receiver sensitivity.
- " Transmitter power output.
- " Transmitter modulation.

In most cases, the radio transmitter as shipped from the factory will require no re-alignment.

It is this care and quality control that ensures that the purchaser of a TC-900DR radio modern, obtains a consistently manufactured and performance specified product, which has been "burned in" to minimise any operational failures.

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1.3 FEATURES

Advanced microwave and digital techniques were employed during the design phase of the TC-900DR, ensuring an innovative and state of the art product.

Features include :

- { Fully integrated full duplex radio and modern
- { Built in antenna diplexer
- { Power output +30dBm (1 Watt nom) at antenna connector
- { Radio meets ACA SP4/89 requirements 2/90
- { In-built transparent remote diagnotics capability.
- { Custom single chip modem digital signal processing
- { 4800 & 9600 bps transfer rates, full duplex
- { Selectable 110..19k2 asynchronous RS-232 host interface
- { Unique collision avoidance facilities
- { Integrated supervisory signalling channel
- { Software selectable configuration parameters
- { Configurable bit error rate testing
- { Excessive temperature power fold-back
- { Auxiliary port for use with an optional supervisory audio handset

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1.4 SPECIFICATIONS

1.4.1 RADIO SECTION

Rx frequency range

923MHz to 933MHz (see note 1)

Tx frequency range

847MHz to 857MHz (see note 2)

Channel spacing

Fully synthesized 12.5kHz / 25kHz, [opt 15/30]

with programmable 1/2 channel raster offset

Frequency stability

1 ppm (-10°C to 65°C amb), [opt -30°C to 70°C],

aging <= 1ppm/Annum

Power output

at Antenna connector

+30 dBm ±1dBm (1W nom)

switchable under software control 200mW/1W

Duty cycle

Continuous

Output impedance

50 Ohms

Timeout timer

Programmable from 1 sec. to 28 minutes (max)

Tx key up time

<= to 1mS (output _ 1dB of power).

Rx sensitivity

0.5uV at antenna input for 12 dB SINAD

at "delayed Rx signal" test point.

Rx intermodulation

>= 70 dB spurious free dynamic range.

Rx spurious responses

<= -65 dB.

Tx spurious emissions

<=-65 dBc (ref unmodulated carrier).

Full duplex with single antenna.

- Note 1. The reciprocal frequency option for point-to-point operation or point to multi-point base repeaters is available as follows:
 - Rx frequency range 847MHz to 857 MHz.
 - Tx frequency range 923MHz to 933 MHz.

Note 2. The transmitter is normally supplied, with its frequency offset from the receiver by 76 MHz.

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1.4.2 MODEM SECTION

User Ports

DB-9 connector, EIA RS232, DCE, serial asynchronous, 300..19k2 baud, 7/8 bit,

no/odd/even parity.

Data Rate

4800/9600 bps Full Duplex.

BER

Less than 10E-6 @ -105dbm measured at antenna port

Data Format

Narrow band digital filtered binary FSK Modulation, using Trio DataCom's DFM4-9 digital modern chipset, including Trio's unique supervisory signalling channel

C/DSMA collision avoidance scheme.

Synchronisation Delay:

20 milliseconds.

1.4.3 RADIO AND MODEM SECTIONS COMBINED

Occupied bandwidth:

Meets ACA SP4/89 guidelines for point-to-point and

point-to-multipoint assignments.

Mean deviation

±1.5 kHz (4800bps),

±2.75 kHz (9600bps)

Power requirements:

14 Volts AC 10VA or 13.8Volts DC (11 to 16V Max).

Transmit current

<= to 600 mA.

Receive current

175 mA.

Size

241mm x 161mm x 65mm.

Weight

1.3Kg.

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1.4.4 CONNECTORS

User RS-232 Connection

DB9 female wired as DCE (modem).

(AMP Part # 747844-5)

Mating connectors

DB9 male solder type. (AMP Part # 747983-3) Backshell to suit. (AMP Part # 205729-1). Optional supplied to order.

Antenna Connection

Gold plated SMA female bulkhead.

(E.F.JOHNSON Part # 142-0701-501)

Mating connector :

SMA male to RG223 crimp type.

(E.F.JOHNSON Part # 142-0407-006)

Optional supplied to order

AC/DC Power Connector

2 pin locking (9A rating).

(PCB SOCKET MOLEX Part # M5569-2A2)

Mating connector

(RECEPTACLE MOLEX Part# M5557-2R) (RECEPT PINS MOLEX Part # M5556-TL).

Supplied with standard unit.

Supervisory Audio

Handset Connector

6 pin modular jack.

(AMP Part # 520250-3)

Mating connector

6 pin modular jack plug. (AMP Part # 5-641337-3)

Supplied with optional audio handset.

1.5 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Trio stock a large range of ancillary devices including coax cables, RF connectors, antennas, lightning protection, power supplies, etc.

Please contact Sales for futher information.

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SECTION 2

HARDWARE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

2 HARDWARE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 GENERAL

The TC-900DR is a 900 MHz full duplex radio complete with radio modem and antenna diplexer. In this and subsequent descriptions to follow, references have been made to block diagrams, circuit diagrams and component loading diagrams.

These can be found in appendix A, at the rear of this manual.

The unit can be divided into five major sub-blocks:

Radio section.

Antenna diplexer section.

Audio handset.

Modem section.

Unit housing assembly.

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RADIO SECTION 2.2

The radio section is built on a single PCB with approximate dimensions of 193mm x 152mm x 1.6mm.

This section consists of the following main blocks:

Receiver. Transmitter. Frequency control. Interfaces.

Each of these blocks can be further broken down as follows:

Receiver.

Pre-amplifier. Mixer. 45 MHz I.F. filter. FM I.F. & Demodulator Audio processing. - Data. - Voice. RSSI processing.

Transmitter.

Audio processing.

- Data. - Voice.

Modulator. Multiplier.

Mixer.

Power amplifier.

Control.

- Power.

Frequency control

Synthesiser.

Local oscillator.

AFC

Interfaces

Modem section. Antenna diplexer. Audio handset.

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2.2.1 RECEIVER

The general form of the receiver circuitry is shown in diagrams "DR9 Macro Block Diagram" (drawing number TC01-05-19 sheet 3/3), and "900 MHz Radio - Block Diagram" (drawing number TC01-05-19 sheet 2/3).

2.2.1.1 PRE-AMPLIFIER

The receiver pre-amplifier obtains signal direct from the antenna diplexer port -connector X2. It consists of two stages. The first stage is optimised to give a low noise figure, while the second is optimised to produce gain.

The central devices used are MRF5711 high frequency transistors. They provide the basis for a wide band amplifier that can receive from the lowest band frequency range of 852 to 854 MHz to the higher band frequency range of 928 to 930 MHz.

The RF selectivity is provided by the diplexer filter.

Strip line impedance matching networks are employed to ensure optimum performance of the amplifier.

The overall gain of the pre-amplifier is set to 20dB.

2.2.1.2 MIXER

The receiver mixer consists of a 180 "rat race hybrid ring" followed by a passive Schottky mixer diode.

The mixer injection frequency is set 45MHz from the required receive frequency, (high side injection for 930 MHz receive and low side for 850 MHz receive). This results in an I.F. frequency output of 45 MHz.

The level of the injection is set to 6 dBm by the amplifier stage Q3.

2.2.1.3 FIRST I.F. STRIP FILTER

The required receiver mixer product is filtered by the first I.F. filter. The filter is a bandpass crystal controlled device, centred on 45 MHz, and provides image rejection for the second IF Mixer.

The filter is aligned for optimum response by adjustment of inductors L4,L3 and L5.

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2.2.1.4 FM IF and DEMODULATOR

The heart of the demodulator section is an NE615D high performance low power mixer FM IF system IC.

This device incorporates a mixer/oscillator, two limiting intermediate frequency amplifiers, a quadrature detector, muting circuitry, logarithmic RSSI, and a voltage regulator.

The input to the device is from the output of the 45 MHz first IF strip filter. This is applied at RF_{in} and RF_{byposs} pins (U2-p1,p2).

This signal is applied internally to a Gilbert cell mixer, which is set to convert the signal down to 455kHz.

The mixer injection is supplied by an internal oscillator, which is driven by an external oscillating signal applied at the XTAL OSC pins (U2-p3,p4).

The basic injection frequency is governed by the 44.545 MHz crystal XTAL1. This produces a mixer output product of 455 kHz.

The output of the mixer is available at MIXER OUT (U1-p20). This is applied to a 455kHz centred bandpass filter. This acts as the "front end" filter, CF1.

The bandwidth and rolloff characteristics of this filter are set, depending on the required band rate of the data being used on the modern, and the required channel spacing. Refer to Circuit Diagram for filter types.

The filtered output is then applied to the input of the internal IF amplifier, IF AMPIN (U1-p18). The bandwidth of the amplifier is about 40 MHz, with a gain of about 39 dB(uv). C10 and C11 provide IF amplifier decoupling.

The output is available at IF AMP OUT (U1-p16). This is applied to a 455kHz centered bandpass filter. This acts as the "rear end" filter, CF2.

Again the filter selection depends on the required bandwidth. Refer to Circuit Diagram for filter types.

The filtered output is then applied to the input of the internal IF limiter, LIMITER IN (U1-p14). The bandwidth of the limiter is about 28 MHz, with a gain of about 62 dB(uv). C13 and C14 provide IF limiter decoupling.

The signal from the second limiting amplifier is passed to an internal Gilbert cell quadrature detector, as well as to LIMITER OUT (U1-p11).

One of the Gilbert cell ports is driven directly by the IF, the other by a tuned quadrature network, which is driven by the IF signal from LIMITER OUT. The tuned network is based around a ceramic resonator CF3. The Q of the network is varied depending on the required baud rate used by the modern. For 9600 baud, the link LK3 is inserted, giving a higher damping factor than that required for 4800 baud, where the link is removed.

This gives the two input signals applied to the Gilbert cell a 90 degree phase relationship, the output of which is the demodulated audio/data signal.

The output signal is available at UNMUTED AUDIO OUT (U1-p9). A gated output is also available at MUTED AUDIO OUT (U1-p8).

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2.2.1.5 AUDIO PROCESSING

2.2.1.5.1 DATA

The demodulated data signal output has been assigned to the UNMUTED AUDIO OUT pin (U1-p9). This ensures no interruption to the flow of data.

The signal is filtered by the C22, R20, R29 and C23 filter network. This is to remove any high frequency components produced at the output of the quadrature detector.

It is then amplified and DC level shifted by op-amp U1:C. The amount of DC bias applied to the signal can be varied by the potentiometer VR2. For correct processing by the modern, this level is set to 2V. The AC level of the signal is set to about 1 V_{P0}

2.2.1.5.2 AUDIO

The demodulated audio signal output has been assigned to the MUTED AUDIO OUT pin (U1-p8). This allows switching control of the audio passed to the handset earpiece.

The signal is filtered by R23 and C17. This is to remove any high frequency components produced at the output of the quadrature detector.

It is then buffered, amplified and level shifted by op-amp U1:D, and presented to the handset via coupling capacitor C20 and connector X3-p2.

The mute control signal is applied to the NE615 (FM IF system IC) MUTE IN pin (U2-p5). When active, the audio output signal from the IC is attenuated by greater than 60dB.

2.2.1.6 RSSI

The RSSI output is presented by the NE615 at RSSI OUT (U2-p7). This signal is logarithmic with an output range greater than 90 dB. It is used for audio mute processing, and by the modem section as a data qualifier signal.

The signal is first passed through a unity gain buffer, op-amp U1:B, before it is split.

The RSSI level is compared with the setting of "audio mute adj" potentiometer VR1, by op-amp U1:A. The result is passed to the MUTE IN pin of the NE615.

This allows a suitable mute cutoff point to be set for the received audio sent to the handset earpiece.

The RSSI signal is also passed to the modern section for processing via R19 and connector X1-p21.

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2.2.2 TRANSMITTER

The general form of the transmit circuitry is shown in diagrams "DR9 Macro Block Diagram" (drawing number TC01-05-19 sheet 3/3), and "900 MHz Radio - Block Diagram" (drawing number TC01-05-19 sheet 2/3).

2.2.2.1 AUDIO PROCESSING

2.2.2.1:1 DATA

The transmit data signal enters the radio section via connector J*3-p13, from the modern section. It is biased via R68 and R75 to a DC level of about 0.86V. The signal is then passed through a level setting potentiometer VR2, used to set the level of transmit deviation.

It is then presented to the input of the modulator circuit.

2.2.2.1.2 VOICE

The transmit voice signal enters the radio section via connector X3-p4, from the microphone in the handset. The pre-amp in the microphone circuit is given some bias via R76.

The signal is first passed through a clipping circuit. This consists of back to back clamping diode pair D2, AC-coupled via C154. This ensures that a maximum transmit deviation level is imposed.

The modulator circuitry is based around a low power FM transmitter system IC,MC2833. Included in this device is a microphone amplifier and clipper. The audio is passed to the amplifier via R76 at the MIC AMP INPUT pin (U7-p5).

Feedback for gain is supplied by R76, and band limiting by C50. The amplifier output is presented at MIC AMP OUTPUT (U7-p4).

Further low pass filtering is provided by the network of R71, C49, R59.. and C42... C43 provides a rising response below 100Hz. This filtering is needed to shape the base band signal, so as the transmit frequency spectrum stays within channel boundaries.

The audio is coupled into the modulator circuit at the MODULATOR INPUT pin of the MC2833 (U7-p3).

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2.2.2.2 MODULATOR

The heart of the modulator section is an MC2833 low power FM transmitter system IC. This device is a one chip FM transmitter subsystem designed for FM communication equipment. It includes a microphone amplifier, a variable reactance modulator, a voltage controlled oscillator, and two auxiliary transistors.

Data is fed directly to the input of the reactance modulator at the MODULATOR INPUT pin (U7-p3). The audio channel is fed via an inbuilt clipper amplifier in the MC2833. The output of this variable reactance circuit is used to modulate the FM carrier.

The carrier frequency of the modulator is provided by an internal oscillator, which is driven by an external oscillating signal applied at the RF OSC pins (U7-p15,p16).

This oscillating signal is governed by the 20.166 MHz crystal XTAL3. The actual applied frequency is set by the modulating signal, which slightly varies ("pulls") the crystal frequency. This is achieved by connection of the crystals circuit to the output of the variable reactance circuit VARIABLE REACTANCE OUTPUT (U7-p1). This output is coupled to the crystal via a frequency trimming coil L6.

The output FM signal is presented at the RF OUTPUT pin (U7-p14).

2.2.2.3 MULTIPLIER

The output of the modulator is passed to a frequency tripler stage employing auxiliary transistor TR2. This places the carrier frequency at 60.5 MHz.

It then passes to a frequency doubler stage employing auxiliary transistor TR1, where the carrier is moved up to 121 MHz.

The signal is amplified through these stages to a level of about -4 dBm at 121 MHz.

2.2.2.4 MIXER

The transmit FM signal at 121 MHz when mixed with the VCO frequency by U8 produces a transmitter signal 76 MHz from the receiver frequency.

The mixer employed is an MCL SBL-1X monolithic doubly balanced mixer (U8).

The transmit VCO signal is amplified to a level of about +6 dBm by Q2, and applied to the "L" input of the mixer. The 121 MHz signal is applied to the "I" input of the mixer.

To select the correct mixing product for the transmitter, a tunable filter using C78 and a coupled stripline circuit is used.

The output signal is then buffered by two MRF5711 transistors Q4 and Q5, to provide about +4 dBm of signal level, which is applied to the final amplifier section.

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2.2.2.5 POWER AMPLIFIER

The power amplifier provides an overall gain of about 30dB. This is achieved by three stages of amplification.

The first stage uses an MRF5711 transistor (Q8). This device is primarily designed for high gain, low-noise, small signal amplifiers, and is ideal for a transmitter pre amplifier. This stage provides about 13 dB of gain. The power control circuit acts on this stage to provide constant power at the PA, output connector.

The second stage uses an MRF8372 transistor (Q9). This device is primarily designed for wideband, large signal predriver stages, in the 800MHz range. This provides a further 10 dB of gain.

The final stage uses two MRF8372 transistors (Q10, Q11) in a parallel configuration to provide the final output power. Each of these stages provides about 10 dB of gain. The output impedance is matched to 50 ohms via the use of balanced impedance strip lines.

The transmitted signal is presented at connector X4, at a level of about +32 dBm, where it is passed to the diplexer section.

2.2.2.6 CONTROL

2.2.2.6.1 PTT

PTT must be activated for the TC-900DR to transmit an RF signal. There are two sources of PTT, the audio handset, and the modern section.

PTT from the audio handset is referred to as "manual PTT". It enters the radio section via connector X3-p6. It is passed to the PTT control switch transistor Q12. PTT is active LOW, and turns on Q12 when applied.

PTT from the modem section enters the radio section via connector X1-p12, "/PTT". It is connected to the PTT control switch transistor Q12.

When PTT is not activated the transmitter is totally disabled. All stages of the transmit chain are turned off. This is to ensure that power consumption is kept to a minimum.

The PTT signal connects to the start of the transmit chain at the multiplier stage.

The internal transistors of the MC2833 IC, TR1 and TR2 have their bases effective grounded, turning off the devices. Similarly the mixer output buffer and amplifier transistors Q4 and Q5 are turned off as are the final amplifier stages employing Q8, Q9, Q11 and Q10.

When the PTT is activated bias is applied to all these stages and transmission is possible.

Note: Tx enable must also be active to allow transmission.

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2.2.2.6.2 TRANSMIT ENABLE

Transmit enable is a further control placed on the transmitter circuits. No transmission is possible unless the transmit enable signal is active. The signal enters the radio section via connector X1-p11, "/TX EN", from the modern section.

This signal basically enables the PTT switching transistor Q12, thus providing VCC for the 20.166 MHz oscillator section of the MC2833 modulator IC, and bias to the handset microphone.

2.2.2.6.3 POWER

The RF power output of the TC-900DR can be set to two levels. Low power level is 200mW, and high power is 1W.

This level is controlled by two do levels. One signal is a control level from the modern section, the other from an RF detector located at the output of the transmitter itself. These two signals are used in conjunction to hold the output power constant.

The signal from the modern section enters the radio section via connector X1-p10, "TXPWR". The signal is fed to an op-amp comparison circuit U9:A, via level setting potentiometer VR4.

The level is compared to that actually detected at the output of the transmitter, by the circuit based around diode D3. The comparator output is then used to bias the first stage of the P.A. section (Q8) of the transmitter, hence varying the transistor gain performance and ultimately the output RF power. This basic feedback network is required to keep the power at a constant level, regardless of any external conditions.

The detected output power level is also fed back to the modern section for monitoring and analysis via connector X1-p9, "TXPWR SENSE".

2.2.2.6.4 TEMPERATURE SENSE

A temperature sensing device is included in the radio section. The device used is an LM335 precision temperature sensor, U6. It is operated as a two terminal zener diode, with a breakdown voltage directly proportional to absolute temperature, with an output of +10 mV per degree kelvin.

The temperature data output is passed to the modern section for analysis and processing via connector X1-p14, "TEMP SENSE".

During the "Burn In" cycle, that the TC-900DR is passed through during production, the unit calibrates the output of the sensor to the test temperature. In particular it stores the hottest temperature reached by the test cycle (about 65C).

If the unit reaches this maximum temperature setting while operating in the field, the modern section of the TC-900DR will automatically signal the power control circuit to place the transmitter into low power mode (200mW).

This low level of output power is retained until the temperature sensor signals the modern section, that the temperature has fallen back below the maximum temperature. When this occurs the transmitter is placed back to its previous power setting. A hysteresis is built into the microprocessor control circuitry to stop power jitter.

This scheme is referred to as "High Temperature Fold Back". It is used to protect the transmitter final power transistors from any damage that may be encountered under extreme temperature conditions.

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2.2.3 FREQUENCY CONTROL

2.2.3.1 SYNTHESISER

The synthesiser section provides a local oscillator for use by the receiver and transmitter sections.

The synthesiser circuitry is based around a TBB206 PLL frequency synthesiser IC.

This device is a complex PLL circuit in CMOS technology for processor controlled frequency synthesis. The processor resides in the modern section, and three basic control lines are used to interface to the device. The enable "EN", data "DA" and clock "CL" control signals are passed to the TBB206 via connector X1-p16,p17,p18 respectively.

The reference frequency for the synthesiser is applied to the "R!" pin of the TBB206 (U3-p2). This reference is provided by a 12.000 MHz voltage adjustable temperature compensated crystal oscillator (VTCXO), XTAL2. This input has a sensitive preamplifier for a 16-bit (R)eference divider C33 provides AC coupling for the input.

The VCO frequency is applied to the "FI" input pin of the TBB206 (U3-p8). This input has a highly sensitive preamplifier for a 12-bit N divider and a 7-bit A divider. C29 provides AC coupling for the input.

The actual signal applied to the "FI" input is from the output of a TBB202 dual modulus divider IC (U4-p4). This is to transform the actual VCO frequency of between 786 MHz and 996 MHz, down to a frequency acceptable for use by the "FI" input.

The divider ratio selected by the TBB202 is determined by the state of the "MOD" input pin (U4-p6). If the signal is HIGH, then a ratio of 1:128 is used. If the signal is LOW, a ratio of 1:129 is used. The state of this signal is controlled by the TBB206 synthesiser "MOD" output pin (U3-p7). The TBB206 drives this output LOW at the beginning of a cycle. When the A divider has reached its set value, the "MOD" output is set to HIGH. When the N divider reaches its set value, the output is set LOW again and the cycle is repeated.

The input to the TBB202 divider is from the VCO output via a strip line impedance matching network. The signal is applied to the "I1" pin (U44-p1).

The TBB202 can be placed into standby mode, when not in use. This is achieved by connection of the "STB" pin (U4-p7), to the multi function output port of the TBB206 synthesiser (U3-p6). This port is driven by the DFM4-9 modern IC located in the modern section.

The phase detector signal is provided on the "PD" pin of the TBB206 (U3-p12). This signal has especially short anti-backlash pulses to avoid any "dead zones", and to neutralise any small phase deviations. This signal is passed to the loop filter of the VCO circuit:

A lock detect indication is given by the TBB206 synthesiser at the "LD" output pin (U3-p14). This signal is filtered and shaped by the network using R47 and C36, and presented to the modern section for monitoring and processing, via connector X1-p19.

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2.2.3.2 VCO

The VCO used is an MQC309 series VCO. The exact device used depends on the required frequencies that the unit has to work with.

Two types are used:

A. MQC309 798 - Frequency range of 784 MHz to 816 MHz

Gives unit frequency ranges of :

- Transmit: 905 MHz to 937 MHz
- Receive : 829 MHz to 861 MHz
- B. MQC309 978 Frequency range of 962 MHz to 994 MHz

Gives unit frequency ranges of :

- Transmit: 841 MHz to 873 MHz
- Receive: 917 MHz to 949 MHz

The 798 type employs low side injection to the mixers, whereas the 978 type employs high side injection.

The loop filter consists of R44, C40, C41 and R43.

The output of the VCO is passed to the receiver mixer via RXMIX, and to the transmitter mixer via TXMIX signal lines. Each of these is impedance matched by strip line circuits for optimum performance.

The layout and selection of all these components has been done in such a way so as to minimise VCO noise being impressed onto either the transmitted or received RF signals.

2.2.3.3 VCO TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Frequency temperature compensation is provided for by an input to the reference oscillator circuit:

During the "Burn In" cycle, that the TC-900DR is passed through during production, the unit calibrates the output of the temperature sensor to the test temperature and to any frequency variations that occur, and stores the results.

When the unit is operating in the field, the temperature of the unit is constantly being analysed. Should a frequency offset be required based on the calibration measurements, the modern section signals to the 12,000 MHz reference oscillator to vary its frequency slightly. This signal is passed to the radio section via connector X1-p15, "TEMP COMP". The voltage on this line "pulls" the reference oscillator XTAL2 onto a new frequency, which corresponds to the correct offset required.

Note: Because the temperature compensation for the installed VTCXO is held in the NVRAM of the modern it is imperative that moderns and radio boards are maintained as matched pairs. Should either the VCO or NVRAM require replacement it is highly recommended that the unit be returned to the manufacturer for re-calibration.

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2.2.3.4 RECEIVER AFC

Automatic frequency control is provided for the received signal. The control signal is applied to the radio section from the modern section via connector X1-p22, "AFC CTL".

The basic injection frequency to the front end mixer of the NE615 FM demodulator IC (U2), is governed by the 44.545 MHz crystal XTAL1. The actual applied frequency can be set by the level of the AFC signal, which slightly varies ("pulls") the XTAL1 crystal frequency via the varactor diode DV1.

The modern section monitors the average DC level of the received signal (DATA signal X1-p13), which gives an indication of received frequency drift.

From this the modern section calculates the required compensation necessary and applies it to the "AFC CTL" signal line.

A reference signal is passed back to the modern section from the radio section via connector X1-p23, "AFC REF". This is processed by the modern section, and used to help determine the level of AFC signal level.

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2.2.4 INTERFACES

2.2.4.1 MODEM SECTION

The radio section interfaces to the modern section via connector X1. Attached permanently to this connector is a 90mm length of 26 way ribbon cable, fitted with a female 26 way connector at the other end. This attaches to connector JX3 on the modern section PCB.

Refer to interface diagram "RADIO MODEM INTERFACE", drawing number TC01-05-18 sheet 1/3.

CONNECTOR X1/JX	3 SIGNAL DESCR	<u>IPTION</u>
PIN NUMBERS		· ·
1	13V8 POWER SUPP	I Y RAIL
•	13V8 POWER SUPP	
2 3 4	13V8 POWER SUPP	
4	GROUND	- · · · · · -
5	GROUND	
6	GROUND	
7	8V POWER SUPPLY	•
8	8V POWER SUPPLY	
8 9	TXPWR SENSE	(o/p- TRANSMIT POWER SENSE)
10	TXPWR	(i/p - TRANSMIT POWER LEVEL)
11	/TX EN	(i/p - TRANSMIT ENABLE)
12	/PTT	(i/p - PRESS TO TALK)
13	DATA	(i/p - TRANSMIT DATA)
14	TEMP SENSE	(o/p - TEMPERATURE SENSOR)
15	TEMPCOMP	(i/p-TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION)
16	EN	(Vp - ENABLE FOR SYNTH)
17	DA	(I/p - DATA FOR SYNTH)
<u> 1</u> 8	CK	(I/p - CLOCK FOR SYNTH)
19	LD	(o/p - LOCK DETECT FROM SYNTH)
20	DATA OUT	(o/p - RECEIVED DATA)
21	RSSI	(o/p - RSSI SIGNAL)
22	AFC CTL	(i/p - AFC CONTROL)
23		(UNUSED)
24	SUPPLY/MIC	(UNUSED)
25	TEST1	(UNUSED)
26	TEST2	(UNUSED)

2.2.4.2 ANTENNA DIPLEXER

The interface between the radio section and the antenna diplexer section is via coaxial connectors X4 and X2, and low loss coaxial cables.

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X2	RECEIVER INPUT	
X4	TRANSMITTER OUTPUT	
CONNECTOR	SIGNAL DESCRIPTION	

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2.2.4.3 AUDIO HANDSET

The interface between the radio section and the audio handset is via the modular-6 pin connector X3.

CONNECTOR X3 PIN NUMBERS	SIGNAL DESCRIPTION	
1	8V POWER SUPPLY	
2	AUDIO OUT (o/p - AUDIO TO EARPIECE)	
3	GROUND	
4	MIC (i/p - MICROPHONE AUDIO)	
5	GROUND	
6	MANUAL PTT (Vp - HANDSET PTT)	

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2.3 ANTENNÁ DIPLEXER SECTION

2.3.1 GENERAL

The antenna diplexer section of the TC-900DR is a separate plug in module, that "piggy backs" the radio section PCB.

The diplexer performs two major tasks. Firstly it couples both the transmit and receive RF paths to the antenna while providing high isolation between them, and secondly it provides image and spurious rejection for each of these paths, with high Q bandpass filters.

The isolation between the transmit side and the receive side is greater than 50 dB.

The diplexer consists of two teflon PCB's bonded together using a critical temperature and pressure process. The top and bottom outer layers are connected via brass eyelets, that are pressed through the PCB. This eliminates the need for through hole plating of Teflon, which requires the use of dangerous chemicals.

The design is essentially two continuous ground planes, filled in between, with laminate dielectric, and stripline filter tracks which are centrally located between these ground planes.

The etching of the filter tracks is closely monitored and controlled to ensure an accuracy of better than 0.001" in track width and spacing.

The diplexer has been factory tested to ensure bandpass and performance characteristics are met. The diplexer has approximately 3 dB of loss at 930 MHz and 2 dB of loss at 850 MHz.

This diplexer requires no alignment in the field.

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2.3.2 INTERFACES

The antenna diplexer connects to the radio section via low loss coaxial cables and connectors, and to the units antenna via a SMA connector.

Two versions of the diplexer are available, depending on the transmit and receive frequencies used. The difference between the two is the loading of the SMA connector.

TYPE-A CONNECTIONS (Transmit frequency = 930 MHz range)

DIPLEXER CONNECTOR

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION AND DESTINATION

850 MHz port

RF RECEIVE - RADIO SECTION X2

930 MHz port

RF TRANSMIT - RADIO SECTION X4

ANT port

ANTÉNNA

TYPE-B CONNECTIONS (Transmit frequency = 850 MHz range)

DIPLEXER CONNECTOR

SIGNAL DESCRIPTION AND DESTINATION

850 MHz port

RF TRANSMIT - RADIO SECTION X4

930 MHz port

RF RECEIVE - RADIO SECTION X2

ANT port

ANTENNA

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2.4 AUDIO HANDSET SECTION

2.4.1 GENERAL

Refer to diagram "MTCU HANDSET MAIN PCB & MIC PCB CIRCUIT DIAGRAM", drawing number 5015-A200-50.

The handset provides an audio link between units, to assist in link setup and commissioning. It is not intended for general use and the equipment is not licensed for voice operation only.

Caution: When the handset is inserted into the TC-900DR, reliable data transmission or reception is not possible. Unintentional voice traffic on a point to multi point system may cause data corruption to other units.

The data transmission section of the modern is totally disabled, if the handset is plugged in when the TC-900DR is turned on.

The handset contains two PCB's, a receive board and a microphone board, which are connected by a 10 way ribbon cable. Acoustic padding is also included in the handset for improved performance.

The microphone board contains an ECM30 electret microphone, along with a common emitter preamplifier stage (Q1), to provide transmit voice audio.

There are four indication LED's that are not used by the TC-900DR.

The receiver board contains a 78L05 5V voltage regulator (REG1). This is used to supply power to the LF353 receive amplifier (U2-p7), which drives a DH32-30 ohm earpiece.

The sidetone circuit provided by U2-p1 is disabled and not used by the TC-900DR. Similarly, the LED drivers are disabled.

The PTT switch places a ground connection onto its output signal line, for processing by the radio section.

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2.4.2 INTERFACES

The audio handset connects directly to the radio section via the RJ11 connector, X3. Attached to the handset is an 8 way flexible curly cord.

PIN NUMBER	HANDSET CONNECTOR	X3 PIN <u>NUMBER</u>	RADIO SECTION CONNECTOR X3
1	LED CLK	-	UNUSED
Ż	LED DATA	•	UNUSED
3	13V2	1	8V POWER SUPPLY
4	DGND	3	GROUND
5	PTT	6	MANUAL PTT
6	MIC	4	MIC
7	MIC RET	5	GROUND
8	EAR PHONE	2	AUDIO OUT

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2.5 MODEM SECTION

The modern section is built on a single PCB with approximate overall dimensions of 165mm x 152mm x 18mm.

It consists of the following main blocks:

Modern control

- DFM4-9 modem.
- Reset and watchdog.
- Memory.
 - External NVRAM.
 - External RAM.

Host interface.

Radio interface.

Transmit signal conditioning.

Receive signal conditioning.

- Data recovery.
- Clock recovery.

User indications.

Power supply

Interfaces.

- Radio section.
- Port A.
- Port B.
- Power.

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2.5.1 MODEM CONTROL

2.5.1.1 DFM4-9 MODEM

The modern section is controlled by a DFM4-9 Trio DataCom modern IC, (U5).

This device is specifically designed to provide data communications from a host computer over a radio channel.

The DFM4-9 is capable of full duplex operation, at data rates of 4800 baud or 9600 baud over the radio channel. The transmitter and receiver data rates may be set independently. The host computer interface provides two RS232 asynchronous senal ports, configurable for a variety of baud rates, and data formats.

In the standard delivery format of the modern, only one asynchronous serial port is operational. (Port A)

Advanced data recovery techniques are employed to ensure excellent performance in both good and noisy signal environments.

The data transmission method used, employs advanced optimal waveform shaping techniques. This maximises the recovered signal at the destination receiver, while remaining within the allocated RF channel bandwidths. The method uses computer generated Finite Impulse Response (FIR) techniques, to derive the transmitted waveform data.

The modern features a unique supervisory signalling channel, which embeds low speed data in the primary bit-stream, and is transparent to the user of the primary channel.

To drive the DFM4-9 modem clocking circuits, an external resonator is required. A 19.6608 MHz crystal (XTAL1) is applied to the OSC pins (U5-p9,10) of the device to achieve this.

A 4 way DIP switch is supplied to set up some configuration parameters of the modern. These are only read by the DFM4-9 at device power up. They connect to the "ESx" pins of the device (U5-p3,p5,p6,p7). Switches 1 and 2 are presently unused, switches 3 and 4 are defined in section 4.5.1.

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2.5.1.2 RESET AND WATCHDOG

A MAX690 reset and watchdog IC (U3), is used to perform a variety of ancillary functions. This device provides a fixed length reset pulse for the proper initialisation of the modem chip on power up and reinitialisation. The MAX690 monitors the level of the VCC power supply line. If the voltage moves out of specification, the reset output is activated. This ensures that the modem chip recovers correctly in the event of a power failure. The reset signal is applied to the "RESET" pin of the modem (U5-p8).

The MAX690 provides a power monitoring function, which gives advance warning of imminent power supply failure. The DFM4-9 modem checks this signal, applied to its "PF" pin (U5-p2), before performing any transactions with the non-volatile memory, thus preventing accidental corruption of the contents of this memory. This "advance warning", is the length of time that the power supply capacitors hold their charge, after loss of power, before the Vcc supply rail drops below its cutoff level, and a reset pulse is generated.

The MAX690 also includes a "watchdog" timer. This timer must be strobed at a minimum rate, to prevent a reset pulse being generated. The DFM4-9 provides this signal at its "WDO" pin (U5-p22). Should the DFM4-9 modern operation go astray for some reason, it is probable that it will no longer perform this strobing function correctly. This condition is treated as irrecoverable and the MAX690 will timeout on its watchdog function and re-initialise the modern.

2.5.1.3 **MEMORY**

2.5.1.3.1 EXTERNAL NVRAM

The DFM4-9 modem, has a wide variety of configurable operating parameters, all of which are stored in an ST24C04 NVRAM IC, (U4). These parameters are read at power up, and determine the operating characteristics of the modem.

The NVRAM has 4096 bits of memory. It is accessed using the standard I²C, two wire, bus interface. A feature of this particular device, is a write protect function for one area of the memory.

This write protect feature prevents configuration data being inadvertently corrupted should some anomaly in modern operation occur. A hardware signal line is used to override this write protection feature, so that the configuration data may be changed by manual means. This signal can be accessed via the front panel connector, and is used when the TC-DFM9IP modern programmer is connected.

2.5.1.3.2 EXTERNAL RAM

External RAM is used to store data frames.

The RAM used may be either a 6264-8K or 62256-32K byte IC (U9). The standard TC-900DR is supplied with an 8K package. The DFM4-9 modern, tests the size of the attached RAM on power up.

All of the externally connected RAM is used to store packet data, and is allocated evenly between transmit and receive data. This memory is connected to the modern chip, by an 8 bit bus, and 3 control lines.

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Two 8 bit 74HC573 latches (U8 and U10), are used to latch the memory address off the bus, before the data read or write cycle. The read/write control line to the RAM, is passed as the top address line in the MSB address latch.

The RAM read cycle operates as follows:

- The modern sets the two latch control lines, LADR_EN and HADR_EN, high.
- The high-address/R_select is then placed on the 8 bit bus.
- The HADR_EN line is set low to latch the data into U8.
- The lower eight address bits are placed on the bus.
- The LADR_EN line is set to low to latch the data into U10.
- The modern bus port is set to input mode.
- The RAM CE line is set low.
- The modern reads the data off the bus.

The RAM write cycle operates as follows:

- The modern sets the two latch control lines LADR_EN and HADR_EN, high.
- The high-address/W_select is then placed on the 8 bit bus.
- The HADR_EN line is set low to latch the data into US.
- The lower eight address bits are placed on the bus.
- The LADR_EN line is set to low to latch the data into U10.
- The modern bus port is set to output mode.
- The modern writes the data to the bus.
- The RAM CE line is set low to write the data into the RAM.

Note: WARNING

A modem containing a 32K RAM package will not be compatible with a modem containing an 8K RAM package if end to end flow control is being used over the data link.

2.5.2 HOST INTERFACE

The host interface is provided by two RS232 ports, configured as DCE. These ports are presented to the user as 9 way fernale DMIN connectors, designated as PORT A and PORT B.

With the standard TC-900DR, only PORT A is operational.

The RS232 level translation is performed by two LT1081/MAX232 line transceivers (U1 and U2). These require a single five volt supply, and include internal charge pumps to generator the required +10V and -10V rails.

The four input and four output lines implement one full duplex serial port with RTS/CTS/DTR and DCD. This is PORT A. A second full duplex port with no handshake lines is provided on PORT B.

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2.5.3 RADIO INTERFACE

The interface to the radio is via a 26 pin PCB header connector, X4.

The modern section has full control over the connected radio transceiver. It provides:

- Four lines for synthesiser control (used for RF channel selection).
- RSSI detection.
- Temperature sense input.
- Transmit power sense input.
- Temperature compensation for the synthesiser reference frequency.
- Receiver AFC.
- PTT control.
- Analogue lines for receive and transmit data signals.
- Regulated +13.8V and +8V power supplies.

Input to the receiver signal port, RXSIG, is offset by 2.0V DC, with a signal level of 1Vp-p AC.

The transmit signal output, TXSIG, has a signal level of 1Vp-p for 4800BPS, and 2Vp-p for 9600BPS, with a nominal DC offset of 2.0V. This offset may vary by ±1v according to the modulator temperature compensation requirements.

An ADC0834 four channel ADC (U6), is used to monitor various analogue quantities within the radio. The DFM4-9 modern communicates with the ADC by controlling 3 lines. An active high chip select, "ADCS" line (U5-p33), a data clock, "DCLK" line (U5-p35), and a serial data, "SD" line (U5-p36).

The state of the data line from the ADC is clocked into internal registers of the DFM4-9 on the rising edge of the clock line. The data stream consists of a four bit preamble, which includes the channel address. From the 5th clock pulse onward, the ADC drives the data line with the data of the conversion, MSB first. The transaction is terminated with the CS line being set to inactive low.

The first channel is used to monitor temperature, by measuring the voltage from an LM335 monolithic temperature sensor U6. The LM335 is situated in the radio section, adjacent to the 20.1666MHz XTAL and VCXO synthesiser reference oscillator, and is fed into the modern section via connector X4-p14, ADCO.

The second channel is used to monitor RSSI, by measuring the RSSI output of the NE615 IF circuit. This signal is fed to the modern section from the radio section via connector X4-p21, ADC1.

The third channel is used to monitor the power level output by the RF transmitter, by measuring a voltage derived in the power control section of the radio. This is used to determine the "health" of the radio transmitter. This signal is fed to the modern section from the radio section via connector X4-p9, ADC2.

The fourth channel of the ADC, is used to measure the voltage of the +13.8 volt supply rail and to sense the presence of the audio handset at power up. The handset derives microphone bias from the modulator stage, and the voltage at this point is measured and compared with a fixed nominal value, to determine if the handset is connected at the time of TC-900DR power up. This signal is fed to the modern section from the radio section via connector X4-p24, ADC3. This 4th ADC channel is also multiplexed to measure the AFC control voltage so that an indication of received signal frequency can be made. U14:D is used to perform this switching function.

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An auxiliary latch (U11) is provided to supply some of the output control to the radio section.

The latch receives data from the same data buss as the RAM. The lower six bits are fed to an R/2R ladder network DAC (RN2), which is used to present an analogue voltage to the radio's local oscillator synthesiser frequency reference. This correction voltage provides for excellent temperature stability of the radio. This signal is fed to the radio section via connector X4-p15, TEMP COMP.

The two top bits of the latch, drive auxiliary functions within the radio section.

Bit 6 is used to control the power of the RF transmitter in the radio section. This can be set to a HIGH level of 1W, or to a LOW level of 200mW. This signal is fed to the radio section via connector X4-p10, TXPWR.

Bit 7 provides the RF transmitter enable signal to the radio section. No RF signal can be transmitted unless this signal is set to active. This signal is fed to the radio section via connector X4-p11, TX EN.

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2.5.4 TRANSMIT SIGNAL CONDITIONING

The transmit section of the DFM4-9 modem, outputs a byte of data, four times per bit period, on the "TDx" pins (TD1..TD7, U5-p56..49).

The parallel data is presented to an eight bit R/2R ladder network (RN1). This is a simple DAC which produces the transmit waveform at its output.

This signal is fed into opamp (U13:C) for amplification and filtering. This stage is a single pole low pass filter, used to attenuate clocking noise in the waveform. Two more filter stages follow, U13:B and U13:D.

By using 4 samples per bit, and an 8 bit resolution, precise control of the waveform shape is possible.

The gain and pole frequency of amplifier stage U13:C is switched by the DFM4-9 modern, via a 74HC4066 CMOS FET switches (U14:A). This is to produce the required waveform for the two data rates currently available. The bit rate output signal, "BRO" is provided at U5-p44.

For 4800 baud, components C43 and R45, are "included" in the feedback loop of the amplifier stage. When 9600 baud is selected, switch U14:A is turned OFF, and the components are "excluded" from the circuit.

2,5.5 RECEIVE SIGNAL CONDITIONING

The data receiver, consists of several functional blocks. Some of these are implemented by internal functions of the modern IC, and the remainder by external discultry.

The incoming analogue signal, is routed to two separate sections of circuitry. One to process the received clock, the other to process the received data.

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2.5.5.1 DATA RECOVERY

The data recovery is based around an "Integrating Data Slicer" circuit.

This circuit consists of a non-inverting, resetable integrator (U16:A, U12:C and U15:D), a dual peak detector (U12:A,B) and a reference divider.

The received signal is passed into the modern section from the radio section via connector X4-p20, "RXSIG".

The signal is integrated by the non-inverting integrator formed by U16:A, and U12:C, and then forwarded on to a comparator (U7:B), where it is "squared up", ready to be read by the DFM4-9 modern.

An output signal is provided by the modern IC, to indicate the sampling point. In fact this signal, called "RxCLKOUT", is pulsed high immediately after the sampling operation has taken place.

The integrator is reset at the end of each bit period, by the 74HC4066 FET switch, U15:D, after the value of the bit has been read. The DFM4-9 provides this reset signal at the reset integrator "RxCLKOUT" pin (U5-p19).

The integrated receive signal, is then fed to the dual peak detector, where the positive and negative peaks of the integrated signal are detected, and stored on the capacitors C28 and C27.

The peak detector's attack time is determined by the output resistance of the opamps (U12:A,B) and the bulk resistance of the diodes (D7, D4). The decay time however is determined by the values of the hold capacitors (C28, C27) and the summing resistors (R24, R25).

Four diodes (D5, D6, D8, D9) are used to clamp the reference rail. If the incoming signal has a large DC shift, this clamping arrangement ensures that the data slicer reference level is quick to settle somewhere near its final operating point. This clamp however does impose a maximum allowable input signal level. Exceeding this level will cause the integrated signal to directly modulate the reference rail. The derived reference voltage level, is amplified and output back to the radio section, where it is used for AFC in the receiver.

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2.5.5.2 CLOCK RECOVERY

The received clock signal is presented to the DFM4-9 modern at its "RXCLK" input (U5-p4).

Within the DFM4-9, a phase-locked-loop is used for data clock recovery, which relies on level transitions in the data signal.

This mechanism maintains the data sampling point in the center of the bit cells by comparing the signal's level transitions with an internal clock.

An error in the relative phase of the RXCLK signal and the internal clock, causes the internal clock to increase or decrease in speed, to bring the phase error to zero.

The phase-locked-loop clock recovery mechanism within the DFM4-9 modern, maintains the sampling point in the center of the bit cells, but the use of the integrator demands that this take place at the end of the bit cell. This means that the signal fed to the DFM4-9 modern RXCLK input must be delayed by half a bit period.

To obtain this, the received signal is passed through a half bit delay, low-pass filter (U16:D, U12:D, U7:A). The delay characteristics of this filter, are switchable between the available data rates of 4800 and 9600 baud operation, by five 74HC4066 FET switches. These switches are controlled by the "BRO" output of the DFM4-9.

2.5.6 USER INDICATIONS

There are four indication LED's supplied for user information. POWER, TXMIT, SYNC and RXSIG. The POWER LED is green, TXMIT LED is red and the other two are yellow.

The POWER LED (LED4), is driven from the 13V8 power supply line. When supply is present the LED is activated.

The TXMIT LED (LED3), is activated when PTT is present. It is driven when the switching transistor Q3 is turned ON by the DFM4-9 modern "PTT" output going active (UX3-p38).

The SYNC LED (LED2), is activated when a valid data stream has been detected. It is driven when the switching transistor Q2 is turned ON by the DFM4-9 modern "SYNC" output going active (U5-p43).

The RXSIG LED (LED1), is activated when the received signal level is at a usable level. It is driven when the switching transistor Q1 is turned ON by the DFM4-9 modem "RXSIG" output going active (U5-p43).

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2.5.7 POWER SUPPLY

The power supply is based around the use of three voltage regulators that supply +13V8, +8V and +5V.

The incoming power is applied to a bridge rectifier (BR1). Normally two legs of this bridge are linked out, so it provides only reverse polarity protection shunt diodes. A special manufacturing option allows for AC input, where the links are removed. A 2200uF electrolytic capacitor (C2), provides filtering for AC inputs.

This is then applied to an LT1086 low dropout regulator (REG1). The output of this is set to 13V8 and feeds the RF final amplifier, and the following two regulators.

The 8V regulator (REG2) takes it's input directly from the 13V8 rail, its output is routed to the radio section, and provides supply for one of the amplifier devices.

The 5V regulator (REG3) provides the supply rail for the modern section logic circuits. It takes it's input from the 13V8 rail via diode D1. Extra filtering capacitance is provided by C7.

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2.5.8 INTERFACES

2.5.8.1 RADIO SECTION

The modern section interfaces to the radio section via connector JX3. The physical link between the two sections is achieved via a 90mm length of 26 way ribbon cable.

Refer to interface diagram "RADIO MODEM INTERFACE", drawing number TC01-05-18 sheet 1/3.

CONNECTOR JX3 PIN NUMBER	SIGNAL DESCRIP	TION	
	42\/0 DO\A/ED OUD	N V DAII	
1 2	13V8 POWER SUPP	·	
	13V8 POWER SUPPLY RAIL		
3	13V8 POWER SUPPLY RAIL		
4	GROUND		
5	GROUND		
6	GROUND		
7 8	8V POWER SUPPLY	Y	
8	8V POWER SUPPLY	Υ	
9	ADC2	(i/p - TRANSMIT POWER SENSE)	
10	TXPWR	(o/p - TRANSMIT POWER LEVEL)	
11	/TX EN	(o/p - TRANSMIT ENABLE)	
12	/PTT OUT	(o/p - PRESS TO TALK)	
13	TXSIG	(o/p - TRANSMIT DATA)	
14	ADC0	(i/p - TEMPERATURE SENSOR)	
15	TEMPCOMP	(o/p- TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION)	
16	EN	(o/p - ENABLE FOR SYNTH)	
17	DA	(o/p - DATA FOR SYNTH)	
18	CK	(o/p - CLOCK FOR SYNTH)	
19	ĹĎ	(i/p - LOCK DETECT FROM SYNTH)	
20	RXSIG	(i/p - RECEIVED DATA)	
21	ADC1	(i/p - RSSI SIGNAL)	
22	AFC CTL	(o/p - AFC CONTROL)	
23	SPARE	(UNUSED)	
24	ADC3	(FOR SUPPLY/HANDSET)	
25	TEST1	(UNUSED)	
26	TEST2	(UNUSED)	

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2.5.8.2 PORT A

The modem section interfaces to the host user via the 9 way female DMIN type connector JX1.

CONNECTOR JX1 PIN NUMBER	SIGNAL DESCRIPTION	
-1	DATA CARRIER DETECT	(DCD)
2	RECEIVE DATA OUTPUT	(RXD)
3	TRANSMIT DATA IN	(TXD)
4	DATA TERMINAL READY	(DTR)
5	COMMON	(COM)
6	DATA SET READY/prog mode	(DSR)
7	REQUEST TO SEND	(RTS)
8	CLEAR TO SEND	(CTS)
9	RING INDICATE/BER Test Mode	(RI)

Note: Pin 6 and pin 9 provide a dual function which depends on the mode that the TC-900DR is operating in.

2.5.8.3 PORT B

For the standard delivery version of the TC-900DR, port B is normally not enabled. This port provides no handshake lines except DCD (parallel connected with DCD on Port A) and DSR which is wired active.

CONNECTOR JX1 PIN NUMBER	SIGNAL DESCRIPTION	
1	DATA CARRIER DETECT	(DCD)
2	RECEIVE DATA OUTPUT	(RXD)
3	TRANSMIT DATA IN	(TXD)
4		` '
5	COMMON	(COM)
6	DATA SET READY/prog mode	(DSR)
7	• • • •	
8		
9	RECEIVE SIGNAL STRENGTH INDICATOR	(RSŚI)

Pin 9 is used to output the RSSI signal for external measurement.

The RSSI output ranges from 0 to 5 Volts, where 5 volts indicates the strongest signal. It is important to note that this port output has a high impedance of around 50K ohms and loading will decrease accuracy of the recorded measurement.

2.5.8.4 POWER

Power is supplied to the modern section via connector X1. Typically +13.8V DC is applied to the top pin, with the common connected to the bottom pin.

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SECTION 3

OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

3 OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 GENERAL

The Trio DataCom TC-900DR radio modem, is a full duplex 4800/9600 bits per second device, which converts digital data into an analogue form suitable for transmission over a radio channel. It uses specially filtered direct binary frequency modulation techniques to achieve this. It conversely, converts the analogue signal derived from a radio channel into a digital data signal.

The heart of the unit is the DFM4-9 modem IC. This performs all waveform shaping, randomising and de-randomising, NRZ/NRZI conversion, clock recovery, and HDLC framing and CRC error generation and checking. These functions are performed simultaneously, allowing full duplex operation at up to 9600bps.

The modem is fully HDLC compatible. The user is provided with two RS232 compatible ports, which may each be configured with a standard PAD interface or SLIP/KISS protocol driver. The unit may also be configured for repeater operation.

It may be configured to use RS232 handshake lines, or XON/XOFF flow control on Port A

The modern features a unique supervisory signalling channel, which embeds low speed data in the primary bit-stream, and is transparent to the user of the primary channel.

The supervisory signalling channel can be disabled if not required. It could be used to pass low speed data such as E and M status or C/DSMA control schemes.

The data rate of the supervisory signalling channel can be set independently for transmit and receive. It can range from about 40 to 533 bps with the primary channel rate at 4800 baud, and 80 to 1067 bps at a primary channel rate of 9600 baud.

NOTE: with the supervisory signalling channel active, the bit-stream is not compatible with standard HDLC interface devices (such as 8530).

The host user port may be configured for baud rates of 300 to 19K2, with 7 or 8 bit character size, 1 or 2 stop bits, and parity off/odd/even.

The DFM4-9 modern includes several data tables which are used to generate waveforms with different characteristics. This is primarily for optimum performance at differing baud rates. A custom data table can be placed into the NVRAM of the modern, for specialised applications.

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Configuration of the modern is fully programmable, with parameters held in non-volatile memory. All configuration parameters are accessible with the TC-DFM9IP Installation Program.

Configuration parameters include but are not limited to:

Supervisory Signalling Channel rate.
XON/XOFF or RTS/CTS/DTR/DCD handshake mode.
Default transmitter lead in delay.
Constant specifying minimum RF RSSI for valid receive.
Constant specifying minimum Tx power level.
Asynchronous serial port parameters.
User interface operating mode:

- User port interface protocol
- PAD Parameters

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3.2 TC-900DR MODEM FIRMWARE REVISION VA2.3.0

3.2.1 FUNCTIONAL CHANGES AND ADDITIONS

The Diagnostics "M" command (serial port Mode) completed. The implementation of this command was not finished in time for VA2.2 release. This command is used to configure either of the two user ports, for character length, number of stop bits, parity odd/even/off.

- Bit 7 is used to address which port is being referenced (set to "0" for Port B, or set to "1" for Port A).
- 2 Bit 6 determines the character size. Set to "0" for 8 bit, or "1" for 7 bit character size.
- 3 Bit 5 is set to "1" to enable parity, "0" to disable parity.
- 4 Bit 4 determines Odd (set bit to "1"), or Even (set bit to "0") parity if Bit 5 is set.
- 5 Bit 3 determines the number of stop bits. Set to "0" for 1 stop bit, or set to "1" for 2 stop bits.
- 6 Bits 2, 1, and 0 are used to select the baud rate. The following table shows the available rates. The 19.2K baud selection should only be made for Port A if Port B is disabled. The last selection of 110 baud may be deleted from future firmware revisions.

Bit	Bit 1	Bit () Ba	ud Rate
()	0	0	300
()	0	1	600
(Ò	1	0	1,200
(Ò	1	1	2,400
	ţ	0	0	4,800
	1	0	1	9,600
	1	.1	0	19,200
	1	1	1	110

Channel Access Strategy 3 is now defined. This is selected by setting bits 1 and 0 (TxCtrl1 and TxCtrl0) in "Config1", both to "1". This mode forces a randomly generated delay before transmission begins, even if the channel is perceived to be clear. This delay mechanism is similar to that used in Channel Access Strategy 2 when the channel is perceived to be busy. This operating mode is useful in systems that include remote terminals that generate reports at regular fixed intervals. In such a system, slight differences in this interval between two remotes, would cause them to become synchronised for some time, and thus transmissions from them would consistently

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collide. Inserting a randomly generated delay before all transmissions will reduce the incidence of this effect.

The RS232 DCD handshake line now becomes active only during output of received data. Formerly, the DCD line indicated real time SYNC status of the modern data receiver. To facilitate the use of RS232 to RS422/RS485 converters, the DCD line is driven active a short time (approximately 0.5mS) before the received data is output to the user port, and lingers for approximately 2 to 3 character times (i.e. is proportional to baud rate of user port). The modern generates only one DCD function, which is available on pin 1 of both Port A and Port B. Thus the DCD pin of both user ports will be activated when either port is outputting received data.

3.2.2 OTHER ENHANCEMENTS

Improvements in handling of the RS232 RTS line (Port A), makes the modern more tolerant in the timing of rapid OFF transitions of this handshake line, immediately after the end of the last character of a message. It has been observed that communications drivers in many PLCs turn their RTS output line OFF very shortly after the end of a message, resulting in the loss of the last character of the message with previous modern firmware revisions. This revision does not suffer this problem.

The random number generator used for the Channel Access Timer, has been improved to make it more random.

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3.3 FACILITIES AND CONFIGURATION INFORMATION FIRMWARE VERSION 2.2

3.3.1 GENERAL

The TC-900DR provides fully transparent remote diagnostics facilities, and expanded data stream switching, which supports advanced stream trunking applications.

The diagnostics core, supports the reporting of current analogue conditions, including temperature, RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indication), RF transmitter power, AFC (i.e. received signal frequency offset), and supply voltage. Also, an extensive range of operating parameters may be changed remotely, including remote (RF) channel change.

Configuration options, allow various system topology's, so that the location of the system's diagnostics controller is flexible.

The data stream switching mechanism has been upgraded to allow either MUX/DeMUXing or multi-stream routing functions, independently for each port.

A few other minor upgrades to previous revisions of firmware are:

- * Two different "ticker clocks" implemented, one running at 1mS, and used for a) PAD Character Input Timers, and b) Channel Access Timer when running in Collision Avoidance mode. The other "ticker clock" runs at 10mS, and is used for the PTT timer, and a host of other internal functions, not accessible by configuration programming.
- * When XON/XOFF flow control is enabled on PortA, the CTS output line continues to operate correctly, indicating the flow control state. XON/XOFF characters are generated in addition to, and reflect state changes on this line. As before, the DTR input line is ignored while XON/XOFF flow control is set, and the RTS line is not required to be true to validate transmit data.
- The modem stores data for transmission in buffer memory, which is limited. It also keeps track of frame boundaries of the stored data, and the number of frames it can manage is also limited by the amount of memory used to record the position of the frame boundaries. Thus it is possible that the modem can approach overflow before exhausting data buffer space, if frames are small. This flow control state is activated when the "frame boundary memory" approaches half full, for similar reasons used in data buffer management.
- * If the Supervisory Signalling Channel is enabled in both transmit and receive directions, and PortA is configured in Repeater Mode, then the received Supervisory Signalling Channel data is also repeated, by being copied from the Supervisory Signalling Channel receiver to the Supervisory Signalling Channel transmitter.
- * RSSI measurements are full eight bit conversion, so the "min_RSSI" configuration parameter lies in the range 0 255 (decimal). This is only important when setting this parameter without the aid of the DRPROG programmer.

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3.3.2 INTERNAL DATA STREAM ROUTING

Essentially, all data streams travelling in both directions (transmit and receive), are examined and tested for a match with the diagnostics receive SID header code. If this match test is successful, then the data frame is copied into a buffer for the diagnostics core to process. The data frame also continues in the original direction as well. Thus diagnostics frames received from the radio channel (receive data), and from the stream switcher (transmit data, from one of the physical ports), are copied as they pass between the HDLC "device" and the data stream "switcher". Messages generated by the diagnostics core in response to received commands, are always sent back to the source of the command. That is, if a status request is received from the radio channel side of the modem, then the response is directed back out of the radio channel.

This dual access structure, allows the diagnostics controller to be located on either side of the modern, and thus supports any system topology.

3.3.3 DIAGNOSTICS REPEAT FUNCTION

Some applications will require that the "base" unit in a point to multi-point system repeats diagnostics frames. This will be the case where the system diagnostics controller is attached to a remote terminal in the system, and polls the system population from this point. The "base" unit must re-transmit diagnostics frames which are not addressed to itself. A "diagnostics repeat" configuration bit enables this function.

3.3.4 DIAGNOSTICS FRAME STRUCTURE

Diagnostics data frames, are structured according to a defined protocol. A frame consists 1st of the SID header code, which would normally (but not necessarily) be 00. Following this is a three byte address of the destination unit, followed by a three byte source address. An addressed unit responding to a diagnostics command, will swap these two address fields around, in the response frame. The destination address in a diagnostics frame to a TC-900DR unit, is in fact the unique (factory) senal number of the unit. By convention, the diagnostics controller (a DOS based PC), will use a unique address for itself, outside the range of permissible TC-900DR addresses (e.g. 000000). Following the two address fields, is a single character command/response code, which is in turn followed by any operands that may or may not be required for the command/response. Total frame size is limited to 17 bytes. After the SID header, address fields, and command/response mnemonic, this allows up to nine bytes of data to be transferred per diagnostics frame.

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3.3.5 DIAGNOSTICS COMMAND SET

The following is a list of the command set recognised by the diagnostics core in the TC-900DR Firmware. Also is tabulated the response to each command. The following examples use address 123456 for the TC-900DR unit address, and 000000 for the address of the system diagnostics controller. For the purposes of clarity only, each byte in the example messages is separated by a comma. Mnemonics are represented in quoted form to indicate an ASCII character (e.g. "C" is actually binary byte h'43).

B Warm Boot Command.

This command forces the addressed unit to perform a "warm boot". Previous to this, the unit will have been halted (see "H" command), and one or more parameters changed with "P" and "W" commands.

Syntax:-

Command:- 12,34,56,00,00,00,"B"

Response: 00,00,00,12,34,56,"b"

C Calibration Constant Poll.

This command requests the addressed unit to reply with it's internal Analogue To Digital Converter (ADC) calibration constants. These are necessary to accurately interpret the data sent in Status Poll ("S") replies. This command has no operands, and the response mnemonic is "c". The form of the command and reply is:

Syntax:-

Command:- 12,34,56,00,00,00,"C"

Response:- 00,00,00,12,34,56,"c",tt,rr,pp,ff,ss

Where:-

tt = Temperature calibration code

rr ≠ RSSI calibration code

pp = Transmit Power calibration code

ff = Received Frequency Offset calibration code

ss = Power Supply calibration code

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D Powered Up Response

This command is sent from the modern to the controller in response to a status poll ("S") immediately after the modern has been powered up. The modern will continue to send this command in response to a status poll until the controller acknowledges the command with a "d". The modern will then respond normally to a status poll.

This mechanism is used by the controller to determine whether it requires calibration data from the modern.

Syntax:-

Command:-

00,00,00,12,34,56°D°

Response:-

12,34,56,00,00,00"d"

F Set New RF Synthesiser Frequency.

This command forces the unit to set the RF synthesiser to a new frequency, thus selecting another radio channel. This command has one operand, which defines the source of the synthesiser data. A value of zero, indicates that the frequency data has already been set with a parameter set command. Values from one to four select one of the channels stored in the NVRAM of the modern configuration. The addressed unit responds with an "f" reply, before executing the channel change command (i.e. on the old channel).

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"F",nn

Response:- 0

00,00,00,12,34,56,16

Where:-

nn = 00 to 04 to select data source.

H Halt Command.

This command forces the addressed unit to halt all internal operations, except diagnostics processing. This is necessary, when changing some parameters, before a warm boot command is issued to the re-configured unit.

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"H"

Response:-

00,00,00,12,34,56,"h"

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M Set Serial Port Mode.

This command forces the addressed unit to change the operating mode of one or both serial ports. Parameters such as character size, number of stop bits, parity etc. are changed with this command. It should be noted, that data may be lost while the operating mode of the serial ports is changed.

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"M",xx

Response:-

00,00,00,12,34,56,"m"

Where:-

xx = Serial port address bit and mode data

P Parameter Set command.

This command stores the contents of the operand string to a storage buffer. No other action is taken. This command should be immediately followed by a "W" command. See "W" command below. The parameter may be either a bit quantity, a byte quantity, a word quantity, or a string quantity. The diagnostics core in the modern firmware determines this from the parameter indentifier, which indexes an internal lookup table. String quantities are of indefinite length, and determined by the length of the operand string in the received "P" command. The "P" command response ("p"), echoes the complete received string. This is unique to the "P" and "W" commands.

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"P",nn,aa,bb,cc,...

Response:-

00,00,00,12,34,56,"p",nn,aa,bb,cc,...

Where:-

nn = parameter identifier

aa, bb, cc,... are data value(s) for selected parameter

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R Parameter Readback command.

This command forces the addressed unit to read the state of the addressed parameter, and send this data back the the command originator (diagnostics controller) in a reply message. Again the size of the parameter (bit, byte, word, or string) is determined by the parameter identifier. String parameters are returned as a string of eight consecutive bytes.

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"R",nn

Response:-

00,00,00,12,34,56,"r",nn,aa,bb,...hh

S Status Poll.

This command requests the addressed unit to reply with the current value of analogue quantities, present temperature, last/present received RSSI, transmit power of last transmission, received frequency offset of last/present received signal, and present supply voltage.

Syntax:-

Command:-

12,34,56,00,00,00,"S"

Response:-

00,00,00,12,34,56,"s",tt,rr,pp,ff,ss

Where:-

tt = Temperature conversion code

rr = RSSI conversion code

pp = Transmit Power conversion code

ff = Received Frequency Offset conversion code

ss = Power Supply conversion code

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T Diagnostics Watchdog Timer command.

This command forces the addressed unit to (re)set a special watchdog timer. The operand value is a word (16_bit) quantity. A zero value will disable the timer. A non-zero value will initialise the timer. This timer, while non-zero, will be decremented periodically. If the timer is decremented to zero, then the TC-900DR will perform a cold boot, thus restoring operating parameters from the NVRAM configuration memory. This command should be used in conjunction with parameter set and write commands. If a parameter change renders the unit in-operable, then either it will not continue to receive further "T" commands to reset the timer, or the system diagnostics controller may cease to send the timer reset commands, thus will eventually cause the unit to cold boot.

Syntax:-

Command:- 12,34,56,00,00,00,"T",nnnn

Response:- 00,00,00,12,34,56,"t"

Where -

nnnn = timer reset value (16 bit value)

V Request Firmware Version String command.

This command requests the addressed unit to reply with a string indicating it's firmware version number. Future firmware versions may provide further facilities that may then be used, by sending appropriate commands.

Syntax:-

Command:- 12,34,56,00,00,00,"V"

Response:- 00,00,00,12,34,56,"V","A2.2.0"

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W Write Parameter command.

This command is used in conjunction with the "P" parameter set command. This parameter write command must be identical to the previous parameter set command. Providing they are identical (excepting the command mnemonic), then the operand is written to the selected modern operating parameter. Changing some parameters while normal operation continues could produce improper operation, possibly resulting in corrupted parameters, so the unit should be halted with a HALT command before such parameters are changed.

Syntax:-

Command: 12,34,56,00,00,00,"W",nn,aa,bb,cc,...

Response:- 00,00,00,12,34,56,"w",nn,aa,bb,cc,...

Where:-

nn = parameter identifier

aa, bb, cc,... are data value(s) for selected parameter

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3.3.6 PARAMETER SET

The following is a list of parameters which may be remotely set. Parameters marked with a "*", should only be changed while the unit is in a halted state, followed by a warm boot command. Parameters marked with a "#", may only be referenced in an "R" readback command. Attempts to change these with "P" and "W" commands may produce unpredictable results.

Parameter Identifier	Parameter Type(Size)	Parameter Name
00 (^@)	undefined	not defined, reserved to facilitate future expansion
01 (^A)	undefined	not defined, Trio DataCom test use only
02 (^B)	byte	Drift_Offset
03 (^C)	word	PTT_Time
04 (^D)	string	Synthesiser Data for channel change
05 (^E)	byte	min_RSSI
06 (^F)	byte	Tx_LID
07 (^ G)	byte	Slot_Num
08 (^H)	byte	Slot_Time
09 (^1)	word	SIDA1 and SIDA2
0A (^J)	word	SIDB1 and SIDB2
0B (^K)	word	SIDD1 and SIDD2
0C (^L)	byte	KISS_adrA
0D (^M)	byte	KISS_adrB
0E (^N)	byte	EOMA_code
0F (^O)	byte	EOMB_code
10 (^P)	byte	input_timeA
11 (^Q)	byte	input_timeB
12 (^R)	byte	frame_sizeA
13 (^S)	byte	frame_sizeB
14 (^T)	bit *	SLIP/KISS_mode portA
15 (^∪)	bit *	SLIP/KISS_mode portB
16 (^V)	bit	EOM_enable portA
17 (^W)	bit	EOM_enable portB
18 (^X)	bit *	KISS_mode portA
19 (^Y)	bit *	KISS_mode portB
1A (^Z)	bit	RTS/CTS_interlock portA
1B (^p)	bit *	PORTB_enable
10 (^\)	bit *	Repeat_Enable portA
1D (^])	bit *	Repeat_Enable portB

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г		
1E (^^)	bit *	(Not defined, reserved for Error Recovery Enable)
1F (^_)	bit *	(Not defined, reserved for Error Recovery Enable)
20 ()	bit	LiveFrame portA
21 (!)	bit	LiveFrame portB
22 (")	bit	XonXoffMode portA
23 (#)	bit	XonXoffMode portB
24 (\$)	byte	PORTA_Config
25 (%)	byte	PORTB_Config
26 (&)	bit	diags_repeat
27 (')	bit	TXPWR_HI/LOW
28 (()	bit	SID_Enable
29 ())	bit	RTS2PTT
2A (*)	bit	SYNC2PTT
2B (+)	bit	SCDO_Default
2C (,)	bit	SupChnFunc
2D (-)	bit	TxCtri1
2E (.)	bit	TxCtrl0
2F (/)	byte	Config1
30 (0)	byte#	SMR1 (portA serial port mode)
31 (1)	byte#	SMR0 (portB serial port mode)
32 (2)	byte#	BRR1 (portA serial port baud rate)
33 (3)	byte#	BRR0 (portB serial port baud rate)
		Additions for version A2.3.0
34 (4)	byte	err_limit (Frame Error output for Base Station)
35 (5)	byte	err_flags
36 (6)	word	good_cnt
37 (7)	word	bad_cnt
38 (8)	word	lost_sync_cnt
39 (9)	word	lost_RSSI_cnt
		Additions for version A2.3.1
3A (:)	byte	DCD_timeA
3B (;)	byte	DCD_timeB
3C (<)	byte	Diags_Delay
*		

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3.3.7 ADVANCED STREAM ROUTING FUNCTIONS

The TC-900DR provides advanced stream routing functions. For each port, there is allocated two SID (Stream IDentifier) codes, and a configuration flag that determines how these two codes are used.

With the flag off, SIDx1 (where x is A or B for portA and portB respectively) defines the SID code of received frames that are de-multiplexed to the port, and SIDx2 defines the SID code that is inserted by the modem at the front of every frame it transmits. Thus only one data stream passes through the port, and the modem manages the insertion and extraction of SID header codes.

With the configuration flag on, SIDx1 and SIDx2 define a range of streams that will be passed from the received data to the port. SIDx1 defines the lowest stream, while SIDx2 defines the highest stream. The SID header codes remain on the received frames, and are passed to the port. For transmit data, the modern assumes that the SID header codes are already in place, being inserted by some external device, and no processing is performed on the transmit data. For this application, it is highly desirable that a SLIP (or KISS) driver be employed so that frame boundaries are defined.

These functions are independent for each port, so it is possible to construct (say), a multi-drop, multi-hop repeated data system, where one stream can be "peeled off" at each repeater site. There are many other possibilities, the TC-900DR product simply requiring suitable configuration to construct a vast range of network topologies.

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3.4 FACILITIES AND CONFIGURATION INFORMATION VERSION 2

3.4.1 GENERAL

The TC-900DR, provides two independent user data streams, which are multiplexed onto the radio channel data stream. The stream switching protocol also provides for an embedded remote diagnostics facility.

The two (asynchronous) user ports can be configured for a variety of baud rates, character sizes, parity, and stop bits.

Flow control on user Port_A may be set to use RTS/CTS/DTR/DCD handshake lines, or XON/XOFF characters. Flow control for Port_B may be set to use XON/XOFF characters, or no flow control. Port_B is not supported by RTS/CTS/DTR handshake lines.

Data is transported in (HDLC) frames, protected by a 16 bit CRC error checking sequence, conforming to the CCITT standard. Received frames found to contain errors are discarded. The TC-900DR does not release received data frames to the user port, until completely received, and error checked.

Maximum frame size is configurable for each port independently, and may be set to any value between 4 and 255. Frame size limiting is disabled by setting this parameter to zero (0).

Each user port, is supported with PAD functions conforming to X3, or SLIP*1 or KISS* protocol interface.

For Point To Multipoint applications, a unique collision avoidance mechanism is available, with configurable channel access parameters.

All configuration parameters are held in a non-volatile memory. Normally, this memory can only be written when the radio modern is connected to a programmer.

3.4.2 BRIEF OVERVIEW OF MODEM INTERNAL OPERATION.

3.4.2.1 DATA TRANSMITTER

Each physical user port, is supported by a "driver", in this case a PAD (Packet Assembler/Dis-assembler) or SLIP/KISS. This function transfers the data from the port, to a buffer memory. This buffer not only stores the raw user data, but also keeps track of frame boundaries. Another functional block, retrieves that stored data, and feeds it to a third mechanism, which generates the data waveform which is applied to the radio transmitter modulator.

* SLIP ®™ KISS ®™

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3.4.2.2 DATA RECEIVER.

The receiver extracts data frames from the received signal, and stores the contents of the frames into buffer memory. It may also perform a steering function, if more than one port is enabled. A second function is to retrieve the stored data, and send it to the user port(s), consistent with some flow control regime.

3.4.3 SELECTING FRAME SIZE

The selection of maximum frame size is a compromise between channel through-put and data propagation time over the link.

The receiving modem collects and stores the incoming data frame, and on detecting the end of the frame, checks if an error has occurred. If not, then the stored data is released for transfer to the user data port. If an error has occurred, then the stored data is "flushed" from the data store. Thus a delay is introduced between the time the frame data begins to enter the destination radio modem, and the time this data begins to emanate from the user port. This delay is effectively the length of the data frame, which consists of the user's data, plus the framing overhead. This overhead will include at least 24 bits for the HDLC Flag and FCS (error checking data), plus another 8 bits if SID (Stream IDentifier) codes are enabled (refer to detailed description elsewhere in this document), plus the duration of the transmitter Lead-In-Delay, if the radio transmitter had to be started up to send the data. Thus larger frames reduce the proportional overhead, but increase the end to end propagation delay.

On the assumption that the radio transmitter was already on, and that the frames include the SID header, then every frame includes 32 bits of overhead.

Assuming that the user port is configured for 8 bit character size (8 bit data no parity, or 7 bit data and parity), and 1 stop bit, then each character is carried as a 10 bit sequence on the asynchronous user channel. On the radio channel data stream, user data is stripped of the start and stop bits used on the asynchronous user port, and transmitted as eight bit "octets", and so the character rate is 1/8th of the bit rate, while on the asynchronous user port, the character rate is 1/10th of the bit rate. For every 16 user characters 32 bits are stripped off, so if the maximum frame size parameter is set to 16, and the nominal baud rates are the same, then the effective character rates on the asynchronous user channel and the synchronous radio data channel will be the same. This also assumes that the supervisory signalling channel is not enabled, and does not allow for the overhead introduced by the HDLC "dummy zero" stuffing mechanism.

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3.4.4 CONFIGURING PAD PARAMETERS

The Packet Assembler/Dis-assembler (PAD) can be configured with a variety of parameters. Each user port is supported by an identical but independent PAD.

The configuration parameters of the PAD, control how the user data (to be transmitted) is framed. There are three distinct mechanisms that can cause the frame that will carry the user data to be closed.

The first of these is the Maximum Frame Size parameter, already discussed above. As each character is input to the modem, a counter is incremented, and when this counter reaches the set maximum frame size, the data storage mechanism that operates within the modem, will close the frame. This function may be disabled, by setting the parameter to zero.

The second mechanism, is the use of a specified End Of Message (EOM) character. This function is enabled/disabled by a flag in a configuration byte for the port driver. The EOM character may be any 8 bit character. When the EOM function is enabled, all incoming user data is compared to the selected EOM character code, and in the event of a match, the current frame is closed. Note that this match only triggers the frame closure mechanism. The matching character is not deleted from the user data stream, and in fact becomes the last user character in the frame.

The third mechanism, is the implementation of a timer. If the timer is enabled, each character received from the user port re-starts the timer. If the time duration between successive user characters allows the timer to expire, then the frame closure mechanism is invoked. The timer counts in units of "ticker clocks", which is a time interval generated by the modern internally, and is approximately 2.5mS. The reload value for the timer can be set from 1 to 255 ticker clocks. The timer mechanism is disabled by setting the PAD timer parameter to zero.

There is a single bit configuration flag, that allows the radio modem to begin transmitting user data, even before the frame is deemed to be complete. In this case, as soon as there is any data in the storage buffer, the modem begins the transmission procedure. Providing that the input character rate is greater than or equal to the character rate on the synchronous radio channel, then there is no danger of an under-run condition, where the modem transmitter runs out of data before the PAD deems a frame end. However, should this occur, the modem data transmitter function simply closes the frame itself. Further data is carried in the next frame. This may or may not cause problems elsewhere in a system context. If higher protocol layers are employed (e.g. X.25, AX.25 etc.), where address and control fields normally occupy fixed positions in data frames, then the above scenario should not be allowed to occur.

The major advantage of allowing the radio modern to begin the transmission procedure before the frame is deemed to be complete, is that it avoids a (store and forward) delay in the modern transmitter, similar to that required in the receiver. For applications where a transparent point to point link is all that is required, this mode provides the most time efficient transport mechanism.

In fact with the immediate transmission function enabled, there is little necessity to enable the EOM or timer functions of the PAD.

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3.4.5 SUPERVISORY SIGNALLING CHANNEL: APPLICATIONS & CONFIGURATION.

The reader is referred to drawing number TC01-05-18, which provides a diagramatic view of this section.

The Supervisory Signalling Channel (SSC) is implemented by the insertion of extra data bits in the primary bit-stream on the synchronous radio channel. These extra bits are inserted between primary data octets, at a rate which can be set to range from once every octet, to once every 15 octets. The SSC operates independently for transmit and receive directions, and can be disabled by setting the rate variable to zero.

The SSC, when enabled, can be configured either to provide end-to-end flow control for Port. A data, or implement the collision avoidance mechanism.

3.4.5.1 PORT_A END TO END FLOW CONTROL APPLICATION.

In this configuration, the SSC is used to carry flow control information for data on Port_A at each end of the link.

SSC data inserted into the transmitted bit-stream, relates to the flow of the primary data stream received. When handshake lines are employed, the DTR line locally controls the flow of receive data to the user port. The state of this line is also logically combined with the "fill" state of the receive buffer, and the result is then sent as SSC data in the transmit data stream. Thus the state of the transmitted SSC data bit is one ("1") if the DTR line is in a "false" state, OR the receive buffer is more than half (approximately) full. In the case where XON/XOFF flow control is used, the DTR line input is instead replaced with the state of the last received XON or XOFF control character.

SSC data extracted from the received bit-stream, is logically combined with the "fill" state of the transmit buffer, and the result is output to the CTS line of the modern. The CTS output line is set to "false" if the transmit buffer is more than half (approximately) full, OR the received SSC data bit is a one ("1"). Thus the CTS line is set to "false" if the local transmit buffer is more than half (approximately) full, OR the remote receive buffer is more than half full, OR the remote DTR input line is "false" (or equivalent XOFF received).

Data flow control is exercised only at the user port. No flow control is used on the radio channel, so once data is entered into the transmit buffer, it will be transmitted. This is the reason why the buffers are only allowed to become half full before the flow control mechanism engages. If the flow of receive data is stopped by deactivating the DTR line, the remaining data in the transmit buffer will not overflow the receive buffer. It should be noted that some hysteresis is used in the buffer occupancy tests, to prevent the CTS line from changing state too often, as some hosts (e.g. DOS machines) appear to get confused when this happens.

If the SSC is not configured for end to end flow control, or is disabled, then the flow control mechanisms still operate at a local level. That is, the CTS line (or equivalent XON/XOFF control regime) reflects the fill state of the local transmit buffer.

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COLLISION AVOIDANCE APPLICATION.

When the SSC is allocated to transporting collision avoidance data, the transmitted SSC data reflects the state of the radio receiver. Other processes in the modern, measure the RSSI signal from the radio receiver, and compare this measurement to a preset threshold level. This threshold value is also held in the non-volatile configuration memory. The result of the comparison is copied to the modern pin that drives the RXSIG LED. The transition of the RXSIG signal from off to on, (re)starts an internal timer. This time is a fixed value of 35 ±5mS. The SSC data transmitted, is simply a copy of the RXSIG pin state, until the timer terminates, and there-after, the modern data receiver must be "SYNC'd" to maintain the "1" state of the SSC transmit data. Thus the SSC data transmitted by the modern will indicate that the radio channel receiver is busy, using only RSSI for the first 35 ±5mS, but after this time, data receiver SYNC is used to qualify this state. This prevents low level RF interference from effectively blocking the channel.

At the receiving end, the recovered SSC data is used by the radio modem to determine when the receiver of the destination station is free. This data can then be used to control it's channel access strategy. Channel access strategies are dealt with in more detail elsewhere in this document.

In such a data transport system, there is a single unit which performs the function of Master, and two or more stations which operate as Slaves. The SSC need only operate in one direction, that from Master to Slaves. In the reverse direction, the SSC can be disabled. That is the SSC in the Slaves is enabled in the data receiver only, while in the Master, it is enabled only in the data transmitter.

RECEIVED SSC DATA DEFAULT STATE 3.4.5.3

The received SSC data bit is stored in an internal latch. This latch is updated each time a SSC data bit is extracted from the incoming bit-stream. However, if the radio receiver looses signal, then a default state is forced into the latch. This default state is configurable.

For applications which use the SSC for collision avoidance, this configuration bit would normally be set to "1", so that the remote station would not attempt channel access while the signal from the base is lost.

For applications which use the SSC for end to end flow control, setting the default state of the SSC receive data latch to "O", would cause the CTS output line to indicate local flow control status only, until the destination unit enables it's transmitter, where-upon the received SSC data would reflect the state of the destination receive buffer and DTR input line. Alternatively, setting the default state to "1", would ensure that the CTS output line would be in a "FALSE" state, until the destination unit enables it's transmitter, where-upon the received SSC data would reflect the state of the destination receive buffer and DTR input line.

An associated configuration bit, is one that allows the automatic activation of the radio transmitter, whenever the data receiver attains SYNC. When this configuration bit is set to "1", the modern will automatically activate the radio transmitter's PTT control line when the data receiver is SYNC'd. This could be used at the base end of a small point to multipoint network, using the SSC for flow control, and would not require the host connected to base, to specifically activate the radio transmitter to establish the end to end link.

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3.4.6 SLIP/KISS PROTOCOL DRIVERS

In addition to a generic PAD, two other host interface protocols are supported, "Serial Line Interface Protocol", SLIP, which hails from the world of UNIX(tm), and an extension of SLIP, KISS "Keep It Simple Stupid", (a rather unfortunate phrase in the present context, but a protocol standard proposed by Phil Kahn, USA, specifically for the control of radio connected data terminals) which includes a facility to send commands which are addressed to the DCE device itself. These commands set operating parameters of the radio-modem DCE, such as transmitter lead-in delay, or radio channel (RF frequency).

Neither of these protocol standards, specify anything about the construction of data packets on the radio channel. Allocation of address, control, and information fields is the user's responsibility.

As standard, the modern is equipped with an 8K (8192 bytes, 32K optional) data storage memory to hold transmit and receive data. This memory is divided equally between transmit and receive buffer space, and equally between the two user ports, so the largest frame size is 4095 bytes, if only PortA is enabled, (or 2047 bytes each if both user ports are enabled), before the frame check sequence (FCS) is appended.

Additionally, the modern can store up to sixty four separate frames for each direction, again split between the two user ports if both are enabled, though the total byte count is still limited to 8192 total.

3.4.6.1 SLIP Protocol Description/Definition

The SLIP protocol, is a data transport protocol, originated and used extensively in UNIX(tm) based systems, and thus also closely associated with TCP/IP networked systems. Although not truly a "standard" it is so widely used that it has become the defacto standard for serial interface in UNIX and many other networked systems. SLIP is a method of framing messages containing binary data, on asynchronous channels. The asynchronous serial channel is configured for eight bit character size, no parity, and one stop.

A specific binary code called FEND (Frame End, hexadecimal value=C0) is reserved to define a frame boundary. Should this same code occur in the data message to be transferred across the channel controlled under SLIP, then an escape sequence is used so that the message byte will not be confused for a FEND. This escape sequence, involves replacing the message hexadecimal C0 code with a two byte sequence FESC, TFEND. FESC (Frame Escape) is the binary code hexadecimal DB, and TFEND (Transposed FEND) is binary code hexadecimal DC. Likewise, if the FESC character ever appears in the user data, it is replaced with the two character sequence FESC, TFESC (Transposed FESC). The TFESC is the binary code hexadecimal DD. The following table clarifies this.

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ABBREVIATION	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	HEX.VALUE
FEND	Frame end	C0 (192)
FESC	Frame escape	DB (219)
TFEND	Transposed frame end	DC (220)
TFESC	Transposed frame escape	DD (221)

As characters arrive at the SLIP receiver, they are appended to a buffer containing the current frame. Receiving a FEND marks the end of the frame, and consequently, succeeding bytes are considered part of the next frame.

Receipt of a FESC code puts the SLIP receiver into "escaped mode", causing it to translate a following TFESC or TFEND back to a FESC or FEND code, appending it to the buffer, and resuming it's normal state. Receipt of any byte other than TFESC or TFEND while in escaped mode, is an error. No translation occurs, and the SLIP receiver leaves escaped mode. A TFESC or TFEND received while not in escaped mode is treated as an ordinary character and stored accordingly. Reception of consecutive FEND characters, causes no action to be taken (i.e. is not interpreted as zero length frames).

An example of a typical SLIP frame is shown below. The message consists of the string DA,C4,C0,C5,DB,20,BD,DC,DD. The SLIP frame will be:-

<FEND>,DA,C4,<FESC>,<TFEND>,C5,<FESC>,<TFESC>,20,BD,DC,DD,<FEND>

==> C0,DA,C4,DB,DC,C5,DB,DD,20,BD,DC,DD,C0

3.4.6.2 KISS Protocol Description/Definition

The KISS protocol is an extension of SLIP. It uses the same method of framing packets, using FEND, FESC, TFEND, and TFESC codes. However, the first byte in each frame is reserved as a control code, that defines the function/content of the frame, and also contains an address.

This addressing scheme allows up to sixteen "Terminal node controllers" (TNC's), to share a multidrop buss. The top nibble of the control code carries the TNC address, and the lower nibble carries the command code. Normally the address is set at zero for installations containing only one TNC. Note that some extensions have been proposed for the KISS protocol, that properly support addressed multidrop line operation of multiple TNCs, that the present TC-900DR modern firmware does not implement. The following table shows the commands defined by KISS, and the comment column indicates how the TC-900DR modern interprets them.

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COMMAND	<u>FUNCTION</u>	COMMENTS
0	Data Frame	The rest of the frame is data to be transmitted.
1	TxDelay	The next byte is the RF transmitter key-up delay in octets.
2	Slotnum	The next byte is the Slotnum parameter.
3	Slot-Time	The next byte is the "Slot" interval in "ticker clocks".
4	TxTail	The next byte is the time to hold up the RF transmitter after the closing FLAG has been sent. This command is obsolete, and not implemented in the TC-900DR.
5	FullDuplex	The next byte is zero for half duplex, non-zero for full duplex. This command is not implemented in the TC-900DR, as it always operates in full duplex mode.
6	SetHardware	Specific for each TNC. This parameter has values between 00 and 03, and commands the TC-900DR to set RF channels 0 to 3. Values above 3 are ignored by the present modern firmware, but may be used in future versions.
F	ExitKISS	Exit KISS and return control to higher level TNC control program. This command is not implemented in the TC-900DR.

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3.4.7 RF TRANSMITTER CONTROL AND CHANNEL ACCESS STRATEGIES

There are three conditions which cause the modem to activate the radio transmitter. These are: a) receiver SYNC if enabled, as described above; b) RTS if enabled, as described below; and c) the existence of a data frame ready for transmission. The first two mechanisms are absolute, and if enabled, cause an immediate activation of the radio transmitter. There are two configuration bits that control how the availability of a data frame, will activate the radio transmitter, and thus gain access to the channel. For the purposes of this description, these are referred to as Modes A, B, and C.

In Mode A, channel access is immediate. The radio transmitter is activated, and the modem then proceeds to send a preamble sequence, followed by the data. The preamble sequence is necessary for receiver synchronisation, and the length is a configuration parameter. Further discussion of these aspects of the modem configuration are dealt with elsewhere in this document.

In Mode B, the modern will attempt channel access only if the radio receiver is NOT receiving a signal (i.e. the measured RSSI level is below the minimum RSSI threshold as described elsewhere in this document). This method could be used for small point to multipoint systems, where the base station would enable it's radio transmitter on receiving a transmission. Typically this would be done at the base unit by enabling the SYNC-PTT function, as described above. This implements a basic collision avoidance system, without the use of the Supervisory Signalling Channel, which then remains available for flow control applications.

In Mode C, the modern will attempt channel access only if the data receiver is SYNC'd, and the SSC data is "0" (i.e. base receiver free). This is the full Collision Avoidance system as described in detail above.

In the latter two cases, if another data frame is ready for transmission at the time the present one is ending, then it is automatically appended as another frame, and the transmission continues. Obviously since the radio transmitter is already enabled, no preamble is required or sent. The modern itself does not limit the number of consecutive frames it will transmit. If data continues to be input to the modern, once channel access is gained, it continues to be transmitted. It is the responsibility of the user to manage any maximum channel access time in overall system design. However, if the PTT timer is enabled (dealt with in detail elsewhere in this document), and the set time is reached, then the modern will disable the radio transmitter PTT line. User data will now be lost.

For the two latter strategies, if channel access fails (i.e. signal at radio receiver in the former case, or SSC=1 in latter case), then the modern uses a timed delay mechanism before testing for channel availability again.

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3.4.7.1 SELECTING "SLOTIME" AND "SLOTNUM" VALUES

This delay time is necessary to prevent multiple remotes from attempting to gain access to the channel as soon as it is signalled to be clear after another transmission has finished, as this would result in the transmissions from all these remotes colliding. Instead, when a modern fails to gain channel access, it generates a randomly selected delay time, and when this time has expired, it again tests for channel availability:

There are two parameters which are used to generate the delay time. The "Slotime" parameter defines the size of the time increment used in selecting the delay. This value defines a time counted in "ticker clocks" (approximately 2.5mS), and has an allowable range of 0 to 255. The "SlotNum" parameter defines the upper limit of the random number generator. The random number generator selects an integer between one and the value of "SlotNum", and then multiplies this by the value of "SlotIme" to derive the delay time. The "SlotNum" parameter has a maximum allowable range of 1 to 16.

These two parameters together provide a very flexible method of tuning the channel access characteristics of a system, and should be regarded as system tuning parameters. In the absence of any knowledge of a system configuration, Trio DataCom's set default values for these to parameters to 4 and 16 for "Slotime" and "SlotNum" respectively.

3.4.7.2 PTT CONTROL BY RTS LINE

Applications relying on establishing a point to point link before data is transferred, would normally require some "manual" method of activating the radio transmitter. A configuration bit enables the RTS input line to be used as a PTT control. The modern is always generating a data signal. During the time when no user data is available, the modern continually generates an "idle" bit-stream of HDLC FLAGs. This sequence produces no data output at the receiving radio modern.

3.4.8 SELECTING FLOW CONTROL REGIMES

The type of flow control to be used on the radio modern port(s), depends on the user's application and capabilities of the equipment which the user interfaces to the TC-900DR.

Port_A, which is always active, can be configured to use the standard RS232 handshake lines RTS/CTS/DTR, or use XON/XOFF protocol.

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3.4.8.1 PORT_A, HARDWARE HANDSHAKE FLOW CONTROL

If hardware handshake lines are configured, then RTS must be active to validate characters input to the modem for transmission. As each character is received (i.e. at the end of each character bit sequence) the state of the RTS input line is tested to validate the character. If the RTS line is tested "true", then the character is stored ready for transmission. If "false", then the character is discarded. The modem provides flow control of transmit data with the CTS line. The CTS line is set "false" to indicate that no more transmit data should be input. Normally, most terminals or hosts will still send one or two more characters after the CTS line is set "false", and this is normal and allowed for in the CTS control logic. In fact the modem will continue to accept and store transmit data (providing the RTS line is still active) even though it has set the CTS line to "false", however the user then risks the occurrence of an overflow condition. If the transmit buffer becomes full, then further data is discarded.

A configuration bit, further controls the state of the CTS output line in relation to the RTS input line. If the bit is clear, then the CTS output will always indicate the flow control state, regardless of the state of the RTS input. If the bit is set, the CTS line is conditional on the state of the RTS input. If the RTS input is "false", then the CTS output is also "false". If the RTS input is "true", then the CTS output indicates the flow control state. This latter configuration is typical of a "wired" modern.

The modem's internal data store holds both the raw user data, and records the position of frame boundaries (as defined by PAD operation) in the data. A limited amount of memory is allocated to storing the frame boundary data. When this memory space is full, the modern sets the CTS output to false, even though the character storage space may not be full. The frame boundary storage space is sufficient to hold data for 64 frames. If the modern has both ports (Port_A and Port_B) enabled, then this space is evenly divided between the two, or if Port B is disabled, then up to 64 frames can be stored for Port_A. If data continues to be input when the CTS line has been set to "false" because no more frame boundaries can be recorded, then the frame closure mechanism may abort. This has the effect that a frame will not be closed when defined by PAD configuration. An example of this, is where the PAD is configured to close the frame on receiving a <CR> (carriage return) EOM. If the frame boundary space is full, when a <CR> is input, then the subsequent characters will be appended to the same frame. Another attempt to create a new frame will not occur until the same or another frame close condition (as defined by PAD configuration) occurs, in this case another <CR>. This logic avoids the unnecessary loss of data.

Situations where the data storage space or frame boundary storage space become full, would be rare, and would only be likely to occur if the transmitter could not gain access to the channel, or the input data rate exceeds the channel transmission rate for some time.

Normally the TC-900DR is manufactured with an 8 kilobyte memory for data storage. This memory space is divided equally between transmit and receive data storage. If both user ports are enabled, then each half is equally divided between the ports (i.e. 2K/2K/2K/2K for Port_A transmit, Port_A receive, Port_B transmit, Port_B receive). If Port_B is disabled, then 4K is available for each of the transmit and receive data storage functions for Port_A.

The DTR line controls the flow of receive data to the user port. While the DTR input line is "true", available received data is output from the port: If the DTR input is "false", then receive data output ceases.

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3.4.8.2 PORT_A XON/XOFF FLOW CONTROL PROTOCOL

When XON/XOFF flow control is configured for Port_A, the CTS line is set "true", the RTS input line is not required to validate input data, and receive data is not dependent on the state of the DTR line. Instead of controlling the CTS line, the modern sends XON/XOFF characters (embedded in the receive data stream), to the port. The flow of receive data is controlled by the receipt of XON/XOFF characters in the transmit data stream. These control characters are trapped out of the transmit data stream, and are not transmitted.

The underlying flow control logic is the same as RTS/CTS/DTR control. An XON is sent instead of a "false" to "true" transition of the CTS line, and an XOFF is sent instead of a "true" to "false" transition on the CTS line. A received XON is recorded by an internal flag that emulates a "true" state on the DTR line, and a received XOFF is recorded by the flag to emulate a "false" state on the DTR line.

This method of flow control would be considered to be less reliable, since a lost XON or XOFF control character could cause either an overflow condition, or data flow to stop altogether.

3.4.8.3 PORT_B FLOW CONTROL

User Port_B can be configured for no flow control, or XON/XOFF flow control. When XON/XOFF flow control is configured, it operates identically to Port_A, except that this port has no CTS line to set "true". Flow control on Port_B operates at a local level only, since end to end flow control via the SSC is available only for Port_A.

If XON/XOFF flow control is disabled, then no flow control is used on Port_B, as there are no RTS/CTS/DTR lines implemented on Port_B. Users should be careful to avoid overflow conditions, to avoid loss of data.

It will now be obvious that the RTS input line on Port_A can be used by more than one function in the modern. RTS can have no function, or be used in Port_A flow control, and/or provide a manual PTT facility.

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3.4.9 SETTING MINIMUM RSSI LEVEL

The data receiver of the modern is continually running. It will be in one of two states. It is not SYNC'd, and thus looking for HDLC FLAGs in the radio receiver signal, or it is SYNC'd, and recovering frame data to be checked and stored. If the radio receiver is not receiving a signal, then the recovered signal applied to the data receiver of the modem, will consist only of noise. To prevent the modern from erroneously locking onto noise, a minimum RSSI level must be present to validate the recovered signal applied to the modern data decoder. This threshold level, is stored in the non-volatile configuration memory. It should be set by applying a signal to the radio receiver, which produces a desired SiNaD result, a desired bit error rate, or more crudely, a predetermined absolute signal level into the antenna connector of the TC-900DR. The modern (operating in Test/Program mode) is then commanded to measure the RSSI level, which produces a response of a message indicating the measured level, in hexadecimal. This process should be repeated several times, then an average taken. The analogue to digital conversion performed in this way, is an eight bit conversion. In normal operation, the modem performs a six bit conversion when measuring the RSSI level, so the average of the levels measured in the test mode should now be divided by four. The result should now be stored in the configuration memory, at the address reserved for it.

3.4.10 SETTING PTT TIMER

The modem implements a PTT timer. This timer can be disabled entirely by setting the PTT Timer configuration value to zero. The timer value is a 16 bit number, that counts in "ticker clocks". If the timer is enabled, whenever the modem activates the PTT control to the radio transmitter, it initialises the timer with the configured value. The timer is decremented while the PTT control remains active, and if it terminates, the PTT control is deactivated. No other action is taken, and all other functions within the modem are oblivious to this condition, so data frames continue to be output, and thus lost. The PTT timer is to be considered an emergency override mechanism only, in case an error occurs in the operation of the user's host equipment and/or software. To reset this time-out state, conditions must be met that would cause the modem to normally deactivate the PTT control. The PTT timer will then be re-initialised the next time the PTT control is activated. The time-out period may be set in "ticker clock" (2.5mS) increments to over 160 seconds.

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3.4.11 DATA STREAM SWITCHING, SELECTING AND ENABLING SID CODES

The TC-900DR radio modem includes a feature that provides data stream switching. This is achieved by placing a Stream Identifier code (SID) at the beginning of every frame. This code functions as a simple addressing function. If both user ports of the TC-900DR are enabled, then SID codes should also be enabled, so that data frames carry a code which identifies the originating port (A or B), thus the port to which the frame data should be directed when the frame is received at the destination station.

However this stream switching mechanism is not only confined to this simple application. The SID codes for each user port, are contained in the configuration memory, and are thus "soft". It would be possible to engineer a small (up to 256 stations) network using an individual SID code for each remote station. Since the modern receiver will discard frames which are headed by an SID code which is not recognised, only frames specifically addressed would be stored and passed on to the attached host. The SID code is allocated to the port, so the modern uses the same SID code both for transmission and receipt of frames. Therefore in such a system, the master would be configured with SID codes disabled. The host attached to the master would preface each message with the eight bit address of the destination remote. The message from the remote emanating from the port will have the SID code removed. A message received from a remote, will have the SID code of the sending station at the beginning as the first byte. The remote modern itself places this code at the head of the frame.

Another application of the stream switching feature, is a remote diagnostics facility. This is a facility which is planned for release in the next firmware version. A reserved SID code will be used to address a diagnostics function within the modern. A command/addressing protocol is being developed that employs the units own unique serial number for addressing. "Stay tuned for further updates!"

The SID code is placed in the first octet of each frame. This provides up to 256 unique codes. However, to avoid possible future compatibility problems where higher level protocols are in use on the same channel (e.g. AX.25, etc.), it is suggested that the SID codes used have bit0 set to "1". Such higher level protocols normally use extended addressing where more than one octet is used to carry the destination/source address. A frame using an SID code with bit0 set, will fail an address test and be discarded by such systems. Conversely, if this modern receives a frame containing a higher level protocol, bit 0 of the first octet will normally be set to "0", so will not match any SID code stored in the configuration memory, and be discarded.

By default, Trio DataCom sets the SID codes to 03 and 05 for ports A and B respectively. We have also reserved SID code 00 for the diagnostics facilities.

3.4.11.1 Separate Tx And Rx SID Codes. (Firmware Revision V2.1 onwards)

Firmware revision V2.1.0 onwards allows the Transmit and Receive SID codes to be different. Normally the RxSID and TxSID parameters (separate for each port) would be programmed the same. By programming them to be different, means that a TC-900DR unit will receive frames carrying a SID code that matches the configured RxSID code, but transmit frames which carry a SID code that is specified by the TxSID code configuration parameter. Applications for this feature are in small point to multipoint systems, using a central "community" repeater.

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3.4.11.2 Repeater Operation Mode. (Firmware Revision V2.1 onwards)

The TC-900DR radio modern may also be configured in a repeater mode. The repeater function is enabled as a protocol driver on a port. Thus each user port driver can individually be configured for repeater operation. Essentially, what this does is automatically routes the received data frames back to the transmitter. If SID codes are enabled, then the original SID codes are stored as part of the data frame, and thus the retransmitted frame is identical to that received. Note that only frames received error free will be repeated:

When a port driver is configured for repeater operation, the RxSID and TxSID codes stored in configuration data in the NVRAM are used to define a range of streams to be repeated. The RxSID code configuration parameter defines the lowest SID stream to be repeated, and the TxSID code configuration parameter defines the highest SID stream that will be repeated. Thus it is possible to configure a unit to perform a repeater function for two separate ranges of streams, by configuring both user ports with a repeater driver, or to configure one end of a data link to also be a repeater for a range of other streams.

3.4.12 SETTING TRANSMITTER LEAD IN DELAY

Whenever the radio transmitter is activated a timer is started. No data frames are transmitted until this timer terminates, so that the destination unit receiver has time to synchronise it's data receiver before frame data is begun. The radio transmitter is very fast, reaching final output power and frequency stability in a matter of a few hundred microseconds (other sections of this document deal with the receiver synchronising aspects). This timer counts in octets, not "ticker clocks" as most other timed functions do, so the actual time elapsed is a function of the radio channel bit rate. However, the synchronisation time is primarily a function of the number of bits to the receiver. Trio DataCom would suggest a value of 25 to 50 (decimal) for this parameter, but it's final value will depend on signal strength and quality at the receiving point, and should best be determined by test.

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3.5 FACTORS AFFECTING MODEM SYNCHRONISATION TIME

3.5.1 (UN)SCRAMBLER AND HOLC STATE MACHINE

It can be shown, that the un-scrambler in the receiving unit will synchronise to the scrambler in the sending unit in 17 bits maximum.

The receiving unit must then detect an HDLC FLAG, which will take another 15 bits maximum. Thus the HDLC state machine and unscrambler should be synchronised in 32 bits maximum.

3.5.2 PHASE LOCKED LOOP

Before valid data can be read for the unscrambler, the phase locked loop (PLL) must lock. The time required for this to occur is affected by signal quality and content. The PLL relies on level transitions of the binary signal, on which to lock. It essentially compares the phase of an internal counter, with the phase of the incoming data bits. A detected phase error, will cause the internal counter to speed up or slow down, to reduce the phase error. The greater the error, then the greater the speed adjustment to the internal counter.

If the incoming data stream has few transitions, then the internal counter will "catch up" to it quicker, since it's speed is adjusted less often. The PLL will synchronise to within 90% of the correct phase (from 0%), in 16 to 36 bits time, depending on the number of transitions.

In practice, even though the PLL has not reached 90% lock, meaningful data will still be obtained as long as a good strength, clean signal is available.

3.5.3 ERROR CONTROL

Having recovered the raw data, the modern then applies the bit-stream to a de-ramdomiser, which is based on a recursive tapped shift register, described by the polynomial:

$$X^{17} + X^{12} + 1$$

The output of the de-randomiser is then fed through another conversion function, to convert the NRZI data to NRZ.

The data is now an HDLC data stream, conforming to ISO3309. It is then applied to a function which detects HDLC FLAGs, and extracts "dummy zeros", which were inserted by the transmitter. Frame boundaries are detected at this point.

The modern calculates and appends a 16 bit Cyclic Redundancy Checksum (CRC) word to the end of each frame. This calculation uses the polynomial:

$$X^{16} + X^{12} + X^5 + 1$$

This is sometimes referred to as CRC-CCITT since it is a CCITT standard.

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The 1's complement is taken of the calculation result and this FCS is appended to the end of the data frame and sent MSB first. (Refer to ISO 3309 for more information)

At the receiver, this calculation is repeated on the received data, and the result checked. A detected error, will cause the receiver to discard the entire frame. A higher protocol level (determined by the user) will detect the lost packet, and initiate a re-send of the packet.

In terms of the reliability of this FCS, it can be claimed that the following will be detected:

All single bit errors.

All double bit errors.

Any odd number of errors.

Any burst error less than 16 bits long.

Most large burst errors.

From here emanates the original frame data, provided the FCS was correct. If not then the frame data is discarded. The data is stored in externally addressed memory, connected to the modern IC. Maximum data packet size is determined by the amount of available memory. Normally the modern is fitted with an 8K CMOS RAM, of which half (4096 bytes) is allocated to the receiver. The modern can be fitted with an external memory up to 32K with no other modifications. The receiver section of the modern can store up to 32 separate data packets.

How this data is handled from this point on, depends on the user protocol implemented by the modern on the user interface.

3.5.4 TRANSMISSION FORMAT AND TIMING

The data to be transmitted is input to the modem, via the user interface protocol implemented on the user interface. The modem stores the data packet(s) in externally addressed memory, connected to the DFM4-9 modem IC. Maximum data packet size is determined by the amount of available memory. Normally the modem is fitted with an 8K CMOS RAM, of which half (4096 bytes) is allocated to the transmitter. The modem can be fitted with an external memory up to 32K with no other modifications. The transmitter section of the modem can store up to 32 separate data packets.

Most of the transmitter functions are performed internally in the modern IC, with only a DAC (Digital to Analogue Converter) and final low pass filter implemented by external circuitry.

The data is placed into an HDLC frame (consistent with ISO3309), complete with dummy zeroes where required. During transmission, a CRC calculation (CRC-CCITT) is performed, and when the end of the data packet is reached, this FCS (Frame Check Sequence) is appended to the end of the frame, before the closing HDLC FLAG.

Where two or more consecutive frames are sent, only one FLAG octet is used to delimit the frames. All frames are composed of an integral number of octets.

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Data from the HDLC formatting stage is fed through a function, to convert the NRZ data to NRZI format.

The NRZI encoded data stream is now fed to a data randomiser, to ensure that there is no DC component to the data stream. This is based on a recursive seventeen bit shift register with two taps.

3.5.5 COLLISION AVOIDANCE SCHEME

The unique supervisory signalling channel facility available in this product is ideally suited to the implementation of a highly effective collision avoidance mechanism. This is a highly desirable feature in a multipoint data network, in that it allows vastly increased usage of the available channel capacity.

For instance, take a point-to-multipoint network, with a central base station, and a large number of remote data terminals scattered around the central station.

This is a split frequency duplex channel, where the central station is able to transmit on frequency F1, and simultaneously receive on frequency F2. Remote stations transmit on frequency F2, and receive on frequency F1.

If a transmission by one remote station is "crashed" by a transmission by another remote station, then the base station may not get the message correctly, and thus not acknowledge it. If there is no control over when the remote stations transmit, then because the remote stations cannot "hear" each other, their transmissions will begin to collide more often as the data traffic increases. This type of system will suffer a total blockage as the total traffic requirement approaches about 50% of the channel capacity.

Now, if the base station could quickly inform all other remote terminals, when the base receiver is busy because one of the remote terminals is transmitting, then this message can be delivered to the base receiver without being "jumped on" by another terminal blindly "crashing in". The next terminal can then deliver it's message when the receiver is signaled to be free. Of course collisions are still possible, but the occurrence of these can be dramatically reduced by this type of scheme.

Now to implementation specifics. The supervisory signalling channel in the modem, can be set independently for transmit and receive directions. For the purposes of this collision avoidance scheme, the supervisory signalling channel is only required in the base transmit direction. In the reverse direction, the supervisory signalling channel is disabled. The base transmitter is active full time, sending only FLAGs when it has no real data to send. The base controller, then indicates to the whole population of remote terminals, the current status of the base receiver, in the value of the supervisory signalling channel data bits.

The remote data terminals are programmed so that they will not begin a transmission if the received supervisory signalling channel data indicates that the base receiver is currently busy. This would result in remote terminals queuing for access to the base receiver. To prevent all these remote terminals all beginning a transmission as soon as the base indicates a free receiver, a "windowed" timing mechanism would be implemented, with a random factor added in the terminal's selection of a "window".

There are many factors that would determine the quantification of system variables, but this short description serves to illustrate a basic approach.

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3.6 TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

Periodically, the modern controller reads the voltage on the temperature transducer mounted on the radio section. This value is then used in a table look-up procedure, to derive correction data to be applied to the modulator circuitry via a transmit waveform offset voltage. This is provided by the output of the six bit DAC (UX8/RN2), which is fed to the correction voltage input of the 12MHz reference oscillator.

The offset table is constructed in the temperature calibration cycle performed during the factory testing procedure. The radio-modem is temperature cycled twice from -10C to +65C. During this time, the necessary data is determined to correct the temperature induced frequency errors. At the end of the cycle, the final database is constructed and written to the non-volatile memory.

3.7 USER INDICATIONS

The TC-900DR provides three LED's that show status information to the user - RXSIG, SYNC, and TXMIT indications.

In all operation modes of the modem except "Programmer mode" (see the section below on special modes of operation), the RXSIG LED indicates the level of the RSSI signal from the radio IF strip, compared to a threshold set in the configuration data read from the non-volatile memory. If the signal is above the threshold, then the LED indicator is turned on. There is no hysteresis applied in this process.

In normal operation, the SYNC LED indicates when the modern has detected a valid data stream. The SYNC LED is activated, when the modern detects a valid HDLC flag sequence, and remains active until an invalid sequence of seven or more consecutive "1" bits is detected. The SYNC LED will not be turned on if the RSSI signal strength (as indicated by the RXSIG LED) is below the minimum threshold. This prevents false SYNC detection from noise. While the modern is SYNC'd, it does not continue to measure RSSI levels.

The TXMIT LED indicator is connected directly to the modern's PTT output transistor. It is active whenever the PTT line to the radio section is active low.

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3.8 SPECIAL MODES OF OPERATION

3.8.1 GENERAL

Part of the power-up/reset initialisation phase of the TC-900DR modern, is a set of tests to determine whether the modern should enter a special operation mode.

There are three of these "special" modes. Whilst in these modes the TC-900DR will not operate in its standard run mode.

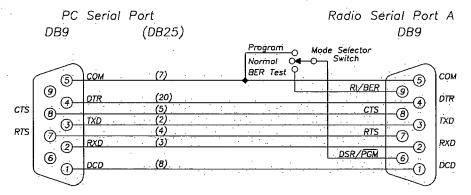
- Programmer mode.
- Bit error rate test mode.
- Handset mode.

These modes are only entered if the required setup conditions are present at power up of the TC-900DR. An error mode of operation can also be entered into, if during normal operation of the TC-900DR modem, an error condition occurs.

3.8.2 PROGRAMMER MODE

Pin 6 on the DB9 connector of Port A, is normally the DSR line. This pin is pulled high by a resistor to +13.8v, so that to a connected DTE the DSR signal implies that this DCE is ready.

However, if this pin is connected to pin 5 when the modem is powered up, the controller senses this, and attempts to enter "Programmer mode". The modem sends out of the serial port, an ASCII "?" (question mark) character, and waits for the programmer to reply with a password. The SYNC LED toggles on and off with every output of the "?" prompt until the correct password is entered. This mode is sustained for approximately 30 seconds. Failure to supply the correct password in time, will cause the modem to abandon the "Programmer mode" attempt, and go on with it's normal power-up procedure. This password protection scheme provides some defense against unauthorised tampering with the TC-900DR modems configuration data.



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3.8.3 BIT ERROR RATE TEST MODE

Pin 9 of the DB9 connector of Port A, is normally the Ring Indicate output line. The modem includes a resistive pulldown to ground to show a negative condition on this line. However, if this pin is driven positive (typically by connecting it to pin 6), then the modem's data transmitter and receiver will enter the BER test mode.

It will activate the RF transmitter and generate a scrambled bit pattern which should be decoded at a receiver as a constant logic "1" level in the unscrambled data.

A test point on the modem section PCB, is available to monitor this point with a frequency counter. (In fact this test point is always active, and may be used to monitor the received data decoded by the DFM4-9 modem IC at any time). Any errors in the decoded bitstream, will be "0", and the receiver portion of the modem in this mode, will activate the SYNC LED every time it sees a "0" bit.

An internal timer is used to generate a time equivalent to 1000 bits. Every error bit detected, will activate the SYNC LED, and restart the timer. If and when the timer expires, the SYNC LED is deactivated. Thus, for error rates of 1 in 103 and above, the SYNC LED will be ON most of the time. A 1 in 104 error rate will show the SYNC LED active for approximately 10% of the time. This function provides a crude indication of Bit Error Rate for installation purposes.

Other functions performed in this state include RXSIG indication, and temperature compensation. The state of pin 9 is constantly monitored in this mode. If the pin ceases to be driven positive, then the BER Test mode is terminated, and the modern restarts it's initialisation phase.

3.8.4 HANDSET MODE

The DFM4-9 modern tests for the presence of a handset plugged into the handset audio port at power up.

This is done by measuring the voltage on channel 4 of the analogue to digital converter (UX10-p6). This signal is passed into the modern section from the radio section via connector X4-p24, "ADC3".

If a handset is plugged in, then the measured voltage will be about 2V, but if it isn't installed, then the voltage will be about 4V. The measured voltage is compared to 3V to determine whether the handset is plugged in. If this test succeeds, then the modern will not generate a data stream. However, it will continue to indicate received RF signal strength, and perform temperature compensation. The handset has a PTT button, and this signal is connected across the modern's PTT output. Thus the handset PTT switch will activate the TXMIT LED.

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3.8.5 ERROR INDICATION MODES

3.8.5.1 **GENERAL**

There are three error conditions that will cause the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs to be used for error indications and not their normal purpose. Two of these are fatal conditions, that cause the modern to restart after the duration of the error indication phase.

3.8.5.2 TRANSMIT POWER LOW

While the modern activates the radio transmitter, it periodically checks the transmit power. If the power measurement is less than a threshold set in the non-volatile memory, then the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs are made to alternate, approximately four times per second. The TXMIT LED will also be on during this process. This indication condition will persist for the duration of the transmission. As soon as the transmission is discontinued, the error indication will cease, and the two LEDs revert to their normal function.

3.8.5.3 NVRAM READ ERROR

The DFM4-9DR modern accesses the non-volatile memory as part of it's initialisation phase, to get configuration data. If the communication protocol with the device is violated, or the non-volatile memory CRC checksum is found to be incorrect, then the modern indicates this by flashing the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs twice alternately. That is, one LED operates ON and OFF twice, then the other. A total of five cycles of this occurs, then the modern restarts it's initialisation from scratch.

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3.8.5.4 SYNTHESISER LOCK DETECT ERROR

If at any time during normal operation, BER mode, or handset mode, the TBB206 frequency synthesiser indicates an out of lock condition, the modem enters an error indication mode for a short time before restarting. One LED is turned ON ($^{\circ}$), the LEDs are swapped, then both turned OFF ($^{\bullet}$). Then the latter LED ON again, swap LEDS, and then OFF. This will give the appearance of a sweeping motion between the LEDs.

The following table shows all error condition displays for comparison.

Tx PWR Error NVRAN		AM Error		TBB206 Error Synthesiser	
RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC
٥	•	٥	•	٥	•
•	O	•	•	•	٥
٥	•	Ó	•	•	•
•	O	•	•	•	٥
O	•	•	0	٥	•
•	٥	•	•	•	•
0	•	•	0		repeat
•	٥	•	•		
continue			repeat		

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3.9 SYNCHRONOUS OPERATION MODE FIRMWARE REVISION: V2.1

3.9.1 GENERAL

The TC-900DR when operating in Synchronous mode, implements a V.24 like interface. The unit uses a special wiring harness that converts the two 9 pin "D" connectors on the end panel of the TC-900DR to a standard 25 pin "D" connector for user interface.

Synchronous Mode implements a bit level interface. Data is carried on a bit by bit basis. No framing or error detection is performed. Modern operation is full duplex.

Current implementations of SYNC mode, do not provide a DCD signal in the 25 pin RS232 interface.

3.9.2 DATA RECEIVER

While sufficient RF signal is present into the radio receiver, the data decoder is continually extracting data bits from the received signal, and outputting these to the user interface connector. If the received RF signal into the radio receiver falls below the minimum threshold, then the data decoder stops.

3.9.3 SETTING MINIMUM RSSI LEVEL

The data decoder of the modern is continually running while sufficient RF signal is present into the radio receiver. If the radio receiver is not receiving a signal, then the recovered signal applied to the data decoder of the modern, will consist only of noise. To prevent the modern from erroneously locking onto noise and producing "garbage" at the RxD pin, a minimum RSSI level must be present to validate the recovered signal applied to the modern data decoder. This threshold level, is stored in the non-volatile configuration memory. It should be set by applying a signal to the radio receiver, which produces a desired bit error rate, a desired SiNaD result, or more crudely, a predetermined absolute signal level into the antenna connector of the TC-900DR. The modem (operating in Test/Program mode) is then commanded to measure the RSSI level, which produces a response of a message indicating the measured level, in hexadecimal. This process should be repeated several times, then an average taken. The analogue to digital conversion performed in this way, is an eight bit conversion. In normal operation, the modern performs a six bit conversion when measuring the RSSI level, so the average of the levels measured in the test mode should now be divided by four. The result should now be stored in the configuration memory, at the address reserved for it. The DR9_PRGM programmer available from Trio DataCom Pty Ltd facilitates this process.

*Use a signal generator modulated with a sine wave frequency of half the nominal bit rate of the unit (e.g. for a 4800BPS unit, use 2400Hz modulation).

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3.9.4 DATA RECEIVER CLOCK OUTPUT

The receive section of the modern, includes a clock line driven by the modern. This signal is used to synchronise the transfer of receive data to the user system. The RCO (Rx_Clock_Output, pin17 in the DB25 connector) line changes from ON (TRUE) to OFF (FALSE) as the RxD (Receive_Data, pin3 in the DB25 connector) line outputs the next bit, and from OFF (FALSE) to ON (TRUE) in the nominal centre of the bit cell. This conforms to the V.24 specification.

3.9.5 OTHER RS232 RECEIVER CONTROL LINES

The DSR (Data_Set_Ready) line is driven true by the modem. This line is in fact merely tied to the internal +13.8volt rail via a 4K7 resistor. The DTR (Data_Terminal_Ready) input is unused in Synchronous mode.

3.9.6 DATA TRANSMITTER

The transmit data input is continually sampled and coded for transmission. This process consists of sampling the data input, randomising the bit pattern so that the DC component of the transmitted stream is zero, and generating a waveform suitable for application to the modulator of the FM radio transmitter.

3.9.7 DATA TRANSMITTER CLOCKS

The modern transmit data interface, includes two clock lines. One clock line, TCO (Transmit_Clock_Out, pin15 in DB25 connector) is driven by the modern, the other, TCI (Transmit_Clock_In, pin24 in the DB25 connector) can be enabled to allow the external user to supply a transmit data clock. This is implemented by synchronising the internal clock generator to the user's clock (within a small frequency range). This function is essentially a Phase Locked Loop, and effectively adjusts the phase of the internal clock to match that of the input clock. If the user clock source stops, then the modern will continue to generate the internal clock at it's nominal rate. In accordance with specification V.24, the state of the transmit data line (TxD, pin2 in the DB25 connector) is sampled on the ON to OFF transition of the clock, the bit cell boundary occurs with the OFF to ON transition of the clock.

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3.9.8 TRANSMITTER RTS/CTS LINES

Two other control lines are included in the transmitter interface. The RTS (Ready_To_Send) input line is used to control the radio RF transmitter. The CTS (Clear_To_Send) output line is driven by the modem, to indicate that the modem transmitter is ready to accept transmit data. The RTS to CTS time is determined by an internal timer. A configuration parameter is used to load the internal timer when the RTS line is activated, which must expire before the modem activates the CTS line. This time is necessary to allow the remote receiver to settle and synchronise to the data stream, before the user at the transmitting end begins sending data. However it should be noted, that the CTS signal does not perform any flow control function within the modem.

3.9.9 PHASE SYNCHRONISM WITH GLOBAL CLOCKS

When data is transferred over more than short distances, and synchronism must be maintained to some external global master clock (e.g. Telecom DDN network), then the propagation delay, and thus phase shift of the data becomes significant. A facility is provided, to introduce a phase delay in the transmitted data stream, of up to 3/4 of a bit, in 1/4 bit steps. This delay is adjusted so that minimum phase offset results at the receiver of the destination station.

3.9.10 TRANSMIT TIMER

The modem implements a transmit (PTT) timer. This timer can be disabled entirely by setting the PTT Timer configuration value to zero. The timer value is a 16 bit number, that counts in increments of 2.5 milliseconds. If the timer is enabled, whenever the modem activates the PTT control to the radio transmitter, it initialises the timer with the configured value. The timer is decremented while the RTS line remains active, and if it terminates, the PTT control is deactivated. No other action is taken, and all other functions within the modem are oblivious to this condition, including the CTS line, so data continues to be "carried", and thus lost. The PTT timer is to be considered an emergency override mechanism only, in case an error occurs in the operation of the user's host equipment and/or software. To reset this timeout state, the RTS line must be taken from ON to OFF. The PTT timer will then be re-initialised the next time the RTS line is activated. The timeout period may be set in 2.5mS increments to over 160 seconds.

3.9.11 LED INDICATORS

3.9.11.1 Received Signal Strength Indication. RXSIG LED

In all operation modes of the modem except "Programmer Mode" (see section below on special modes of operation), the RXSIG LED indicates the level of the RSSI signal from the radio IF strip, compared to a threshold set in the configuration data read from the non-volatile memory. If the signal is above the threshold, then the LED indicator is turned on. There is no hysteresis applied in this process.

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3.9.11.2 Data Carner Detect Indication. SYNC LED

In "Synchronous" operation mode (V2.1.x), prior to modem hardware revision "D", and firmware revision "V2.1.4", the SYNC LED is superfluous and not driven.

Note that firmware revision V2.1.5 onwards should only be used in SYNC mode.

From modern hardware Revision D onwards, the SYNC LED drive is used to generate a DCD function in the user interface connector, and requires firmware revision V2.1.4 onwards (i.e. firmware revision V2.1.4 onwards drives the SYNC LED ON 20mS after the "leading edge" of the RxSig LED).

This means that the SYNC LED drive should always show this function and not be allowed to show low Tx Power (see Error indication modes section 3.8.5.2). To facilitate this the Min Tx Pwr parameter in the TC-900DR modem should be set to zero, when the modem is built for synchronous operation.

3.9.11.3 Radio Transmitter Active Indication. TXMIT LED

This LED indicator is connected directly to the modem's PTT output drive. It is illuminated whenever the PTT line to the radio board is active.

3.9.12 SPECIAL MODES OF OPERATION

3.9.12.1 Programmer Mode

Part of the power-up/reset initialisation phase of the modem, are tests to determine whether the modem should enter a special operation mode. The first, is a test for "Programmer Mode". Pin6 on the DB9 connector of Port A, is normally the DSR line. To this end, this pin is pulled high by a resistor to +13.8v, so that to a connected DTE this signal says that this DCE is ready. However, if this pin is connected to pin5 (Com) when the modem is powered up, the modem senses this, and attempts to enter "Programmer Mode". The modem sends out of PORTA, an ASCII "?" (question mark) character, and waits for the programmer to reply with a password. Failure to supply the correct password in time, will cause the modem to abandon the "Programmer Mode" attempt, and go on with it's normal power-up procedure. This password protection scheme provides some defence against unauthorised tampering with the radio/modem's configuration data.

3.9.12.2 Bit Error Rate Test Mode

The next test, is one for "Bit Error Rate Test Mode". Pin9 of the DB9 connector of Port A, is normally the Ring Indicate output line. The modem includes a resistive pulldown to Gnd to show a negative condition on this line. However, if this pin is driven positive (typically by connecting it to pin6), then the modem's data transmitter and receiver will enter the BER test mode. It will activate the RF transmitter and generate a scrambled bit pattern which should be decoded at a receiver as a constant logic "1" level in the unscrambled data. A test point on the modem PCB, is available to monitor this point with

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a frequency/event counter. (In fact this test point is always active, and may be used to monitor the received data decoded by the modem IC). Each error bit in the decoded bitstream, will be "0", and the receiver portion of the modem in this mode, will activate the SYNC LED every time it sees a "0" bit. An internal timer is used to generate a time equivalent to 1000 bits. Every error bit detected, will activate the SYNC LED, and restart the timer. If and when the timer expires, the SYNC LED is deactivated. Thus, for error rates of 1 in 10³ and above, the SYNC LED will be ON most of the time. A 1 in 10⁴ error rate will show the SYNC LED active for approximately 10% of the time. This function provides a crude indication of Bit Error Rate for installation purposes. Other functions performed in this state include RXSIG indication, and temperature compensation. The state of pin9 is constantly monitored in this mode. If the pin ceases to be driven positive, then the BER Test mode is terminated, and the modem restarts it's initialisation phase.

3.9.12.3 Order Wire/Handset Mode

Failure of the BERT Mode test, brings the modem to test for the presence of a handset plugged into the handset audio port. This is done by measuring the voltage on channel 4 of the analogue to digital converter. If a handset is plugged in, then the measured voltage will be about 2 volt, but if it isn't installed, then the voltage will be about 4 volt. The measured voltage is compared to 3 volt to determine whether the handset is plugged in. If this test succeeds, then the modem will not generate a data waveform to the radio transmitter. However, it will continue to indicate received RF signal strength, and perform temperature compensation. The handset has a PTT button, and this signal is connected across the modem's PTT output. Thus the handset PTT switch will activate the TXMIT LED.

3.9.12.4 Error Indication Modes

There are three error conditions that will cause the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs to be used for error indications and not their normal purpose. Two of these are "fatal" conditions, that cause the modern to restart after the duration of the error indication phase.

3.9.12.5 Transmit Power Low

While the modern activates the radio transmitter, it periodically checks the level of the radio transmitter output power. If the power measurement is less than a threshold set in the non-volatile memory, then the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs are made to alternate, approximately four times per second. Of course, the TXMIT LED will also be on in this case. This indication condition will persist for the duration of the transmission. As soon as the transmission is discontinued, the error indication will cease, and the two LEDs revert to their normal function. The user should be aware that from Revision D of the modern PCB, this state will cause incorrect operation of the DCD output line. As stated above, the Min Tx Pwr parameter should be set to zero.

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3.9.12.6 NVRAM Read Error

The modern accesses the non-volatile memory as part of it's initialisation phase, to get configuration data. If the communication protocol with the memory device is violated, or the non-volatile memory CRC checksum is found to be incorrect, then the modern indicates this by flashing the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs twice alternately. That is, one LED winks on and off twice, then the other. A total of five cycles of this occurs, then the modern restarts it's initialisation from scratch.

3.9.12.7 Radio Frequency Synthesiser, Lock Detect Error

If at any time during normal operation, BERT mode, or handset mode, the frequency synthesiser indicates an out of lock condition, the modem enters an error indication mode for a short time before restarting. One LED is turned ON, the LEDs are swapped, then both off. Then the latter LED ON again, swap LEDS, and OFF. This will give the appearance of a sweeping motion between the LEDs. The following table shows all three modes for comparison.

Tx P	WR Error	NVR	AM Error		206 Error thesiser
RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC
O	•	٥	ė	Ó	•
•	٥	•	•	•	٥
٥	•	Ö	•	.•	•
•	Ö	•	•	•	Ö
٥	•	Ò	٥	٥	•
•	٥	•	•	•	•
٥	•	•	٥		repeat
•	O	ė	è		,
continue			repeat		

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3.9.13 WIRING ADAPTOR HARNESS FOR TC-900DR SYNCHRONOUS MODEL

PORT A	1 (DCD)	(RCO)	17.	DB25F
	2 (RxD)	(RxD)	3	
	3 (TxD)	(TxD)	3 2	
	4 (DTR)	(DTR)	20	
	5 (Com)	(Com)	7	
	6 (DSR)	(DSR)	6	
	7 (RTS)	(RTS)	4	
	8 (CTS)	(CTS)	5	
	9 (RI)			
PORT B	1 (DCD)	(DCD)	8	
	2 (RxD)	(TCO)	15	
	3 (TxD)	(TCI)	24	
	4		•	
	5 (Com)			
	6 (DSR)			
	7			
	8			
	9 (RSSI)			

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SECTION 4

ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

4 ALIGNMENT PROCEDURE

4.1 GENERAL

This section details operational performance and alignment procedures that may be required for the TC-900DR. During servicing it may also be necessary to measure specific performance parameters as a means of verifying the presence of a fault condition.

4.2 TEST EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

The following list of test equipment is required to carry out all of the procedures detailed below.

- Frequency counter accurate to better than 100 Hz at 1 GHz
- FM Signal generator. 455 kHz to 1 GHz. -120 dBm to +10dbm. Synthesised in 100 Hz steps.
- Spectrum analyser 10 MHz to 1GHz. Dispersion down to 2kHz/cm. 80+ dB dynamic range. IF b/w down to 1 kHz.
- RF Power meter to 1GHz. -20 to +30 dbm. Accuracy ± 0.25 dB.
- Digital volt meter.
- 1 HP3406 RF Millivoltmeter or similar.
- RF Test leads, MCX male and SMA male.
- Audio noise and distortion test set.
- ^ Audio oscillator.
- Surface mount repair tools.

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4.3 TEST POINT LOCATIONS

Both the radio section PCB and the modern section PCB contain numerous test points. They are easily located on the PCB's, and are detailed below.

4.3.1 MODEM SECTION PCB

TEST POINT	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
TP1 TP2 TP3 TP4 TP5 TP6 TP7 TP8	TXCLK BER TST SYNC RXCLKOUT RXCLK RXDATA DATA OUT INTEGRATOR	Transmit clock BER test output Synchronised output Integrator reset Receive clock Receive data Transmit data Rx integrator reset
110	MALEGIVATOR	nx integrator reset

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4.3.2 RADIO SECTION PCB

TEST POINT	SIGNAL	DESCRIPTION
FINAL PA SECTION		
TP31	TXPV	/R-2 Bias to Q8
TP25		/R-3 Bias to Q8
TP27	TXPV	/R-4 Bias to Q9
TP14	+8v	Power Supply
TP15	TXEN	Transmit enable
TP20	RxMIX	COUT Rx mixer bias
TP28	TXPA-1	Bias to Q10
TP29	TXPA-2	Bias to Q11
TP26	+13V8	Power supply
TP33	PWR CONT	
TP30	PTT+8∨	Press to talk
121 MHz SECTION		
TP13	DATA	Tx data input
TP17	60.5 MHz	Modulated 60.5MHz
TP16	121 MHz	Output of doubler
TP18	121 MHz	Modulated 121 MHz
TP32	MIC	Tx Mic audio input
NE615 IF SECTION		
TP6	415kHz I/P	455 filter input/second mixer output
TP9	QUAD	Quad detector
TP8	DATA	Rx data out
TP10	AUDIO	Rx audio out
ŤP7	RSSI	RSSI output
TP4	MUTE	Mute control output
TP1	2nd L.O	Second Xtal oscillator
TP2	2nd L.O	Second Xtal oscillator
TP3	IF input	45 MHz IF filter input
TP5	IF Output	45 MHz IF filter output
TP19	vco	VCO oscillator injection
SYNTHESISER/VCO SE	ECTION	
TP12	LOCK DET	Synthesiser lock detect
TP11	+5V	Synthesiser +5v supply
AUXILIARY HANDSET II	NTERFACE SE	CTION
TP21	MIC	Tx mic audio input
TP22	PTT .	Manual press to talk
TP23	+8V	Handset +8V supply
TP24	AUDIO OUT	Rx audio output

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4.4 ADJUSTMENT POINTS

All adjustment points are located on the radio section PCB. The following is a list of these adjustable components.

COMPONENT	<u>ADJUSTMENT</u>
XTAL2	VCO reference frequency
VR3	Deviation level set
L10	Tripler filter
L9	Doubler filter
L7	121 MHz filter
L8	121 MHz final filter
L6	Tx frequency set (121MHz Osc)
VR4	Tx power control adjust
C78	Tx mixer tunable filter
VR1	Rx audio mute adjust
VR2	Rx data DC BIAS offset adjust
L3	45 MHz filter alignment
L1	44.545 oscillator adjust
L4	45 MHz filter alignment
L5	45 MHz filter alignment

4.5 LINK OPTIONS

Several options are set in the TC-900DR modern by the setting of links on the radio section PCB. Listed below is an option table for the various combinations.

<u>LINK NUMBER</u>	<u>SETTING</u>	DESCRIPTION	
LK2	IN OUT	AFC option disabled AFC option enabled	(factory standard)
LK4	IN OUT	PWR control disable PWR control enabled	

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4.6 HOUSING

The TC-900DR has been designed with the serviceability of the unit in mind. Construction of the unit is robust yet easily dismantled. The unit is primarily assembled in an aluminium extrusion with a central chassis that is fixed to the front panel.

4.6.1 DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

To disassemble the unit, simply remove the two silver screws on the underside of the unit and the six black screws located on the front panel (the front panel of the unit has the two DB9 connectors protruding from it). Ensure you do not loose the attached nylon washers, as these prevent the Lexan front panel label being damaged upon replacing and tightening the six screws. Simply slide the unit out of the extrusion clasping front panel and the complete unit is exposed to you.

Caution: When re-assembling be careful not to foul the ribbon cable against the case when sliding the unit into its case as this may inadvertently damage the cable.

4.6.2 MODEM AND POWER SUPPLY PCB

All components and connections to the modem section PCB are accessible without removing the PCB from the chassis. If access to the rear of the PCB is required, firstly remove two nuts that clamp the C TO-220 power supply regulator to the front panel. Once this is removed, simply remove the four screws securing the PCB to the chassis.

The PCB is now free to work on, and can be folded out so as to service the unit in an open accessible condition whilst still connected to the radio section PCB. If required, the modern section PCB can be separated from the radio section PCB by simply unplugging the ribbon cable.

NOTE: Regulators will need to have heat-sinks fitted if unit is to be operated in this condition for excessive time periods.

4.6.3 ANTENNA DIPLEXER

The antenna diplexer is mounted on top of the radio section PCB. It is easily removed by firstly disconnecting the two miniature RF connectors (MCX type) from the PCB.

Care should be taken when unplugging these connectors so as not to damage them, it is important to remove and insert connectors in a vertical direction.

Secondly, remove the nut securing the antenna output connector from the central mounting chassis. The last two remaining screws must be removed which secure the diplexer to two metal PCB standoffs on the radio section PCB. The diplexer can now be removed:

Testing of the radio section PCB can be continued without the antenna diplexer, by connecting to the receiver and transmitter ports separately.

Miniature MCX RF Connectors are available from Trio DataCom if required.

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4.6.4 RADIO SECTION PCB

The radio section consists of a two sided PCB which has surface mount components on one side and conventional components on the other. Several critical test points are accessible on the component side of the PCB which minimises removal of the PCB from the chassis.

To remove the PCB from the chassis, fifteen screws must be removed. Upon removal of these screws, the PCB can be manoeuvred from the chassis and once again can fold out so as to be serviceable as a complete unit.

NOTE: It is essential that all RF Deck mounting bolts are fitted and secure upon reassembly as many of these bolts provide inter-stage isolation and secure grounding ensuring the product meets all specifications.

Once service of the unit is complete, reassembly is simply the reversal of the above procedures.

Care should be taken when sliding the complete chassis assembly back into the extrusion. Ensure that the ribbon cable connecting the modern and radio section PCB's is carefully "tucked" away within its designated slot so as not to damage the cable.

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4.7 ALIGNMENT DESCRIPTION

CAUTION - As the TC-900DR is capable of full duplex operation, care should be taken to avoid damage to sensitive test equipment such as signal generators or spectrum analysers. It is recommended that a 30db 2 Watt pad be connected between the unit and any test equipment prior to testing.

This section is for alignment/adjustment of the RF Deck and should be read in conjunction with Section 2 (Hardware Technical Description) and Section 7 (Fault Finding) if faults or difficulties are experienced.

For initial alignment, proceed in the following order:

Reference oscillator & synthesiser.

121 MHz Tx modulated injection oscillator.

Tx final stage/Power control.

Receiver and audio mute

4.7.1 REFERENCE OSCILLATOR AND SYNTHESIZER

- 1 Check VCXO (XTAL2) for reference frequency o/p at a level of 550 mV rms with an RF Millivoltmeter, and the VCO o/p for an RF level of around 150 mV rms.
- 2 Check that the TBB202 dual modulus prescaler (U4) is producing an output of approximately 7 MHz and a level of 550 mV rms at the "IF" i/p to the TBB206 synthesiser I.C.(U3-p8)
- 3 Ensure that the synthesiser has been programmed to a frequency within the range of the VCO, and check that the VCO is locked by observing a high (5V) level on Lock detect output of the synthesiser I.C. (U3-p14). Note that very short duration pulses to ground is normal.
- 4 Program the synthesiser with the following VCO frequencies according to VCO type and ensure lock occurs at both ends of the frequency range. These frequencies are 2 MHz beyond the published specification.

VCO TYPE: MQC-798

Maximum 786MHz VCO = 907MHz Tx or 831MHz Rx Minimum 814MHz VCO = 935MHz Tx or 859MHz Rx

VCO TYPE: MQC-978

Maximum 996MHz VCO = 875MHz Tx or 951MHz Rx Minimum 960MHz VCO = 839MHz Tx or 915MHz Rx

5 Program the VCO to a given frequency within the range as specified above and measuring the VCO o/p frequency, adjust the 12 MHz (VCXO) reference trimmer to bring the frequency within 250 Hz of the VCO frequency.

Note: Unit is temperature compensated at factory and no field adjustment of Ref. Oscillator is possible. If VCO frequency is not correct (±1500Hz), consult factory for service advice.

Note ensure that the VCXO control input is within its active range (1-4 Volts).

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- 6 Check the VCO power o/p by monitoring the Rx mixer bias at TP20, where approximately 200 mVDC should be measured.
- 7 With a spectrum analyser set to the VCO frequency and a dispersion of about 5 or 10 kHz per cm, check that the reference sidebands are less than -60dBc in the adjacent channel.
- 8 Check VTCXO Reference frequency is F(bx) +121 MHz for 853 remote units or F(bx) -121 MHz for master units. If Reference is out by more than ±1.5kHz, drift offset should be applied via the programmer or unit should be returned for factory service, attempting to alter Reference trimmer will void temperature compensation process and should only be done in an emergency and as a temporary measure.

4.7.2 121 MHZ MODULATOR

Note - make sure the transmitter is loaded with a suitable attenuator on the antenna or Tx o/p socket before energising

 For Initial alignment set all coil cores to their nominal positions as per the table below:

Miller coils

L9 5 turns from top of coil can

L10 2 turns L7 4 turns L8 5 tums

L6 0 tums

To prevent the final transmitter stages from producing excessive power whilst low level stages are being aligned, it is suggested that the Tx post mixer tunable filter be de-tuned. Energise the transmitter via manual PTT from the auxiliary handset.

 Tune L7 through L10 for peak o/p. For initial alignment this can be done by monitoring the 121 MHz level at TP18 initially and then at the input to the SBL-1X transmit mixer (U8), where a level of about 75mV should be measured by an RF millivoltmeter (e.g HP11960).

Typical RF millivoltmeter readings for each stage are:

 TP17
 125 mV RF = 0.25 VDC on HP11960 probe.

 TP16
 40 mV RF = 0.06 VDC on HP11960 probe.

 TP18
 550 mV RF = 1.0 VDC on HP11960 probe.

 121 MHz i/p to mixer
 75 mV RF = 0.13 VDC on HP11960 probe.

Note: The signal at TP17 is present as long as "Tx En" is active. The subsequent test points require PTT to also be active.

If the complete transmit chain is known to be operative then the 121 MHz o/p can be peaked by first de-tuning C78 on the tunable Tx filter until the Tx power o/p is less than 100 mW and then tuning Inductors L7 to L10 for maximum output at the Tx frequency.

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With the radio section links set for the desired data rate (see link table above),set the peak deviation as per the chart below with VR3, and center frequency to 121.000 MHz with L6.

NOTE : THESE ADJUSTMENTS ARE INTERACTIVE. ENSURE ALL COILS ARE SECURE

BAUD RATE | DEVIATION LEVEL | 4800 bps | ± 1.5 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.75 kHz peak | ± 2.

 Note that temperature compensation is applied to the 121MHz oscillator so attempting to adjust either VR3 or L6 will upset compensation and should only be done as a temporary measure. Return unit to factory for repair if errors >±500Hz are detected.

4.7.3 TX FINAL

NOTE: It is essential that all RF Deck mounting bolts are fitted and secure upon reassembly as many of these bolts provide inter-stage isolation and secure grounding ensuring the product meets all specifications.

- 1 Ensure the 121 MHz Tx injection is operating correctly.
- 2 Check Q2,4,5,8, are all biased correctly as per the voltage chart. Temporarily disable the Tx power control circuitry by shorting LK4 located on the top side of the board near the ribbon cable. Energise the transmitter via the manual PTT on the auxiliary handset.
- 3 Tune the Tx filter tuning capacitor C78 for a peak output power measured at Antenna port or X4.
- 4 With full drive, Q9 driver collector current as seen across TP26//TP27 should be approximately 45 mA (100mVDC), and NOT MORE THAN 55mA (120mVDC).
- 5 With full drive at Q9 each final transistor should be drawing around 175 mA(385mVDC) as seen across TP26/TP29 or TP28. The output power measured directly at the final connector should be between +32 and +34 dbm without power control.
- 6 Re-enable the power control circuitry and with the 'Txpwr' control line set at +5VDC, set VR4 for +32 dbm+/- 0.25 dB at the tx o/p socket X4. Check that the current in EACH final collector does NOT EXCEED 225 mA.
- 7 Check with the spectrum analyser that the Tx o/p is free from spurious signals.
 - Note 1 . Prior to the diplexer the VCO level is nominally about -20 dbc.
 - Note 2. Close in mixing products (less than +/- 30 MHz) must be greater than 65db below the carrier, as they are not attenuated by the diplexer filters.

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D.C. Voltages of Radio Section

RF Output Power set to +32 dbm at X4 (diplexer input) with 13.8 VDC supply

	· ·		
Transistor	Base	Emitter	Collector
Q2	1.66 VDC	0.92 VDC	6.96 VDC
Q4	1.79 VDC	1.06 VDC	6.46 VDC
Q5	1.80 VDC	1.08 VDC	7.51 VDC
Q8	1.05 VDC	0.31 VDC	4.02 VDC
Q9	0.47 VDC	0 VDC	13.35 VDC
Q10	0.28 VDC	0 VDC	13.05 VDC
Q11	0.29 VDC	0 VDC	13.16 VDC
Q12	7.17 VDC	7.97 VDC	7.88 VDC
Q1	7.29 VDC	7.97 VDC	7.91 VDC
Q13	4.56 VDC	3.84 VDC	7.97 VDC
Q7	1.14 VDC	0.41 VDC	6.68 VDC
Q6	1.13 VDC	0.40 VDC	7.52 VDC
Q3	1.06 VDC	0.33 VDC	7.59 VDC

4.7.4 RECEIVER

The receiver section requires little or no alignment once factory aligned.

4.7.4.1 No AFC Models (Xtal 1 = 45.455MHz)

- 1 Adjust L1 for 45.455 MHz measured with pickup loop near L1.
- 2 In emergency adjust coils L3, L4 and L5 for best SINAD at TP8.
- 3 Adjust audio mute VR1 to mute handset audio at 10dB SINAD
- 4 Adjust VR2 for 2.0 VDC at TP8 whilst receiving data off-air.

4.7.4.2 AFC Models

Monitor 44.545 MHz with pickup at L1. Test for 44.545 ±1.5KHz Consult factory for alignment or service information.

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SECTION 5

INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

5 INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

All Data Radio Modern devices needs to be properly installed and commissioned in order to function reliably. It is important that installers are familiar with RF products / installations and are geared up with appropriate tools necessary to confirm the ongoing reliability of a communications system.

This chapter is intended as a short form checklist to ensure such radio devices are installed correctly and that important tests are made and recorded at each site for future reference should a problem eventuate.

Installers should check that each data radio has been programmed to suit their specific requirements before installation.

5.1 GENERAL

Installations play a critical role in network performance. Although this is a known fact, installations are often performed poorly or given little regard. It is essential that the installation is performed in a professional manner with careful attention and consideration to the following items:

- Adequate primary power cable relative to the length of cable to minimise voltage drop.
- 2. Shielded data cable between the unit and any external data equipment.
- 3. Low loss coax used for antenna feed line.
- 4. Careful termination of RF connectors.
- 5. A suitable antenna for the requirement.
- 6. Suitable placement of the antenna.
- Adequate signal strength from the base station / other radio communications device.

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5.2 INSTALLATION

The following information should assist when installing and commissioning data radio systems.

5.2.1 DATA CONNECTION

In industrial environments connection to any external device should be by shielded data cable with the shield connected to the connector shell to minimise data corruption, and/or radio interference.

5.2.2 MOUNTING

The radio modern should be mounted in a cool, dry, and vibration free environment. Mounting of the unit should be in a location providing easy access to screws and all connections.

5.2.3 POWER CONNECTIONS

The power required for 5 Watt (Tx) at 13.8VDC, is typically 2.0 Amps. As the Tx key up current is significant, the gauge of primary power wiring should be considered. It is suggested that a minimum of 18 gauge stranded copper wire be used for distances of up to two metres and a minimum of 14 gauge for longer distances up to 5 metres.

Ensure correct polarity to avoid ∞stly repairs.

5.2.4 COAX CABLE CONNECTION

It is important to select the correct cable and connectors for each application as a poor selection can seriously degrade the performance of the unit.

As an example, for each 3dB of cable and connector loss, half the transmitter power is lost and twice the receiver signal power is required to produce the same bit error rate.

In some installations where strong signals are present, a compromise of cable and connector cost may be acceptable.

It is essential that all connector terminations are performed as per the manufacturers specifications (especially at 900MHz and above) and if connectors are to be used outside, it is essential that a sealant such as amalgamating tape be used to seal connectors. DO NOT use acetic cure silicon to seal the connectors.

It is also important that coax cables are not stressed by tight bends, kinking or excessive flexing. Ensure that coax cables have sufficient strain relief and are secure. If large diameter rigid or semi rigid cable is used, it is recommended to use a short length of high quality RG58 or RG223 cable between the unit and main cable feed.

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The following chart is a guide to losses in various types of coaxes at 400MHz and 900MHz over distance, please consider this when installing the unit.

CABLE TYPE	LOSS RELATIVE TO DISTANCE							
	1	dB	3	dB	6	dB	9	dB
	450MHz	900MHz	450MHz	900MHz	450MHz	900MHz	450MHz	900MHz
RG58C/U	2.3m	1.6m	7m	5m	1.4m	10m	20m	15m
RG223/U	3.1m	2.3m	9m	7m	18m	14m	28m	21m
RG213/U	6.1m	4m	18m	12m	37m	24m	55m	37m
HELIAX LDF4-50A	19m	14m	57m	43m	114m	87m	171m	130m
HELIAX LDF5-50A	38m	25m	114m	75m	229m	150m	343m	225m

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5.3 ANTENNA INSTALLATION

The selection of antennas and their placement is one of the most important factors when installing a radio based network. People often use a simile, it is like putting square wheels on a Mercedes Benz..... very true comparison.

Antennas are generally mounted to a vertical pole with either vertical or horizontal polarisation as per the licence requirement.

Antennas should be mounted as high as practical and away from metal surfaces which can cause reflections.

Determining the type of antenna is very important and as a typical generic example, Point to Multipoint (PTMP) systems generally employ high gain (3, 6, or 9dB gain) omni directional antennas at the base station sites and either omni directional whips (unity gain) or preferably high gain directional yagi antennas (9 or 14dB gain) at the remote sites

5.3.1 YAGI ANTENNAS

Yagi antennas not only provide signal gain and directivity, but also provides protection from interfering signals which are outside the beam width of the antenna. Yagi antennas are essential when communicating over very long distances.

Yagi antennas are polarised and must be mounted either vertically (elements pointing from the ground to the sky) or horizontally (elements in parallel with the horizon).

As a general rule, Point to Multipoint remote units are vertically polarised, while Point to Point links are horizontally polarised.

When mounting yagi antennas with vertical polarisation, it should be noted that the dipole (loop section of antenna) has a drain hole. The small drain hole on one end of the dipole must be pointed towards the ground so that water will drain out of the antenna.

5.3.2 OMNI DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS

Omni directional antennas provide a radiation pattern of equal strength through 360° in the horizontal plane. This makes them ideal for base antennas in point to multipoint systems because they can reach the remote antennas.

Omni directional antennas are also used at remote sites (although yagi antennas are preferred) and are typically ground independent "whip" type antennas. The main reason for using whips at remote sites is for aesthetics as they are far less obtrusive than a yagi.

Regardless of the type, antennas need to be mounted properly and in a suitable location as covered below.

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5.3.3 ANTENNA PLACEMENT

Antenna placement is of paramount importance and plays a big part of the antennas and in turn systems performance.

When choosing antenna locations the aim is to find the largest path of unobstructed space and locate the antennas within that space. It is important to locate antennas as high as possible and definitely clear of any moving obstructions.

Where possible it is important to avoid mounting antennas:

- Against or adjacent to steel structures.
- In an area which will have constant intermittent obstructions people walking past, vehicles driving past etc. That is, mount antennas well above such moving obstructions.
- 3. Near any electrical equipment.
- 4. Near metal beams, structures etc.
- Inside any metal enclosures, tin sheds / warehouses etc. note meshed wire fences act like a "brick wall" to RF transmissions.
- Away from guard rails or support beams.

Note: Sometimes installations in such environments are unavoidable and where this is the case, certain care can be taken to still ensure a reliable installation. Please consult Trio for assistance on a case by case basis.

If tests indicate poor signal strength then the antennas at one or both ends of the link should be raised, and/or moved clear of obstructing objects, or if directional antennas are employed they should be checked for correct directional orientation and polarisation (horizontal or vertical signal orientation).

5.3.4 REFLECTIONS AND OUTPUT POWER

Ideally, the propagation path should be clear Line of Site (LOS).

The biggest problem with UHF radio when used within "steel" buildings or obstructed paths is the large presence of signals randomly reflected from the surrounding obstructions or "steel" walls. These signals cannot be eliminated, but by maintaining a 10 to 20dB margin between the wanted and unwanted signals, problems should not be experienced. The simplest way to do this is to use directional gain antennas.

These antennas will provide attenuation to all signals arriving from a direction other than the direct path. Where steel walls or structure exist immediately behind the antenna location, the high front to back ratio of such antennas will negate such high level reflections. Power output should be set at the minimum level required to achieve a 25dB fade margin, in order to minimise the amount of RF being reflected, and to avoid saturating the receiver front end and therefore reducing the margin between wanted and unwanted signals.

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5.4 COMMISSIONING - RSSI LEVEL

When commissioning a data radio network, it is important to ensure that the incoming received signal strength (RSSI) is adequate to provide reliable communications.

Note: A good signal path should allow for approximately 30dB fade margin.

Received signal strength (RSSI) of the incoming signal is available as an analogue output on Trio data radio moderns. This RSSI output ranges from 0 to approx 4 Volts, where 4 Volts indicates the strongest signal. The actual values of received signal strength can be determined by companing the output voltage against the calibrated graph supplied in the handbook.

By referring to the RSSI chart alignment of aerials can be optimised to achieve the greatest signal strength (highest output voltage).

Note: Be sure to stand clear of aerials when measuring this output voltage, touching or standing in close proximity to aerials will give inaccurate readings.

5.4.1 CHECKING DATA COMMUNICATIONS

If the host computer and remote equipment are capable of performing data integrity tests then connect the host and terminal data equipment to the radio modems.

Remove and re-apply power to each radio modem to ensure they are both in data comms mode, and run data tests on the link.

5.4.2 BIT ERROR RATE (BER) TESTING

If the connected data equipment is NOT capable of running data integrity tests then the TC-450DS moderns can be put into a BER test mode, whereby the data channel can be tested in each direction to a reasonable level without external test equipment. To run a link test with the radio moderns themselves, they must BOTH be put into BER test mode.

To place the unit in BER mode connect pin 6 and pin 9 of port A together and apply power...

The transmitter can be activated by driving the RTS pin (7) of port A positive. The unit will then send a predefined pseudo random sequence which is tested for accuracy by the receiving unit and any errors displayed on the front panel 'SYNC' lamp.

Each error bit will illuminate the lamp for approximately 1000 bits duration, therefore error rates above 1 in 1000 will show an almost constant error indication.

To return the unit to normal data transmission mode simply power it up without pin 9 connected to pin 6.

For further information on radio path problems please contact Trio DataCorn for detailed advice.

Note: BER testing is not viable in an operational point to multi-point environment as the BER test will interfere with other operative units.

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5.4.3 OUTPUT POWER - VSWR

Upon installation of equipment an output power measurement should be done using a suitable power meter. Forward and reflected power should be measured at the antenna port and recorded for future reference. The reflected power measurement should be as a minimum 3:1 of the forward power. If this is not the case, investigate possible causes such as poor terminations, faulty antenna etc.

5.4.4 DATA CONNECTION

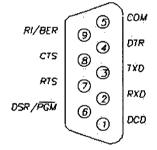
The data connection is via a DB9 connector labelled 'Port A', which is wired as a DCE as shown below. The port labelled 'Port B' is not used for the standard configuration but can be enabled by the programmer for use as a totally independent second data channel. In industrial environments connection to the modern should be by shielded data cable with the shield connected to the connector shell to minimise data corruption, and radio interference.

- User Serial "Port A" Pin Assignment

PIN NO. & FUNCTION

EXTERNAL VIEW OF 'PORT A'

- 1. DATA CARRIER DÉTECT (DCD)
- 2. RECEIVE DATA OUTPUT (RXD)
- 3. TRANSMIT DATA IN (TXD)
- 4. DATA TERMINAL READY (DTR)
- 5. COMMON (COM) __
- 6. PROGRAM PIN (PGM)
- 7. REQUEST TO SEND (RTS)
- 8. CLEAR TO SEND (CTS)
- 9. BIT ERROR RATE PIN (BER)



NOTE: Pin 6 and pin 9 provide a dual function which depends on the mode that the TC-450DR is operating in.

- User Serial "Port B" Pin Assignment

Port B of the TC450DR is essentially unused in its standard configuration but can be enabled by the Programmer for use as a totally independent second data channel. This port is essentially used for specific applications and only has one connection that may be of use for installation purposes. This connection (Pin 9) is Receive Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) output.

This RSSI output ranges from 0 to 5 Volts, where 5 Volts indicates the strongest signal. It is important to note that this Port output has a high impedance of around 10K ohms and loading will decrease accuracy of the recorded measurement.

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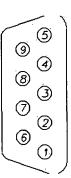
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PIN NO. & FUNCTION

- 1. DATA CARRIER DETECT
- 2. RECEIVE DATA O/P (RxD)
- 3. TRANSMIT DATA O/P (TxD)
- 4. DATA TERMINAL READY (DTR)
- 5. COMMON
- 6. DATA SET READY (DSR)
- 7. REQUEST TO SEND (RTS)
- 8. CLEAR TO SEND (CTS)
- 9. RECEIVE SIGNAL STRENGTH

EXTERNAL VIEW OF 'PORT B'



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5.5 GENERAL CHECKLIST

The following is a simple commissioning checklist which should be used at every site not only to ensure correct installation, but also as a reference list for problems which may eventuate.

TRIO SITE COMMISSIONII	NG CHECK LIST / RECORD		
Company:	Operator:		
Site Location:	Däte:		
Link to:	Serial #:		
Radio Type:	Config File Name:		
Antenna Type / Gain	Path Distance		
Tx Power at Radio	Measured RSSI Volts		
Reflected Power	Fade Margin		
VSWR	Line of Site to Base		
Tx Power at Antenna	DC volts at Radio (Tx)		
Site QA Inspection:			
Notes:			
Signed	Date		

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SECTION 6

FAULT FINDING

6 FAULT FINDING

This section is to assist with difficulties that may be experienced when installing or working on the TC-900DR.

6.1 MODEM/GENERAL

The following is a list of possible problem areas, and suggested checks that can be made to isolate any general problem that may have occurred.

- 1. POWER SUPPLY
 - a) Check for +13.8 Volts at supply input.
 - b) Check fuse on Modern P\S PCB (1 Amp SLO-BLOW).
 - c) Check supply volts:

Modem PVS i) 13.8 Volts

ii) 8 Volts

iii) 5 Volts

RF Deck

i) 13.8 Volts

ii) 8 Volts

iii) 5 Volts

2. ANTENNA

- a) Check antenna, cable and connectors for damage or water
- b) Check forward and reflected power at antenna connector of unit. VSWR should be <= 1.5.1

3. PROGRAMMING

Check programming information, e.g.

- i)Transmit and receive frequencies are within the operating band of the unit
- ii) User interface configuration.

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4. INTERFACE

- a) Check connections to Port A (DB9 Connector).
- b) Check cable to host communications.
- c) Interface commands to unit are incorrect or communications are not established correctly.

5. POOR TRANSMITTER PERFORMANCE

- a) Check correct transmit frequency programmed.
- b) Check transmitter carrier frequency.
- c) Check transmitter deviation.
- d) Check RF output power level.

6. POOR RECEIVER PERFORMANCE

- a) Check correct receive frequency programmed.
- b) Check receive sensitivity.
- c) Check audio output level and DC bias to modern.
- d) Check mute threshold.

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6.2 RECEIVER

The following is a list of problem areas, and suggested checks that can be made to isolate any receiver specific problems that may have occurred.

6.2.1 RECEIVE SENSITIVITY LOW

- 1 Check mixer drive level by measuring DC bias developed across R27.
- 2 Check for correct DC bias conditions and supply volts on RF Amp, Local Osc buffer, and IF Strip, compared to voltage charts.
- 3 Ensure 44.545 MHz oscillator (part of NE615 IF IC) is within ± 250 Hz. This is best carried out by using a communications test set such as an IFR1200 or similar in receiver mode with frequency error displayed.
- 4 Ensure that the local oscillator is netted to frequency by monitoring the Tx mixer injection with a pick up loop connected to a sensitive frequency counter of high stability. Adjust the VCXO frequency reference until correct L.O. frequency is observed. Note that the VCO and synthesiser use the VCXO as the frequency standard. Measure the Synthesiser LOCK signal to ensure the VCO is in phase lock.
- 5 With a 50 ohm signal generator tuned to 455 kHz, apply signal via a 1nF capacitor to the inputs of the 1st and second IF Amp sections of the 615 IF IC and compare the level required to produce the correct RSSI level.
- 6 With a 50 OHM signal generator tuned to 45.000 MHz, apply signal to the points defined on the IF test chart and compare RF level required to produce the reference RSSI level as specified at TP4.
- 7 Apply signal frequency to the RF input connector at X2 and compare the level required to produce RSSI reference level at TP4 with that shown in the IF Level Chart.
- 8 Reconnect the Antenna Diplexer and apply the signal generator to the Antenna terminal of the diplexer. Adjust the generator level to provide the same Rx mixer bias from applied RF signal as was noted in 7) above. The level required should be no more than 3 dB (Rx diplexer path loss) greater.

Note that the RSSI signal provided by the IF IC is a fairly accurate logarithmic scale between 0.5 and 4VDC, providing about 0.5 VDC for each 10 dB of signal applied to the input of the IF Strip, and can be used as a reasonable measure of signal providing it is unmodulated and on center frequency at 455 kHz.

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6.2.2 RECEIVER LEVEL CHART

The following chart lists the level (terminated) of a 50 OHM signal generator to produce 2.0VDC of RSSI at TP4 when applied as specified to the point shown and at the frequency indicated.

FREQUENCY	CONNECTION POINT AND APPLICATION	NOM LEVEL
455 kHz	Pin 20 of IC U2 NE615 via 1nF	-72 dBm
455 kHz	Pin 18 of IC U2 NE615 via 1nF	-74 dBm
455 kHz	Pin 1(i/p) of IF Filter CF2 via 1nF	-58 dBm
455 kHz	Pin 14 of IC U2 NE615 via 1nF	-43 dBm
45 MHz	Rx i/p at X2 via coax direct	-49 dBm
45 MHz	Mixer i/p following R.F. Amp	-62 dBm
45 MHz	Mixer diode (D1) o/p across C100	-61 dBm
45 MHz	Junction of 1st & 2nd 45 MHz crystal filter	-77 dBm

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6.3 TRANSMITTER

The following is a list of problem areas, and suggested checks that can be made to isolate any transmitter specific problems that may have occurred.

1. NO TRANSMIT

- 1. Check PTT circuit.
- 2. Check unit is programmed within its operational range.
- 3. Check if manual PTT (Rear Aux connector) keys transmitter.
- 4. Check if any transmitter output is present. Tuning required?

2. TRANSMITTER SPURIOUS EXCESSIVE

The probable cause is dependent upon the nature of the spurious as follows:

Carrier ± 910kHz. - IF detector signal (2x455) modulating or mixing with carrier. - Check 1n bypass on reference i/p to power control op-amp. Check bypasses on collectors and supply lines of low level transmitter stages, and L.O. buffer.

Carrier ± 20.166 and/or 40.333. - Excessive harmonics of 20.166 crystal oscillator in 121 MHz FM driver IC (U7). Check all pins of IC (U7) for correct DC conditions. Check all tuning inductors for 'normal Q', as 'soft' tuning will almost surely indicate an incorrect or faulty capacitor, or inductor.

Carrier ± VCXO reference frequency (approximately 7 MHz). - Reference signal modulating VCO, or mixing with carrier in L.O.buffers. - Check Synthesiser supply bypasses, check for defective joints or components in and around the resistive divider at output of VCO.

Note that it is imperative that low frequency divider products be attenuated before they can reach the base/emitter junctions of the L.O. buffer transistors where they can mix with the VCO frequency.

Note also that poor SMD solder joints will provide nonlinear conductance and give rise to frequency mixing in this area. Check for faulty components or poor joints around the Synthesiser to VCO frequency control area, or VCO supply line bypassing.

Excessive Transmitter power radiated or conducted to the area of the VCO can also cause spurious effects and may enhance the levels of otherwise acceptable levels of spurious. If this is suspected, check that ALL chassis securing bolts are fitted and tight on the RF deck, and that ALL bypass capacitors and chokes are fitted and correct in and around the final Tx stages.

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3. TRANSMITTER POWER LOW OR UNSTABLE:

- 1 Firstly Ensure that ALL RF Deck mounting bolts are fitted and secure.
- 2 Check that the feed resistors used for current indication on all stages of the final are of correct value and firmly in circuit.
- 3 Check that the Tx L.O. buffer and post mixer buffers are correctly biased as per the voltage charts:
- 4 If necessary disconnect the final stages from the Tx post mixer buffers by removing the solder bridge between Q5 and Q8, and with an appropriate instrument measure the RF power available from the Tx buffers to the final pre-driver.
 - Note that the o/p impedance of the buffer is 50 OHM and must be measured by a 50 OHM instrument. It is highly recommended that a measuring spectrum analyser be used here as this instrument will also display the relationship between the wanted signal and other spurious or unwanted mixing products. The nominal display seen at this point by a spectrum analyser is shown on the spectrum charts attached.
- 5 To test the final stages separate from the buffers inject a signal from a 50 OHM generator at Tx frequency into pre-driver (Q8) via C122. The level required to drive the final to full output is shown on the Tx level chart.
- 6 Check that the current drawn by the driver transistor as measured across the feed resistor (TP28 to TP27) is within spec, and if not check and or replace the driver transistor or associated components as necessary.
- 7 Check that the current drawn by each final transistor as indicated by the voltage across the 2.2 OHM (2x4.7 ohm in parallel) collector feed resistors (TP26 to TP28 and TP29) is within the range stated in the voltage charts, and that both are within 10% of each other. If in error check components around final pair and replace final transistors as necessary.

NOTE it is possible for power transistors to be partly defective due to current or thermal abuse, and the fact that the devices are actually drawing current does not always indicate that they are producing full power at the collector.

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TX LEVEL CHART:

Frequency	Connection Point & Application	Level Remarks
Base band	Data from modern section TP13 (4800 baud)	2 VD.C
Base band	Applied data signal to modulator U7 pin 3 (4800 baud level from modern)	1 V _{P-P}
Base band	Audio signal to modulator TP32	0.84 VD.C 60 mV _{PP} for VR3 set for maximum value 400 mV _{PP} for VR3 set for minimum value
Base band	Audio signal to modulator U7- pin 4	1.3 VD.C 0.5 V _{P-P}
121 MHz	Signal level at TP18:A	-5 dBm
Final Tx frequency	Output to diplexer connector X1	3W at maximum power setting

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Appendix A Drawings

SECTION 7

APPENDIX A

DRAWINGS

7 APPENDIX A DRAWINGS

TC01-08-12	Data Radio Mounting Details
TC01-08-11	Data Radio Assembly Details
TC01-04-05	Data Radio Basic Modem 9K6/4K8 Component Loading Details
TC01-00-05	450DR / 900DR Packet Modem (2 sheets)
TC01-08-10	PWB Manufacturing Details 900DR Data Radio - Radio Board (2 sheets)
TC01-00-10	Data Radio Project Sheet
TC01-00-10	Data Radio Final PA (AFC Fitted)
TC01-00-10	Data Radio 121 MHz OSC (AFC Fitted)
TC01-00-10	Data Radio - Synthesiser - VCO (AFC Fitted)
TC01-00-10	Data Radio - NE6154K8/9K6 (AFC Fitted)
TC01-04-15	850-930 MHz Antenna Diplexer Component Side Assembly
TC01-05-10	Radio Board Top Side (C/S) Test Point & Adjustment Location Details
TC01-05-10 Details	Radio Board Bottom Side (S/S) Test Point & Adjustment Location
TC01-05-16	Duplex Radio BER/S+N/N vs Sig
TC01-05-17	AFC Alignment Setup - Block Diagram
TC01-05-12	4800/9600 BPS Modern Functional Diagram
TC01-05-23	Asynchronous Modern Functional Diagram
TC01-05-19	Macro Block Diagram
TC01-05-18	Radio Section - Modern Section Interface
DR9-BLOK	900MHz Radio Block Diagram
	RSSLI evel of Received Signal (typical)

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Appendix B Glossary

SECTION 8

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY of TERMS and ABBREVIATIONS

8 APPENDIX B GLOSSARY

ADC:

Analogue to digital converter.

AFC:

Automatic frequency control.

BER:

Bit error rate.

bps:

Bits per second.

C/DSMA:

Carrier or data sense, multiple access scheme.

COM:

Common.

CRC:

Cyclic redundancy checksum.

CTS:

Clear to send.

DAC:

Digital to analogue converter.

DCD:

Data carrier detect.

DCE:

Data communications equipment.

DFM4-9:

Trio DataCom digital modern chipset.

DIP:

Dual in line package.

DOTAC:

Department of Transport and Communications.

DSR:

Data set ready.

DTR:

Data terminal ready.

FCS:

Frame check sequence.

FEND:

Frame end.

FESC:

Frame escape.

FIFO:

First in first out.

FIR:

Finite impulse response.

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Appendix B Glossary

FM: Frequency modulation.

FSK:

Frequency shift keying.

GPIB:

General purpose interface bus.

HADR_EN:

High address enable signal.

IC:

Integrated circuit.

1.F.:

Intermediate frequency.

i/p:

Input.

KISS:

Keep it simple stupid.

LADR_EN:

Low address enable signal.

MSB:

Most significant bit.

NVRAM:

Non volatile RAM.

NRZ:

Non return to zero.

NRZI:

Non return to zero - inverted.

o/p:

Output.

PCB:

Printed circuit board.

PLL:

Phase locked loop.

PMP:

Point-to-multipoint.

ppm:

Parts per million.

PTP:

Point-to-point.

PTT:

Press to talk.

RF:

Radio frequency.

RI:

Ring indicate.

R_select:

RAM read select signal.

SIO:

Serial input/output.

RSSI:

Receive signal strength indication.

RTS:

Request to send.

Rx:

Receive.

RXD:

Receive data output.

SCADA:

Supervisory control and data acquisition.

SLIP:

Serial line interface protocol.

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Appendix B Glossary

TC-900DR: Trio DataCom 900MHz full duplex data transceiver.

TC-DFM9IP: Trio DataCom TC-900DR parameter programming software suite.

TFEND:

Transposed Frame End.

TFESC:

Transposed Frame Escape.

TNC:

Terminal node controller.

Tx:

Transmit.

TXD:

Transmit data in.

VCO:

Voltage controlled oscillator.

W_select:

RAM write select signal

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TC-900DR USER GUIDE

41 Aster Avenue, Carrum Downs, 3201 Australia, Tel; 61 3 9775 0505, Fax: 61 3 9775 0606

GENERAL

The Trio DataCom TC-900DR is a full duplex 900 MHz Radio featuring a fully integrated 4800,9600 bps data radio modem and antenna diplexer. Configuration of the unit is fully programmable, with parameters held in non-volatile memory (NVRAM). All configuration parameters are accessible using the TC-DR PROG installation package, consisting of a programming lead, manual and software which will run on a PC under Windows 95/98/NT. It is essential that each unit is programmed to suit individual requirements prior to operation. For detailed information refer to the TC-900DR Handbook

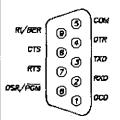
DATA CONNECTION

The data connection is via a DB9 connector labeled Port A' (shown below), which is wired as a DCE.

User Serial "Port A" Pin Assignment.

EXTERNAL VIEW OF 'PORT A

NOTE: Pin 6 and pin 9 provide a dual function which depends on the mode that the TC-900DR is operating in.



PIN NO. & FUNCTION

1. DATA CARRIER DETECT (DCD)

2. RECEIVE DATA OUTPUT (RXD)

3. TRANSHIT DATA IN (TXD)

4. DATA TERMINAL READY (DTR)

5. CONVION (CON)

6. PROGRAMPIN (PGN)

7. REQUEST TO SEND (RTS)

8. CLEAR TO SEND (CTS)

9. BIT ERROR RATE PIN (BER)

User Serial "Port B" Pin Assignment.

Port 8 can be used as a secondary data steam (independent of Port A) once configured by the programmer. Port 8 also has one connection that may be of use for installation. This connection (Pin 9) is Receive Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) output: 0.5V where 1.5V typically indicates -110dBm and every 0.5V increase indicates an improvement of » 10dBm.

EXTERNAL VIEW OF "PORT B"



PIN NO. & FUNCTION

1. DATA CARRIER DETECT (DCD)

2. RECEIVE DATA ONP (RxD)

4. URUSED

5. CONTVON

6. DATA SET RECEIVE (DSR)

7. UNUSED

9. RECEIVE SIGNAL STRENGTH

NOTE: Port B Pin 9 output has a high impedance of around 50K OHMS and loading will decrease accuracy of the RSSI measurement.

POWER CONNECTIONS

The power required is 13.8VDC nominal, at 800mA (Tx) nominal. If the POWER LED indicator is not illuminated once power is applied, check the internal 1Amp fuse fitted within the unit.

POWER CONNECTOR PIN ASSIGNMENT Fixt. view of socket +VE SUPPLY (13.8vdc, of socket BOTTOMPIN GROUND TOP

AUXILIARY CONNECTOR

The auxiliary connector is primarily for use with the optional audio handset. The connections to this auxiliary 6 pin RJ11 connector are as follows:

PIN NUMBER	<u>FUNCTION</u>	External view
1	B VOL TS	of socket ☐ 7op
2	AUDIO QUT) ('\#
3	GROUND	~ \ ₁
4	MIC INPUT/SENSE	1
5	GROUND	بتستثر
6	MANUAL PIT	0 1

The optional audio handset is recommended as an aid in checking installations for radio path viability. This audio handset will only function when fitted prior to applying power to the unit.

The modem upon power up will check the presence of the handset and will inhibit data being transmitted so that voice communications can be established.

Once the path tests have been conducted the audio handsets MUST be REMOVED and the unit powered up with the handset removed before data communication can commence

USER INDICATIONS

The TC-900DR provides 4 LED's that show status information to the user - POWER, RXSIG, SYNC, and TXMIT indications.

The POWER is indicated by a green LED and simply signifies that power has been applied to the unit.

The RXSIG LED (yellow) indicates the level of RSSI signal from the radio IF strip, compared to a threshold level set in the configuration data programmed by the user. If the signal is above the threshold, then the LED indicator is turned on.

In all operation modes except "Programmer mode", the SYNC LED (yellow) indicates when the modem has detected a valid data stream. The SYNC LED is activated, when the modem detects a valid HDLC flag sequence; and remains active until an invalid sequence of seven or more consecutive "1" bits is detected.

The SYNC LED will not be turned on if the RSSI signal strength (as indicated by the RXSIG LED) is below the minimum threshold. This prevents false SYNC detection from noise.

The TXMIT LED (red) indicator is connected directly to the modem's PTT output transistor. Whenever the radio is transmitting, this TXMIT LED indicator will be on.

F. COCCA, IESK JAROB-LOSO OR BOOM SOCIETA POR

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SPECIAL MODES OF OPERATION

Part of the power-up/reset initialisation phase of the TC-900DR are tests to determine if the modern should enter one of 3 "special operation" modes. In these modes the TC-900DR won't operate in its standard run mode.

- Programmer mode.
- · Bit error rate test mode.
- Handset mode.

These modes are only entered if the required setup conditions are present at power up. An error mode of operation can also be entered into, if during normal operation, an error condition occurs.

PROGRAMMER MODE

CABLE - Pins 2, 3, 4, 5 straight through with Pin 6 on the DB9 connector of Port A, connected to pin 5. When the modem is powered up with this fitted, the controller senses this and attempts to enter "Programmer mode" and the "SYNC" LED will flash approx once per second. (Note, the TC-DRPROG programming software and lead has the required connections). Failure to supply the correct password in time, will cause the modem to abandon the "Programmer mode" attempt, and go on with it's normal power-up procedure.

BIT ERROR RATE TEST MODE

Pin 9 of the DB9 connector of Port A, is normally the Ring Indicate output line. However, if this pin is driven positive (connecting it to pin 6 [DSR] and pin 7 [RTS]), then the modem's data transmitter and receiver will enter the BER test mode. This will activate the RF transmitter, and generate a scrambled bit pattern which should be decoded at a receiver as a constant logic "1" level in the unscrambled data. Any errors in the decoded bitstream, will be "0", and the receiver portion of the modem in this mode, will activate the SYNC LED every time it sees a "0" bit.

Note: As the TC-900DR is full duplex this test can operate in both directions simultaneously.

Every error bit detected, will activate the SYNC LED. For error rates of 1 in 10³ and above, the SYNC LED will be ON most of the time. A 1 in 10⁴ error rate will show the SYNC LED active for approximately 10% of the time. This function provides a crude indication of Bit Error Rate for installation purposes. Note: Error count messages (ET:XXXX) for every 10,000 bits are presented to Port A for the user. If pin 9 ceases to be driven positive, then the BER Test mode is terminated, and the modem restarts it's initialisation phase.

HANDSET MODE

The DFM4-9 modern tests for the presence of a handset plugged into the handset auxiliary port at power up. If a handset is plugged in, the modern will not generate a data stream. However, it will continue to indicate received RF signal strength. The handset has a PTT button, and this signal is connected across the modern's PTT output. Thus the handset PTT switch will activate the TXMIT LED. It is essential to remove the handset from the unit and reapply power to the unit in order to return, to normal operation.

ERROR INDICATION MODES

There are 3 error conditions that cause the RXSIG & SYNC LEDs to be used for error indications and not their normal purpose. Two are fatal conditions, that cause the modern to restart after the duration of the error indication phase.

TRANSMIT POWER LOW

While the modem activates the radio transmitter, it periodically checks the transmit power. If the power measurement is less than a threshold set in the non-volatile memory, then the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs are made to alternate, approximately 4 times per second. The TXMIT LED will also be on during this process. This indication condition will persist for the duration of the transmission. As soon as the transmission is discontinued, the error indication will cease, and the two LEDs revert to their normal function. Factory set to 100 milliWatts.

NVRAM READ ERROR

The DFM4-9DR modem accesses the non-volatile memory as part of it's initialisation phase, to read programming configuration data. If the communication protocol with the device is violated, or the non-volatile memory CRC checksum is found to be incorrect, then the modem indicates this by flashing the RXSIG and SYNC LEDs twice alternately. That is, one LED operates ON and OFF twice, then the other. A total of five cycles of this occurs, then the modem restarts initialisation.

SYNTHESISER LOCK DETECT ERROR

If at any time during normal operation, BER mode, or handset mode, the TBB206 frequency synthesiser indicates an out of lock condition, the modem enters an error indication mode for a short time before restarting.

One LED is turned ON (a), the LEDs are swapped, then both turned OFF (a). Then the latter LED ON again, swap LEDS, and then OFF. This will give the appearance of a sweeping motion between the LEDs. The following table shows all error condition displays.

Tx P\	NR Err	NVR	AM Err	SYN	TH Em 🎺
RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC	RXSIG	SYNC
0	•	Ó	•	Ó	•
•	0	•	•	•	0
0	•	0	•	•	•
é	0	•	•	•	0
0	•	•	0	٥	•
•	0	•	•	•	•
0	•	•	0		repeat
•	0	•	•		
continue	;		repeat		

MOUNTING AND ANTENNA CONNECTION

The TC-900DR should be mounted in a cool, dry, vibration free environment, whilst providing easy access to screws and connections. There are 4 mounting holes on the unit. The antenna should be an external yagi antenna but can be a ground independent dipole mounted via a feeder to the antenna connector (SMA type) for short range, applications. However the whole radio modern should be clear of the associated data equipment to prevent mutual interference.

ASSEMBLY OF POWER LEAD

A small plastic bag containing a molex connector (M5557-2R) and two pins (M5556-TL) is provided in the packing box.

The pins are designed to take 18-24 (AWG) wire size with insulation range 1.3 - 3.10mm.

Please take care when crimping the pins.

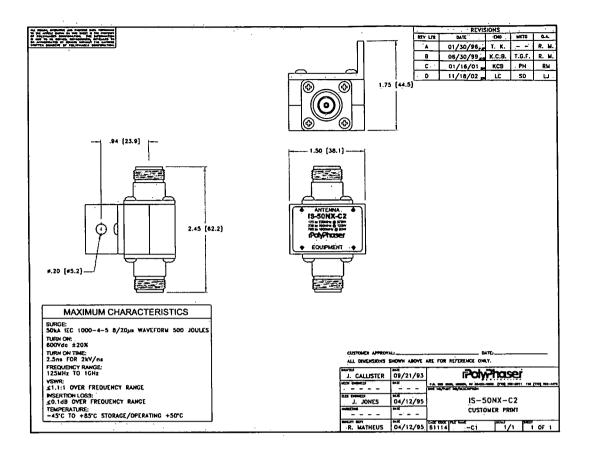
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Date:- April 2010

Version: Two



Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
Inlet Works					
	C43 Flowsplitter No1				
		Ultrasonic level detector			
		Local Control Panel			
		450 mm Pipe CPSTP			
			Waterman Valve		
			450 mm Valve		
		300 mm Pipe Flowsplitter			
			Waterman Valve		
		375 mm Pipe			
			Waterman Valve		
			Pneumatic Actuator		
	C44 Vortex Grit Trap No1				
-19/		Mixer			
		Grit Removal Pipework			
		Local control panel			
	C42 Inlet Works No2				
		Building			
		Lifting Beam			
		Bypass Waterman Valve			
		Inlet Waterman Valve			
		Outlet Waterman Valve			
		Stairs Handrails and Walkways			
		Grit Dewatering Screen			
U-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1		Rag Screw Conveyor No1			
			Geared Drive Unit		
		CPSTP Inlet No2 Screens			
			Trommel		
				Geared Drive Unit	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				Conveyor	
				Drive Mechanism No1	
				Water Spray Assembly	
			Lighting	Trace oping riodomery	
			Manually Raked Bar Screen		
			Ferric Chloride Dosing System		
			Torrio ornariao basing dystem	Dosing Pump	
				Holding Tank	
				Bunding	

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C01 Inlet Structure No1				
		Knife Edge Valve			
		Stairs from Pri Sed Tank No1			
		Handrails			
		450 mm Pipe to No3 Pri Sed Tank			
		300 mm Pipe to No1 Pri Sed Tank			
	C45 No2 Odour Control				
		Odour Control Unit No1			
			Isolation Valve		
··		Odour Control Unit No2			
			Isolation Valve		
		Odour Control Unit No3	100/04/07/10/10		
			Isolation Valve		
		Odour Control Unit No4	TOOMS TO TO		
	-	0000.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	Isolation Valve		
		Fan	isolation valve		
		Odour Control Switchboard			
	-	Pipework Supports			
		Heating Coil			
<u> </u>	Pipework and MH	11009 00.11			
	T ponsin and the	225 mm Pipe			
		100 mm Pipe			
Primary Treatment		100 mm r ipc			
Timery Treatment	C64 Raw Sludge PS				
	OUT NAW Gladge 1 G	Handrails			
		Raw Sludge Pumpset No1		-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Traw Sibage 1 dripset (101	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		Raw Sludge Pumpset No2	Nonketurn valve		
		Naw Sluuge Pullipset Noz	Pump		ļ
			Isolation Valve		
		Pau Chidae Value Dit	NonReturn Valve		
		Raw Sludge Valve Pit Odour Control Unit			
		Odour Control Unit	Indiation Value		
		400 DM	Isolation Valve		
		100 mm RM	1 1 2 1/1 1/2		
			Isolation Valve No1		
	<u> </u>		Isolation Valve No2		<u> </u>

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C03 Pri Sed Tank No1				Zonel
		Sludge DrawOff Pit			Lone !
			Actuator Sludge		
			Draw Off Valve Sludge		
		Handrails			
		Stationery Bridge			
			Handrails		1 /
			Worm Reduction Gearbox		Link
_			Geared Drive Unit		tok) when
Prised TunkA62		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Box			400
		Centre Column Assembly			INDIES
		Scraper Assembly			
		150 mm Pipe			
	C05 Pri Sed Tank No3				1/1/
		Handrails			there confirm there confirm isolation isolat
		Sludge DrawOff Pit			1.66
			Actuator Sludge		West 114-
			Draw Off Valve Sludge		1000
		Stairs	Draw on vario claage		31.00
		Centre Column Assembly			II MAC
		Contro Column / Goombly	Slip Ring Assembly		1611
		Bridge	Onp raing resources		or "
			Geared Drive Unit		160
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Box	Octared Brive Gritt		two is all
		Scraper Assembly			5500, 1010
		450 mm Pipe to Aeration Tanks			a character
		150 mm Pipe			
	Pipework and MH				no no
		375 mm Pipe			
Biological Reactors					
	C02 Aeration Tank No1				
		Inlet Penstock			
		Outlet Weir			
		Handrails and Stairs			
		DO Probe			
		Anoxic Mixer No1			
		Surface Aerator No1			
			Reduction Gearbox		
			Motor		
			Impeller		
			VFD		
		Anoxic Aerator No1	7.5		
			Reduction Gearbox		
			Motor		
			Impeller		
		450 mm Pipe to Flow Distribution Box	pono.		

ss Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C07 Aeration Tank No2		- N. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		The second secon
		Inlet Penstock			
		Outlet Weir			
		Handrails			
		DO Probe			
		Surface Aerator No2			
			Reduction Gearbox		
			Motor		
			Impeller		
			VFD		
		Anoxic Aerator No2			
		Allowic Adiator 1902	Reduction Gearbox		
			Motor		
			Impeller		
		Anexie-Mixer-No2	Impener		
	Anoxic Tank No1 C47	AND THE POPULATION			
	ATIONIC THIN 1901 C47	Mixer No5			
		Mixer No4			
		Mixer No3			
		Mixer No2			
		Mixer No1			
		Stairs Walkways and Handrails			
	Aerobic Tank No1 C48				
		Air pressure gauge Air Temp Gauge			
		Air Temp Gauge			
		Air Flow Meter			
		Diffuser Bank No1			
			Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No2			
			Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No3			
			Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No4			
		100 V V 100 V 100 V 100 V	Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No5			
			Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No6			
			Isolation Valve		
		No1 Drain to MH 29	133,500,500,500,500		
		No1 Drain Valve			
		No1 Scum WAS Drain			
		DO Probe No1			
		DO Probe No2			
		Air Main			
		Pressure Transducer			
		AnoxicAerobic Recycle Pumpset No1			
		r and the same in the same of	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			VFD		
			11.0		

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
		AnoxicAerobic Recycle Pumpset No2			
			Pump		
<u> </u>			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			VFD		
		Recycle Pumps 1 2 Control Panel			
····		AerobicAnoxic Recycle Flow Meter			
		Recycle pipework includes fittings			
		Skimmer Pump			
		Stairs Walkways and Handrails			
		Stairs Walkways and Handrails Delivery Line to WAS			
		Downey Zine to try to	Scum Outlet Valve		
			Draw Off Valve		
l			Air Operated Knife Edge Valve		
			Solenoid Valve		
			Pneumatic Controls		
		Compressor	1 Hedinatic Controls		
		Outhpressor	Pressure Vessel		
<u> </u>	Anoxic Tank No2 C49		i iessuie vessei		
****	Alloxic Talik No2 C49	Mixer No6			
		Mixer No7			
		Mixer No8			
		Mixer No9 Mixer No10			
		Stairs Walkways and Handrails			
	Aerobic Tank No2 C50	Stairs Walkways and Handralis			
	Aerobic Tank No2 C50	Diffuser Bank No7			
		Dilluser Bank No7	Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No8	isolation valve		
		Dilluser bank Noo	Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No9	Isolation valve		
		Diffuser Bank No9	I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I - I -		
		Difference Devolution Alexander	Isolation Valve		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Diffuser Bank No10	In the state of Males		
		Diff Dh No44	Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No11			
		D''' B N-40	Isolation Valve		
		Diffuser Bank No12			
		N 0 0 : 4 MI 00	Isolation Valve		
		No2 Drain to MH 29			
		No2 Drain Valve			
		No2 Scum WAS drain			
		DO Probe No1			
		DO Probe No2			
		AnoxicAerobic Recycle Pumpset No3			
			Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			VFD		

rocess_Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
		AnoxicAerobic Recycle Pumpset No4			
			Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			VFD	 -	
· · ·	-	Recycle Pump 3 4 Control Panel			-
		AerobicAnoxic Recycle Flow Meter			
		Recycle Pipework includes fittings			
		Skimmer Pump			-
		Stairs Walkways and Handrails			
		Delivery Line to WAS			
		Delivery Line to WAS			-
			Scum Outlet Valve		
			Draw Off Valve		
	Diam 525 Pipe				
	C46 Flowsplitter No2				
		Dropboards No3			
		Dropboard to Anoxic Tank No2			
		Dropboard to Anoxic Tank No1			
		Pneumatic Actuator			
		Ultrasonic Level Detector			
		Local Control Panel			
		250 mm Pipe Bypass Pipe			
		450 mm Pipe to Anoxic Tank No1			
	C55 WAS PS No1				
		WAS Pumpset No1			
			VFD		
			Pump		·····
			Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		WAS Pumpset No2			
		111101101102	VFD		
			Pump		
			Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		Control Panel	14011/Etdill valve		···
		Handrails			
		Flow Meter			-
		100 mm RM			
		100 mm RW	<u>_</u> _		
		150 mm Pipe Overflow to MH 29			
	Pipework and MH				····
· ····		MH No29			
		225 mm Pipe MH 29 to 28			
		MH No28			
		225 mm Pipe MH 28 to 27			
		MH No27			
		225 mm Pipe MH 27 to 26			
		MH No26			
		225 mm Pipe MH 26 to 4			<u> </u>

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Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
Secondary Clarification					
	C09 Sec Sed Tank No1				
		Telescopic Valve Pit			
			Telescopic Valve		
******		Centre Column Assembly			
			Slip Ring Assembly		
		Bridge	onp magnessman,		···
			Geared Drive Unit		
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Box			
		Scraper Assembly			
	<u> </u>	150 mm Pipe to MH 18			
		130 mm Fipe (0 Will 10	Gate Valve		
	C10 Sec Sed Tank No2		Gate valve	-	
	C to Sec Sec Talik No2	Gate Valve to Drain Tank			
	_	Tabassasia Value Dia			
		Telescopic Valve Pit	7.1		
		160 8:	Telescopic Valve		
		150 mm Pipe to MH 17			
		Centre Column Assembly	Slip Ring Assembly		
		Bridge			
			Geared Drive Unit		
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Box			
		Scraper Assembly			
		300 mm Pipe to MH No5			
	C11 Sec Sed Tank No3	<u>-</u>			
		Telescopic Valve Pit			
			Telescopic Valve		
		150 mm Pipe to MH 15			
		Gate Valve to Drain Tank			
		Centre Column Assembly			
			Slip Ring Assembly		
		Bridge			
			Geared Drive Unit		
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Box			
		Scraper Assembly			
		450 mm pipe to MH No1			
	C52 Sec Sed Tank No4				
		Sludge Draw off Pipe to No2 RAS PS			
		Diam 160 Scum Pipe			
		Tank Drain Pipe to MH 28			
		Drain Pipe Valve			
		Handrails			
		Bridge	•		
			Geared Drive Unit		
		Centre Column Assembly			
			Slip Ring Assembly		
	 	Air powered Scum Pump			
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Boxes			
	 	Local Control Panel	-		
		Scraper Assembly			
		Tociapor Assembly	1		

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C53 Sec Sed Tank No5				
		Sludge Drawoff Pipe to No2 RAS PS			
		Diam160 Scum Pipe			
		Tank Drain Pipe to MH 27			
	1	Drain Pipe Valve			
		Handrails			
		Stairs			
		Bridge			
			Geared Drive Unit		
		Centre Column Assembly			
		,	Slip Ring Assembly		
		Vee Cut Weir Scum Baffle Boxes	,		
		Local Control Panel			
		Scraper Assembly			
1	C08 RAS PS No1				
	303131313131	RAS Pumpset No1			
		Total Composition	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		RAS Pumpset No2	TAGIII AGAAAA TAATA		
		Total amportion	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		RAS Pumpset No3	Trom count valve		
		10-0 Fullipset Noo	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		Disc Valve	Nonincetum valve		
		Handrails			
		Valve Pit			
		RM			
		NIVI	Isolation Valve		
	-		Isolation Valve		
			Isolation Valve		
			Isolation valve	Isolation Valve	
				Isolation Valve	
			Dising Main Instation Value	isolation valve	
			Rising Main Isolation Valve	Indian Makes	
				Isolation Valve	
				Isolation Valve	

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C54 RAS PS No2				
		Control Panel			
		Handrails			
		RAS Pumpset No5			
1.000			Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		RAS Pumpset No4			
			Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		~~~
		RAS Metering Pit			
			Control Panel		
			Handrails		
	190000000000000000000000000000000000000		Sec Sed Tank No4 Inlet Line		
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Actuated Plug Valve	
				Actuator	
				Flow Meter	
				Isolation Valve	
			Sec Sed Tank No5 Inlet Line	- Indiana in the second in the	
				Actuated Plug Valve	
				Actuator	
				Flow Meter	
				Isolation Valve	
		200 mm RM			
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		100 mm Pipe			
	C51 Flowsplitter No3	······································			
		Handrails			
		Stairs			
***		Walkway			
		Dropboard No2			
		Dropboard No1			
		375 mm Pipe			
		375 mm Pipe			
	C12 Flow Distribution Box				
		450 mm Pipe			
		300 mm Inlet			
······		300 mm Pipe			

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	Pipework and MH				
		MH No14			
			150 mm Pipe		
		MH No15			·
			Gate Valve		-
			150 mm Pipe		
		MH No17			
		1	Gate Valve		
.		150 mm Pipe MH 17 to16			
	·	150 mm Pipe			
		Pipe		<u> </u>	
			Isolation Valve		
		MH No5	Isolation valve		
		100	375 mm Pipe		
		MH No1	313 mm 1 pc		
		THI PROT	675 mm Pipe		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	-	MH No2	or a min ripe		
		WIII INGZ	Isolation Valve		
			450 mm Pipe		
			Isolation Valve		
			450 mm Pipe		
		MH No16	450 min Pipe		
		IVID INU 10	450 6:		.
		AALL N. A.O.	150 mm Pipe		
		MH No18			
			150 mm Pipe		
		Pipe			
		MH No30			
			300 mm Pipe		
Disinfection					<u> </u>
	Chlorine Dosing				
		Chlorination Pumps			
	<u>-</u>		Chlorination Pumpset No2		
				Pump	
				Motor	
				Inline Filter	
			Chlorination Pumpset No1		
		····		Pump	
				Motor	
				Inline Filter	-
			Fittings		
			Flow Switch		
···-·		Exhaust Fan			
		Lifting Beam			
		Hoist			
		Audible Visual Alarm			
		Chlorination Valves Pipework			
		Chlorination Unit			
		Drum Scale			
		Drum Lifting Beam		i	
		Change Over Valve No1			
		Change Over Valve No1 Change Over Valve No2			
		Chlorinator Ejector No1		-	

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Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
		Leak Detection Unit			
	C20 Chlorine Detent Tank No1				
		Isolation Valve			
		Drain Gate Valve			
		Stationary Bridge			
	C21 Chlorine Detent Tank No2				
		Isolation Valve			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Drain Gate Valve			
**, *	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Stationary Bridge			
	Pipework and MH				
		150 mm Drain	****		
		MH No13			
Digestion					
	Compressors and Blowers				
		Compressor No1 F7A		-	
		Compressor No2 CSA7			
******		Blower No3			
			Motor		
			Air Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn valve		
· -			Blower		
			Inlet Silencer		
			Pressure Monitor		
		Blower No2			<u> </u>
			Motor		
			Air Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn valve		
			Blower		
			Inlet Silencer		
			Pressure Monitor		
		Blower No1			
			Motor		
			Air Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn valve		
			Blower		
			Inlet Silencer		
			Pressure Monitor		
		Lifting Beam			
		Block and Tackle			
		Air Manifold			
		CI Pipework			
		Pressure Transducer			
		Exhaust Fan			
		Exhaust Fan Air Dryer No1			

rocess Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C06 Digested Sludge Sump				
		Overflow pipe			
	C17 Boiler Room				
		Lifting Beam			
		Heater Pumpset No1			
			Suction Valve		
				Air Operated Actuator	
			Delivery Valve		
				Air Operated Actuator	
			Pump		
			Motor		
		Heater Pumpset No2			
*		Trocker / dispositive	Pump		
			Motor		
			Suction Valve		
			GGGGGT VAIVE	Air Operated Actuator	
		- 10 May	Delivery Valve	/ III Operator / totalion	
			Delivery valve	Air Operated Actuator	
		Recycle Pump No1		/ till Operated / totaletor	
		Recycle Pump No2			
	C22 Sludge Trans Pumping Station	Recycle Fullip 1402			
	C22 Sludge Halls Fullipling Station	Valve Pit			
		Sludge Transfer Pumpset No1		····	
		Sludge Hallstel Fullpset NOT	Pump		
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
		Sludge Transfer Pumpset No2	NonKetuin valve		
		Sludge Transfer Pumpset Noz	Pump		.
			Isolation Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			NonReturn valve		
	C23 Digester No2				
		Gate Valves 1			
		Gate Valves 2			
		Gate Valves 3			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to Sludge Thickener			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to Transfer PS			
		Handrails			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		Floating Dome			
	C18 Digester No1				
		Pipework			
		Gate Valves			
·-		Handrails			
		Floating Dome			

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	Pipework and MH				
		MH No9			
			Air Driven Actuator		
			Gate Valve		
		MH No19	Odio Valve		
		WITTIOTO	Gate Valve		
			Three Way Valve		
		MILNI-00	Three way valve		
		MH No20			
			Air Driven Actuator		
			Gate Valve		
		80 mm Pipe MH 20 to 9			
		MH No21			
			Gate Valve		
			Automatic Valve		
		80 mm Pipe			
		525 mm Pipe			
ludge Dewatering					
<u> </u>	C13 Sludge Thickener No1				
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NonReturn Valve			
		Gate Valve			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to Sludge Thickener No2			
1 MR		Stairs			
,		Handrails		499721	
		Valve Pit		499721	
		valve Pit	Valves Valve Pit		
		Studen Denim Julius Dumant	valves valve Pit		
		Sludge Recirculation Pumpset			
			Pump Sludge		
			Motor Sludge Suction Valve		
			Suction Valve		
			Delivery Valve		
	C24 Sludge Thickener No2				
		WAS Inlet Gate Valve			
		WAS Inlet NonReturn Valve			
		Digester Inlet NonReturn Valve			
		Digester Inlet Gate Valve 150mm dia AC Pipework to MH 25			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to MH 25			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to Transfer PS			
		150mm dia AC Pipework to MH 22			
		Stairs			
		Handrails			
		Valve Pit			
		TAITO I IL	Isolation Valve		
			Isolation Valve		
			Actuated Knife Gate Valve		
		Stationery Bridge	<u> </u>		
			Geared Drive Unit		
			Paddle Stationery		
		Vee Cut Weir			

rocess Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
	C56 Sludge Drying Beds				
		80 mm Pipe			
		80 mm Pipe			
		150 mm Pipe			
	C19 Sludge Dewatering Facility				
	One clauge Domateming (Domity	Belt Presses Gravity Decks			
		2011 100000 010111, 20010	Gravity Deck No1		
				Geared Drive Unit	
				Inlet Air Op Isolation Valve	
			Belt Press No1	Wilet / III OP (October / Valve	
			DON'T TOSS NOT	Geared Drive Unit	
				Bund	
				Inlet Knife Edge Valve	
				Flocculator Mixer	
			100mm dia VC Drain	Flocculator Mixer	
			Stairs		
			Building Lighting		
			Handrails Kickboards		
			Flow Meter		
		Poly Batching Plant			
			Level Detection Devices		
			Auto Flush System		
			Spirac Screw Conveyor		
			Poly Mixer No1		
			Poly Mixer No2		
			Holding Tanks For Poly		
		Poly Dosing			
			Poly Pumpset No1		
				Pump	
				Motor	
			Poly Pumpset No2		
				Pump	
				Motor	
		Sludge Feed			
			Sludge Digester Pumpset No1		
			Grand Digital Composition	Pump	
				Motor	
			Sludge Digester Pumpset No2		
			Cladge Digester 1 diripoet 1102	Motor	
				Pump	
			RM	, with	
			I VIVI	Isolation Valve	
				Actuated Isolation Valve	
			ACO Di	Flow Meter	
			150mm Pipe		
		Compressor			
		<u></u>	Pressure Vessel		

Process Level 1_	L'evel 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
		Sludge Dewatering			
			MH No8		
			150 mm Pipe MH 8 to 3		
			MH No7		
			150 mm Pipe MH 7 to 6		
-			MH No6		
			225mm PIPE		
			MH No3		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			225 mm Pipe MH 3 to 4		
			MH No22		
			150mm dia		
			MH No23		
			225 mm Pipe MH 23 to 24		
	-		MH No24		
	-		225mm PIPE		-
			MH No25		
			225mm PIPE		
Tertiary Treatment			ZZJIIIII FIFL		
Chemical Treatment					
Effluent Outfall					
Emdent Outrail	005 550				
	C25 Effluent Pumping Station	L'A' D			
		Lifting Beam			
		Block and Tackle			
	<u> </u>	Walkway Handrails and Steps Effluent Pumpset No1			
		Elliuent Pumpset No I	84-4		
*			Motor		
			Suction Valve		
			Delivery Valve		
			NonReturn Valve		
			Pump		
		Effluent Pumpset No2			
······································			Pump		
			Motor		
			Suction Valve		
-			Delivery Valve		
		211	NonReturn Valve		
		Chlorine pH Analyser			
		Inline Turbidity Analyser			
	Effluent Reuse				
		CPSTP C33 Recycled Water Reticulation			
		CPSTP C39 Recycled Water PS			
			Recycle Water Pumpset No1		
				Pump	
				Isolation Valve	
				NonReturn Valve	
				Foot Valve	
				Motor	
ı ————————————————————————————————————			Recycle Water Well		

Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5	Comments
Control Systems					
	Logic Control				
	C75 SCADA System				
	Telemetry				
Power Supply					
<u> </u>	Generator Set				
		Alternator			
		Diesel Engine			W-L
		Control Panel			
		Steel Frame			
		Generator Cables			
	C73 Electrical Pits Conduit				
		Electrical Pits			
		Conduit Runs			
	Switchboards cabling				
		PLC Main Switchboard			
		VFD Circuit Breaker Switchboard			
		Aeration SubSwitchboard			
		Inlet Works Sub Switchboard			
		Mains Distribution Switchboard			
		Widing Distribution Ownersource	Aeration Building SubMains		
			Raw Sewerage SubMains		
			Boiler Room SubMains		
			Sludge Dewatering SubMains		
		Surface Aerators Switchboard	Judge Townsimg Gasmano		
		Old Plant Switchboard			
		Sludge Dewatering Switchhoard			
		Sludge Dewatering Switchboard Boiler Room Switchboard			
General Site		Boilet Room Switchboard			
Jeneral Oile	C57 Blower Building				
	C37 Blower Building	Lighting			
	Security	Lighting			
	Security	Boundary Fene CPSTP Security			
<u></u>	C41 C25 C27 Building	Boundary Felle CF3 F Security			
	C41 C25 C27 Building	Lighting			
	C17 Boiler Room	Lighting			
	C17 Boilet Room	Chaire			
		Stairs			
		Handrails			
	C22 Detable Water Cornel	Lighting			
	C32 Potable Water Supply	Danis de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de l			
		Backflow prevention valve			
·····		100 mm Main Line			
		50 mm Main Line Stage 3			

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Process Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level_5	Comments
	C28 Control Building				
		Lighting			
		Lighting Air Conditioner Lab			
		Air Conditioner Office			<u> </u>
		Air Conditioner Switchboard Room			
		Audible Evacuation Alarm			
ļ		100 mm Drain to MH 11			
	C72 Staroga Shad	100 IIIII Draiii to MH 11			
	C72 Storage Shed C74 External Lighting C31 Roadworks Kerbing				
	C/4 External Lighting				<u> </u>
	C31 Roadworks Kerbing				
		Roads			
		Kerb Channel			
	C31 Drainage				
<u></u>		Catchpits			
l		Stormwater Drains			
		Stormwater Manholes			
	Air Supply Pipework				
		Diam 25 Branch to RAS Valves			
		Diam 63 from Blower Building to Scum Pump			
		Diam 63 from Blower Building to Scum Pump Diam 40 from Scum Pump to Inlet Works No2 Diam 40 Brand to WAS Valve			
		Diam 40 Brand to WAS Valve			
		Diam 32 Brand to Flowsplitter No2			
	Grounds				

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Client:





SEWER PUMP STATION UPGRADE AND GRAVITY SEWER

Drawing Index:

DWG NO.	DRAWINGS TITLE
486/5/6-0024-001	COVER PAGE
486/5/6-0024-002	GENERAL NOTES
486/5/6-0024-003	PLAN OF LINE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 3)
486/5/6-0024-004	PLAN OF LINE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 3)
486/5/6-0024-005	PLAN OF LINE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 3)
486/5/6-0024-006	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LINE 1 (SHEET 1 OF 5)
486/5/6-0024-007	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LINE 1 (SHEET 2 OF 5)
486/5/6-0024-008	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LINE 1 (SHEET 3 OF 5)
486/5/6-0024-009	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LINE 1 (SHEET 4 OF 5)
486/5/6-0024-010	LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF LINE 1 (SHEET 5 OF 5)
486/5/7-0024-031	PUMPSTATION PIPEWORK
486/5/7-0024-032	MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS AND SETOUT DATA AND LIVE SEWER TABLES

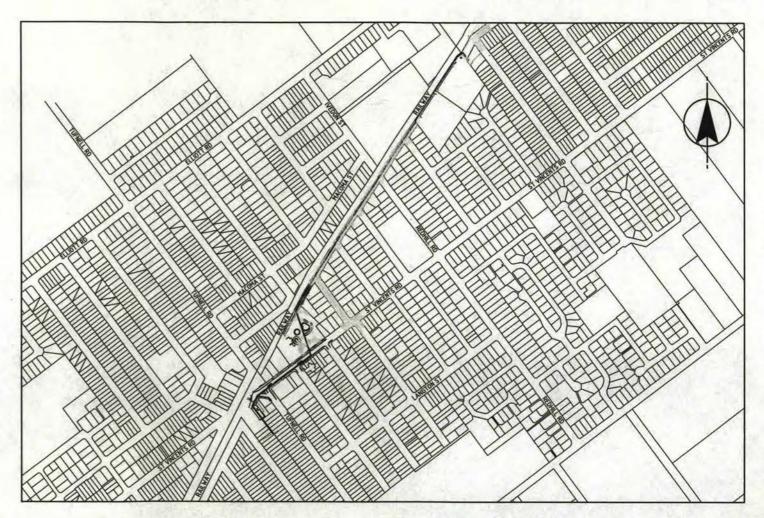
Standard Drawings:

DWG NO.	DRAWINGS TITLES
SEW -1201	EMBEDMENT AND TRENCHFILL TYPICAL ARRANGEMENT
SEW -1308	STANDARD EMBEDMENT RIGID AND FLEXIBLE PIPES
SEW -1305	MAINTENANCE HOLES TYPICAL CHANNEL DETAILS
SEW -1308	MAINTENANCE HOLES TYPICAL MH COVER ARRANGEMENTS
SEW -1402	BURIED CROSSINGS MAJOR ROADWAYS
486/5/25-SC003/1	"F" TYPE MAINTENANCE HOLE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
486/5/25-SC003/2	"F" TYPE MAINTENANCE HOLE TOP SLAB DETAIL
486/5/25-SC001	SEWER MAINTENANCE HOLE COPING AND ANCHOR BRACKET DETAILS
486/5/25-SC004/1	"X" TYPE STANDARD DEEP MAINTENANCE HOLE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
486/5/25-SC004/6	"X" TYPE STANDARD DEEP MAINTENANCE HOLE TOP SLAB DETAILS
486/5/25-SP001/3	PE NUSEWERS MH CONNECTIONS
486/5/25-0003-311	CHAIN SUSPENDED SUBMERSIBLE PUMP, TYPICAL INSTALLATION
486/5/25-0003-312	CHAIN SUSPENDED SUBMERSIBLE PUMP, DN150 HOSE CONNECTION BEND ASSEMBLIES
486/5/25-SB006	STANDARD SEWERAGE AIRVALVE DETAIL FOR \$100 TO \$300 RISING MAIN
486/5/25-SC006/3	900DIA RISING MAIN DISCHARGE MAINTENANCE HOLE TOP SLAB AND VENT DETAILS
486/5/25-SE001/1	STANDARD OVERFLOW FLAP VALEY TYPE 1 CHAMBER DETAILS
486/5/25-SE001/2	STANDARD OVERFLOW FLAP VALEY TYPE 1 TOP SLAB AND FLAP DETAILS
486/5/25-SP001/3	PE NUSEWERS MH CONNECTION DETAIL

Project No: A1139600

Contract No: 7103-01

Locality Plan:





7103-P-DWG-6101

AS CONSTRUCTED

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FUNDING YDRAFTED R. CRAWFORD J. VAN HEREL 21.11.08 K. VANEESAN 25.11.08 Y	8 100		1000								1 CHIEF ALIK	25.11.08
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GENERAL:

- G 1 READ THESE DRAWINGS IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS AND WITH SUCH OTHER WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS AS MAY BE ISSUED. THE CONSTRUCTION NOTES SHALL APPLY UNLESS OTHERWISE VARIED BY THE DRAWINGS OR
- G 2 NOMINATION OF PROPRIETARY ITEMS DOES NOT INDICATE EXCLUSIVE PREFERENCE BUT INDICATES THE REQUIRED PROPERTIES OF THE ITEM. SIMILAR ALTERNATIVES HAVING THE REQUIRED PROPERTIES MAY BE OFFERED FOR APPROVAL.
- G 3 REFER ANY DISCREPANCY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK
- G 4 DO NOT OBTAIN DIMENSIONS BY SCALING FROM THE DRAWINGS. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS AND CO-ORDINATES IN METRES. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. (UNO)
- G 5 VERIFY SETTING OUT DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION AND FABRICATION IS COMMENCED.
- MAINTAIN STRUCTURES AND EXISTING SERVICES IN STABLE CONDITION DURING CONSTRUCTION. NO PART SHALL BE OVERSTRESSED. PROVIDE TEMPORARY BRACING AS REQUIRED.
- G 7 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING K & C AND ANY DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE NOT DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE SHALL BE MADE GOOD BY RE-CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR AS DIRECTED BY AND TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF RELEVANT SAA CODES, BCA AND THE LOCAL LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE RELEVANT GOVERNMENT
- SUPPORT ALL TRENCHES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF WH&S ACT. ALL TRENCHES OVER 1.5m DEEP SHALL BE SUPPORTED UNLESS CERTIFIED SAFE BY A COMPETENT PERSON WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ACT.
- NOTWITHSTANDING THAT THE PRESENT AND/OR PROPOSED POSITIONS OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES MAY BE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, THEIR POSITION AND DEPTH IS APPROXIMATE ONLY. PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT ALL RELEVANT AUTHORITIES AND SHALL POT-HOLE ALL SERVICES TO OBTAIN DETAILED LOCATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE PROPOSED MAIN AND EXISTING SERVICES. THE SUPERINTENDENT WILL ADVISE DETAILS OF ANY REQUIRED CHANGES TO ALIGNMENT OR LEVEL, OR ARRANGE FOR CHANGES TO SERVICES.
- ROADS SHALL NOT BE CLOSED FOR THEIR FULL WIDTH EXCEPT FOR TIMES WHEN MOVEMENT OF MATERIALS ARE NECESSARY. TRAFFIC SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY ACCREDITED TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

ENVIRONMENTAL:

- THE EXTENT OF CLEARING OF VEGETATION SHALL BE KEPT TO THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS.
- SILTATION CONTROLS, SITE REVEGETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL E 2 REQUIREMENTS SHALL ALL BE CARRIED OUT TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.
- E 3. CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS SET OUT IN THE PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- TREES THAT ARE TO REMAIN AND THAT ARE AFFECTED BY TRENCHING ARE TO BE IDENTIFIED AND MARKED. ROOTS ARE TO BE EXPOSED BY HAND AND SAW-CUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RE-VEGETATION PLANS. ANY INADVERTENT DAMAGE TO ROOTS CAUSED BY EXCAVATION IS TO BE REPORTED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

SURVEY DATUM:

08/01/09 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

HORIZONTAL DATUM IS BASED ON SURVEY CONTROL SUPPLIED BY TENIX IN AUTOCAD DWG FILE 060135. SURVEY STATIONS USED, BOLT IN BITUMEN LOCATED N.W CORNER RAILWAY TCE & EAMES St. CCS NAME 9004 & SCREW IN CONC. LOCATED WEST SIDE TUFNELL Rd AT INTERSECTION OF LANGTON ST CCS NAME 9000.

RS JWG

NDS AVH DESIGN W.O. No.

TK JVH CONSTRUCTION W.O. No.

DRAFTED APPROVED FUNDED BY B.C.C. () EXTERNAL ()

FOUNDATIONS

- F1. THE REQUIRED BEARING CAPACITY IS 60KPa. PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. THE FOUNDATION MATERIAL SHALL BE INSPECTED AND TESTED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO ENSURE THE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS ARE MET.
- IN THE EVENT OF THAT THE FOUNDING STRATA FOR THE SLAB IS FOUND TO BE UNSUITABLE, THE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 1m, SUBJECT TO THE ADVICE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. THE REPLACEMENT FILL SHALL:-
 - HAVE A MINIMUM SOAKED CBR = 15% HAVE A PARTICLE SIZE OF NOT GREATER THAN 75mm
 - HAVE 80% MINIMUM PASSING 19mm SIEVE
 - HAVE 30% MINIMUM PASSING 0.075mm SIEVE
 - HAVE A PLASTICITY INDEX OF 30% MAXIMUM
 - HAVE A SHRINK/SWELL INDEX OF 1.0% MAXIMUM **COMPLY WITH SECTION 4 OF AS3798**
 - BE APPROVED BY THE GTA PRIOR TO PLACEMENT NOT BE LOOSE RUBBLE FROM BUILDING DEMOLITION WORKS PLACE FILL IN 250mm LOOSE THICKNESS LAYERS AND COMPACT TO

THE DENSITIES SPECIFIED BELOW. FILL UNDER ANY FOOTING AND SLABS FOR ANY STRUCTURE:

- FINE CRUSHED ROCK 95% MOD. OTHER FILL
- F3. ALL CONCRETE TO BE GRADE N32/20.
- ALL COVER TO GROUND BEAMS TO BE 50mm UNO.
- F5. ALL COVER TO SLABS TO BE 30mm UNO.

ELECTRICAL

- EL1. ALL CABLES AND CONDUITS SHALL COMPLY WITH AS/NZS3000 AND AUSTEL REQUIREMENTS.
- EL2. UNDERGROUND CONDUITS SHALL BE HEAVY DUTY RIGID PVC WITH 600mm MINIMUM COVER AND 1 IN 200 MINIMUM GRADE
- ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUITS SHALL BE COVERED WITH 150mm WIDE ORANGE MARKER TAPE BEARING THE WORDS: "WARNING -ELECTRICAL CABLE BURIED BELOW" LAID IN THE TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 150mm BELOW FSL FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH.
- ALL EXTERNAL ABOVE GROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUITS SHALL BE GALVANISED STEEL UNO.
- ELS. ALL CONDUITS SHALL HAVE LONG RADIUS BENDS.

PIPES AND MANHOLES

- PIPE MATERIALS TO BE AS FOLLOWS:
 - WHERE PIPELINE IS CONSTRUCTED BY OPEN TRENCH METHOD - DN450mm PE100 PN12.5 SDR(13.6) WITH BUTT WELDED OR ELECTROFUSION COUPLING JOINTS.
 - WHERE PIPELINE IS CONSTRUCTED BY PIPE JACKING METHOD - DN400mm GLAZED VITRIFIED CLAY WITH STAINLESS STEEL
- MINIMUM CLEARANCE BELOW PIPE BARREL:
 - WHERE TRENCH BASE IS IN SOIL 100mm MINIMUM
 - WHERE TRENCH BASE IS IN ROCK 150mm MINIMUM
- P3. INSTALLATION OF PE PIPELINES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2566.2
- ONLY TRAINED AND CERTIFIED WELDERS SHALL PERFORM WELD JOINTING OF PIPELINES, BEFORE FACTORY AND FIELD WELDING. PRE-QUALIFICATION OF THE WELDING PROCEDURE SHALL BE OBTAINED. THE INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS SET OUT IN CL2.12.1 AND CL2.12.2 OF WSA01-2004 SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO BW FOR
- FOR POLYETHYLENE PIPE, EMBEDMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE 5-7mm ANGULAR SINGLE GRADED CRUSHED ROCK CONFORMING TO TABLE 11.1 GRADING OF BEDDING MATERIAL IN REFERENCE SPECIFICATION S140 EARTHWORKS. PIPE BEDDING SHALL BE COMPACTED BEFORE PLACEMENT OF THE PIPE. EMBEDMENT MATERIAL IN THE PIPE SIDE SUPPORT ZONE SHALL BE PLACED IN TWO LAYERS. THE FIRST LAYER PLACED TO THE SPRING LINE OF THE PIPE AND THE SECOND LAYER TO THE OBVERT LEVEL OF THE PIPE. EACH LAYER SHALL BE RODDED IN PLACE AND EVENLY COMPACTED TO ENSURE THE PIPE BARREL IS FULLY SUPPORTED WITH NO CAVITIES. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO MOVE THE PIPE FROM ITS ALIGNMENT DURING COMPACTION. THEN PIPE OVERLAY MATERIAL CAN THEN BE PLACED AND COMPACTED.

DRAFTING CHECK R. CRAWFORD

R. CRAWFORD

DRAFTED

CAD FILE

B.C.C. FILE No.

FUNDING

J. VAN HEREL

DESIGN J. VAN HEREL

J. GREEN

DESIGN CHECK J. GREEN

- ALL PIPES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH THE METHOD OF TRENCHING AS DETAILED IN THE PROJECT DRAWINGS. AN ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF 200mm EACH SIDE OF TRENCH FOR SHORING IS TO BE ALLOWED OVER THE STANDARD TRENCH WIDTHS
- GRAVITY MAIN CLEARANCES SHALL BE 300mm VERTICALLY (BARREL TO BARREL) FROM EXISTING SERVICES.
- ALL CONNECTIONS TO LIVE SEWER RETICULATION TO BE UNDERTAKEN UNDER SUPERVISION OF BRISBANE WATER OPERATIONAL STAFF.
- NON-PRESSURE PE PIPELINES SHALL BE TESTED FOR LEAKAGE USING LOW PRESSURE AIR TESTING OR HYDROSTATIC TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURES OUTLINED IN AS/NZS 2566.2
- WHERE CONNECTING TO EXISTING PIPEWORK, THE LEVEL AND DIAMETER OF THE EXISTING PIPEWORK SHALL BE CONFIRMED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ORDERING FITTINGS AND COMMENCING CONNECTION WORKS
- FLANGES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS4087 CLASS 16 FOR STEEL AND DUCTILE IRON UNO.
- P12. ALL SPIGOT AND SOCKET SHALL BE CEMENT LINED CALCIUM ALUMINATE CLASS PN35. ALL FLANGED DI PIPEWORK SHALL BE CEMENT LINED FLANGE CLASS PIPE. ALL DICL FITTINGS SHALL BE COATED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY WITH FUSION BONDED NYLON (FBN) OR FUSION BONDED EPOXY (FBE).
- ALL DICL PIPEWORK, INCLUDING FITTINGS AND MECHANICAL COUPLINGS SHALL BE WRAPPED IN POLYETHYLENE SLEAVING. SLEAVING SHALL COMPLY WITH AS3681.
- P14. ALL BURIED FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL GRADE 316.
- ALL CUT ENDS OF DICL PIPES SHALL BE PREPARED AND EPOXY COATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 200mm.
- P16. ALL MANHOLES SHALL BE CAST INSITU AND SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BW STANDARD DRAWING 486/5/25-SC003/1 REV C "F" TYPE MAINTENANCE HOLE GENERAL
- MANHOLE TOP SLABS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH BW STANDARD DRAWING 486/5/25-SC003/2 REV A "F" TYPE MAINTENANCE HOLE TOP SLAB REINFORCEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION
- P18. IN NON-TRAFFICABLE AREAS MANHOLE COVERS SHALL BE AS PER BW STANDARD DRAWING 486/5/25-SF003/1&2&3 MAINTENANCE HOLE COVER SEWER-CLASS B-BOLT DOWN COVER DETAILS.
- P19. IN TRAFFICABLE LOCATIONS MANHOLE COVERS SHALL BE AS PER 486/5/25-SF004/1&2&3&4 MAINTENANCE HOLE COVER SEWER-CLASS D.
- P20. REINSTATEMENT OF ROAD PAVEMENT SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 10.5.6 FLEXIBLE (ASPHALT) PAVEMENT OF REFERENCE SPECIFICATION \$140 EARTHWORKS.
- REINSTATEMENT OF ROAD VERGES, FOOTPATHS AND PARKS SHALL BE TO THE CONDITION BEFORE THE WORKS COMMENCED.
- CONNECTION OF POLETHYLENE PIPE TO MAINTENANCE HOLES TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 486/5/25-SP001/3 PE NUSSEWERS MH CONNECTION DETAIL.

CONCRETE:

- ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3600 AND AS3785 CURRENT EDITION WITH AMENDMENTS, EXCEPT WHERE VARIED BY THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, QUALITY OF ALL CONCRETE ELEMENTS SHALL BE CLASS N32.

25.11.08

DATE

25.11.08

DATE

- ADDITIVES SHALL NOT BE USED WITHOUT THE SUPERINTENDENTS PRIOR APPROVAL.
- CONCRETE IS TO BE COMPACTED USING VIBRATORS.

K. VAHEESAN

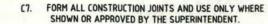
J. KARYDAS

SIZES OF CONCRETE ELEMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE THICKNESS OF APPLIED FINISHES.

PRINCIPAL DESIGN MANAGER

PRODUCTION / NETWORK DELEGATE

PROVIDE ALL EXPOSED EDGES AND CORNERS WITH 20 CHAMFERS



- NO HOLES, CHASES OR EMBEDMENT OF PIPES, OTHER THAN THOSE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
- CURING OF CONCRETE SHALL BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER PLACING OR STRIPPING, REFER 'CURING' IN AS3600 & THE SPECIFICATION. ACCEPTABLE CURING METHODS ARE AS FOLLOWS: -WATER IMMERSION
- -WATER SPRAY BENEATH APPROVED PLASTIC SHEETING -APPROVED WAX EMULSION CURING COMPOUND -APPROVED CHLORINATED RUBBER CURING COMPOUND
- C10. FORMWORK AND ITS REMOVAL TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3610.
- C11. CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS3610.
- C12. FORMED SURFACE FINISHES TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 3610.
- FINISHED FORMED SLAB SURFACES: CLASS 1 TOLERANCE - TRUE PLANES WITHIN 3 IN 3000 SURFACE FINISH - POWER TROWEL AND STEEL FLOAT FINISH
- WHERE REINFORCEMENT NOT CENTRALLY PLACED MINIMUM COVER

ABN: 53 085 776 601 LEVEL 1, 601 CORONATION DRIVE TOOWONG, QLD 4066

LEGEND

SLUICE VALVE

TELSTRA PIT

AS CONSTRUCTED

SIGNED DATE 19-5-6

HAMESTERN WCO + RPED NO 2624

ISOLATION VALVE

PERMANENT SURVEY MARK

SITE REFERENCE MARK

NEW SERVICE MAIN OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY UNDERGROUND ELECTRICITY **GRAVITY SEWER** SEWER RISING MAIN TELSTRA (OPTICAL FIBRE) TELSTRA (LOCAL CABLE) WATER STORMWATER DRAIN SURFACE DRAINAGE GAS FENCE LINE **BOUNDARY LINE EXISTING KERB AND CHANNEL** EDGE OF BITUMEN **ELECTRICAL POWER POLE** OPP **EXISTING POLE WITH LIGHT** * FIRE HYDRANT DFH

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS AUSTRALIA PUBLICATION "SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR BUILDING AND

CON	ISTRUCTION"	EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:
	AL	ALARM LEVEL
	BWL	BOTTOM WATER LEVEL (PUMP
		STOP LEVEL)
	FL	FLANGE
	FSL	FINISHED SURFACE LEVEL
	GJ	GIBAULT JOINT
	NSL	NATURAL SURFACE LEVEL
	RRJ	RUBBER RING JOINT
	SP	SPIGOT
	SO	SOCKET
	SS	STAINLESS STEEL
	STD DRG	STANDARD DRAWING
	TWL	TOP WATER LEVEL (PUMP START

AS CONSTRUCTED

UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE



Active 10/12/2014

21.11.08

DATE

21.11.08

R.P.E.Q. No.

2624

R.P.E.Q. No. DATE

SEWER PUMP STATION UPGRADE AND GRAVITY MAIN

PROJECT

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No. DATE

GENERAL NOTES

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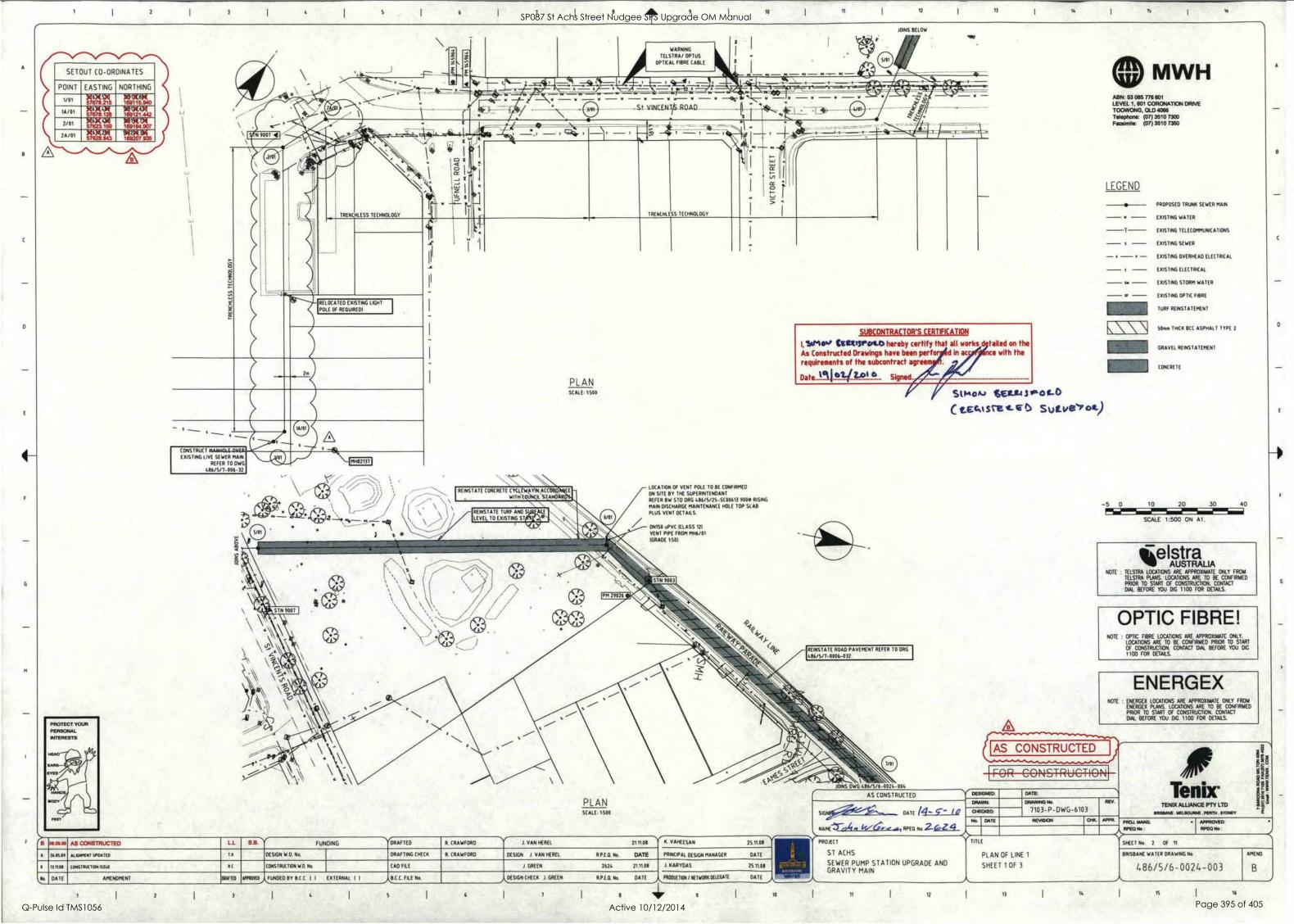
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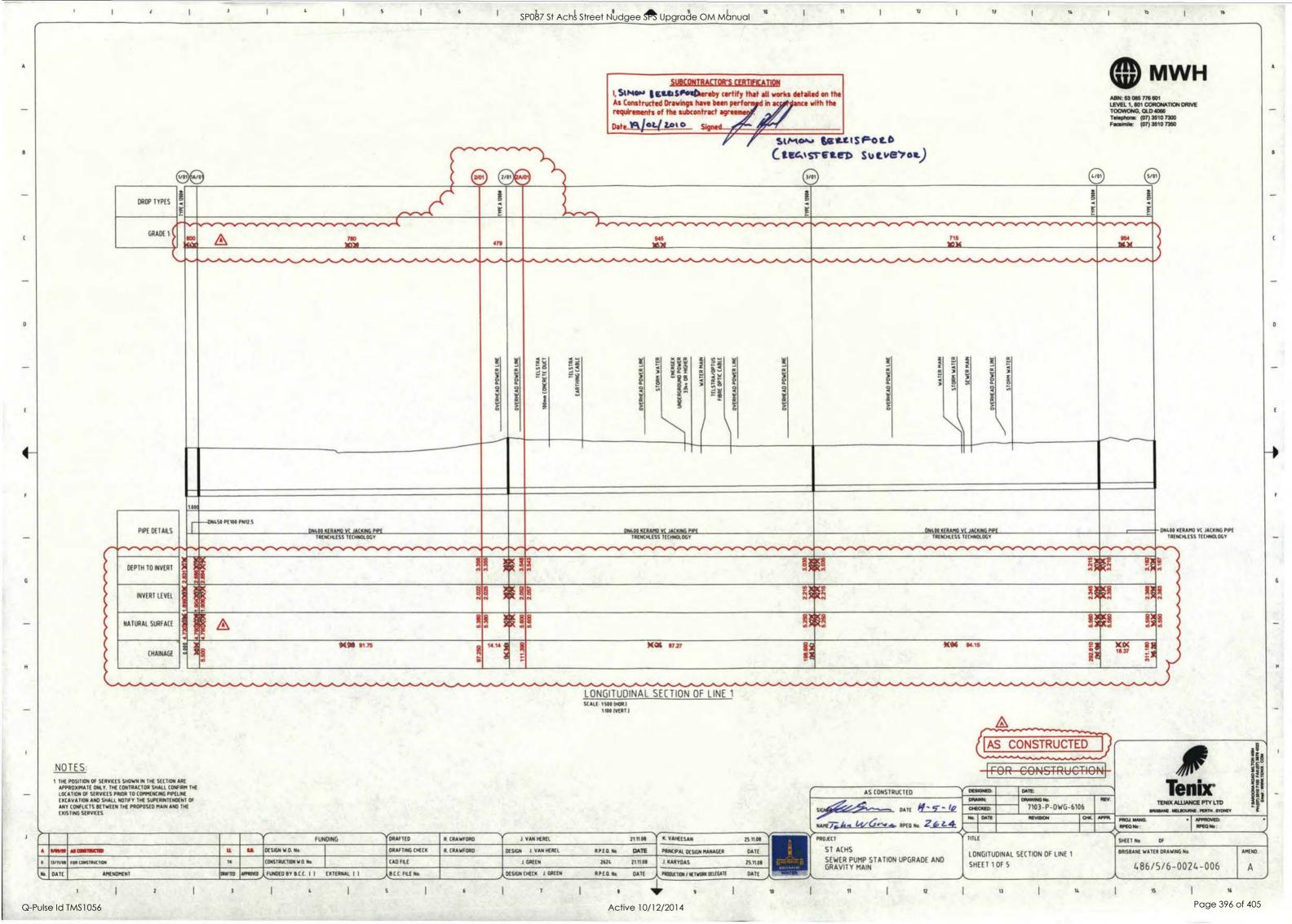
BRISBANE WATER DRAWING No.

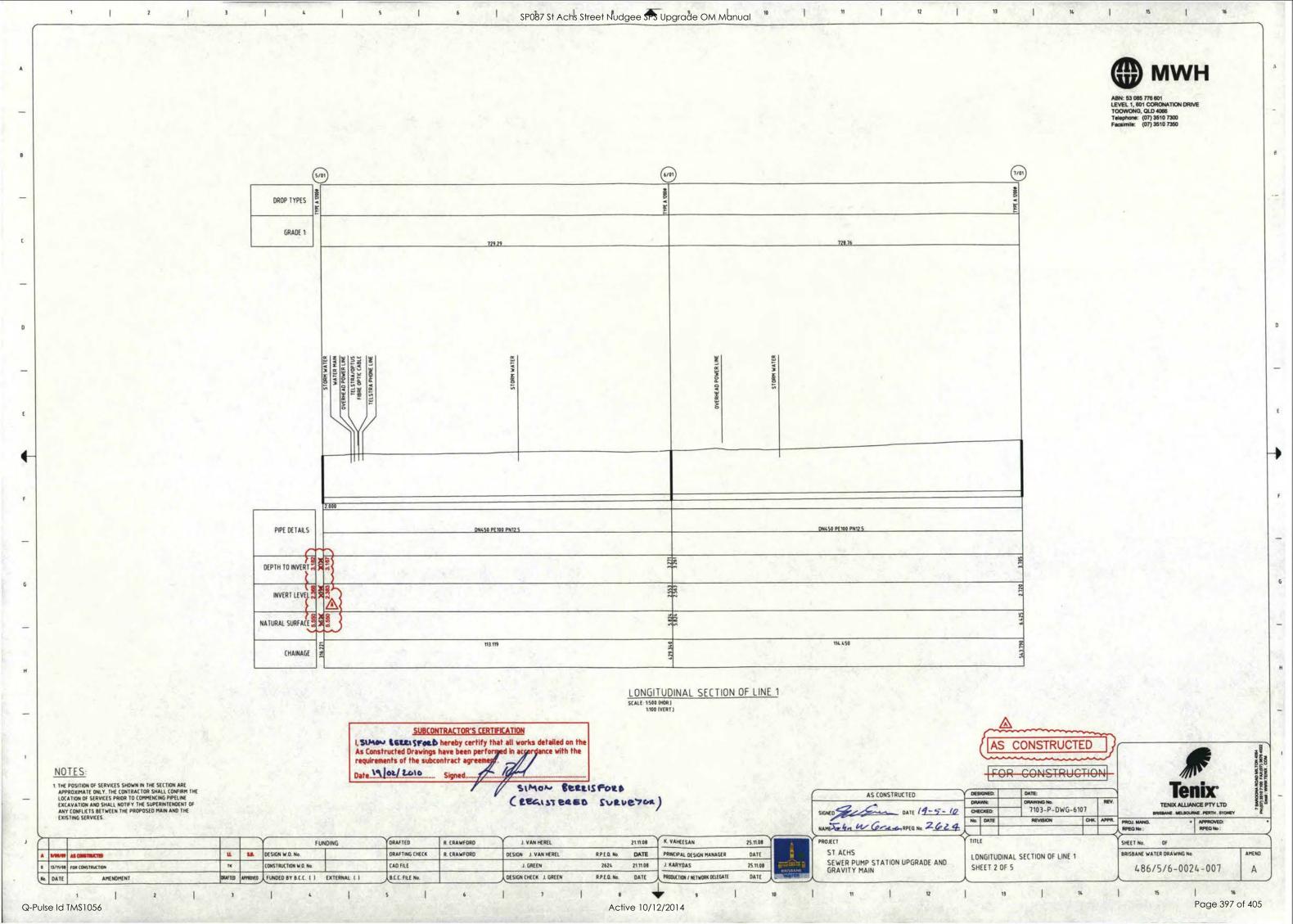
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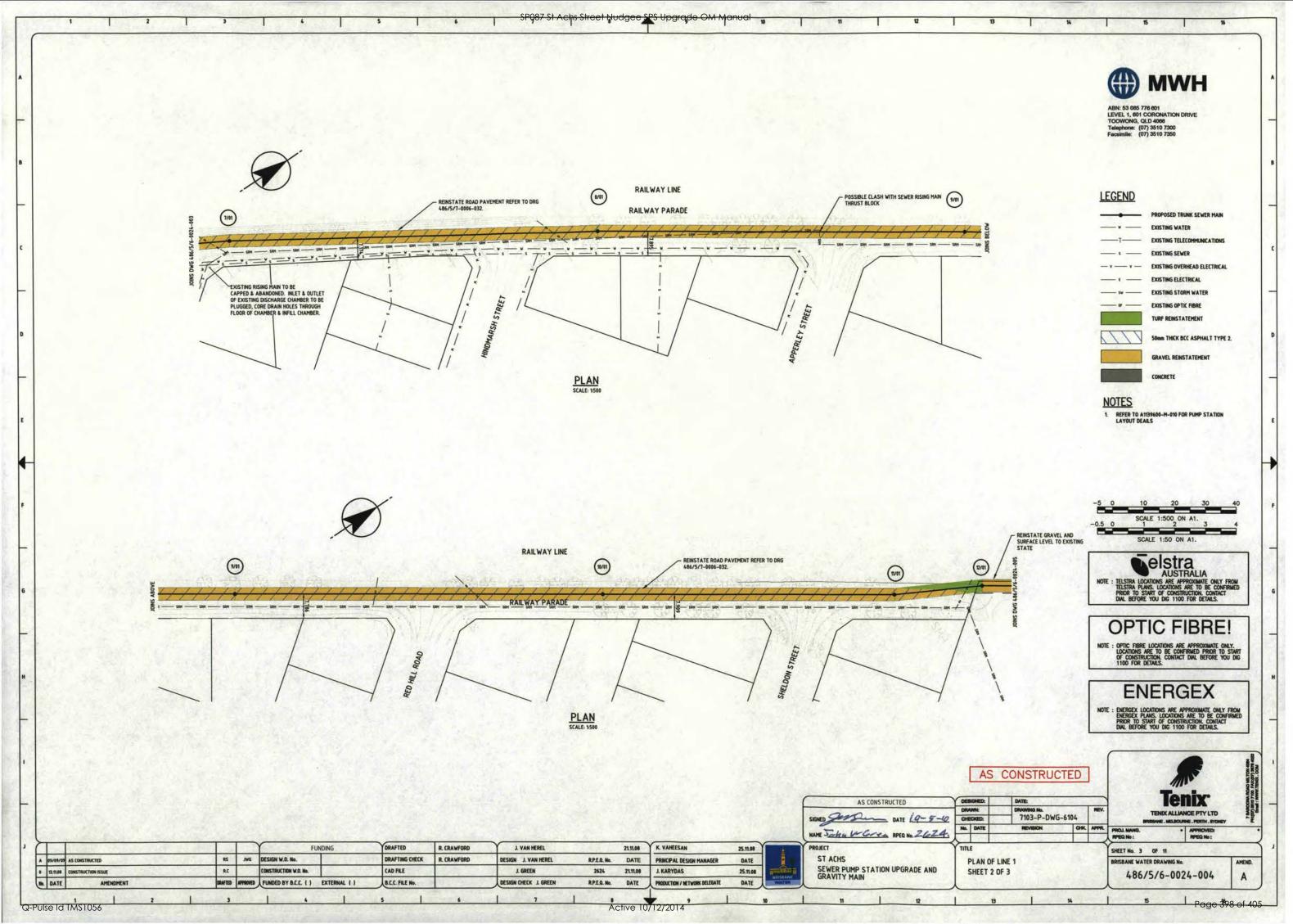
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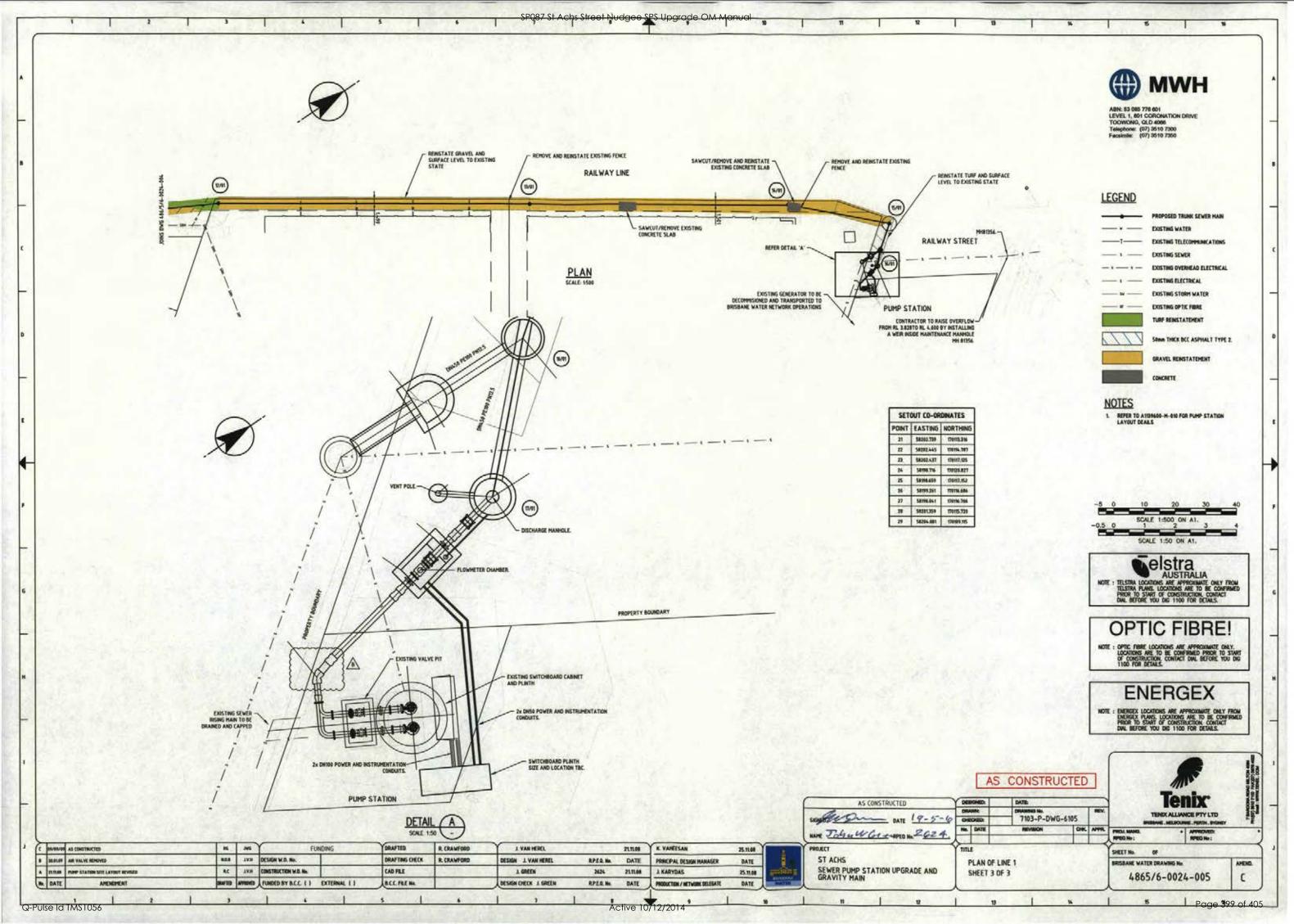
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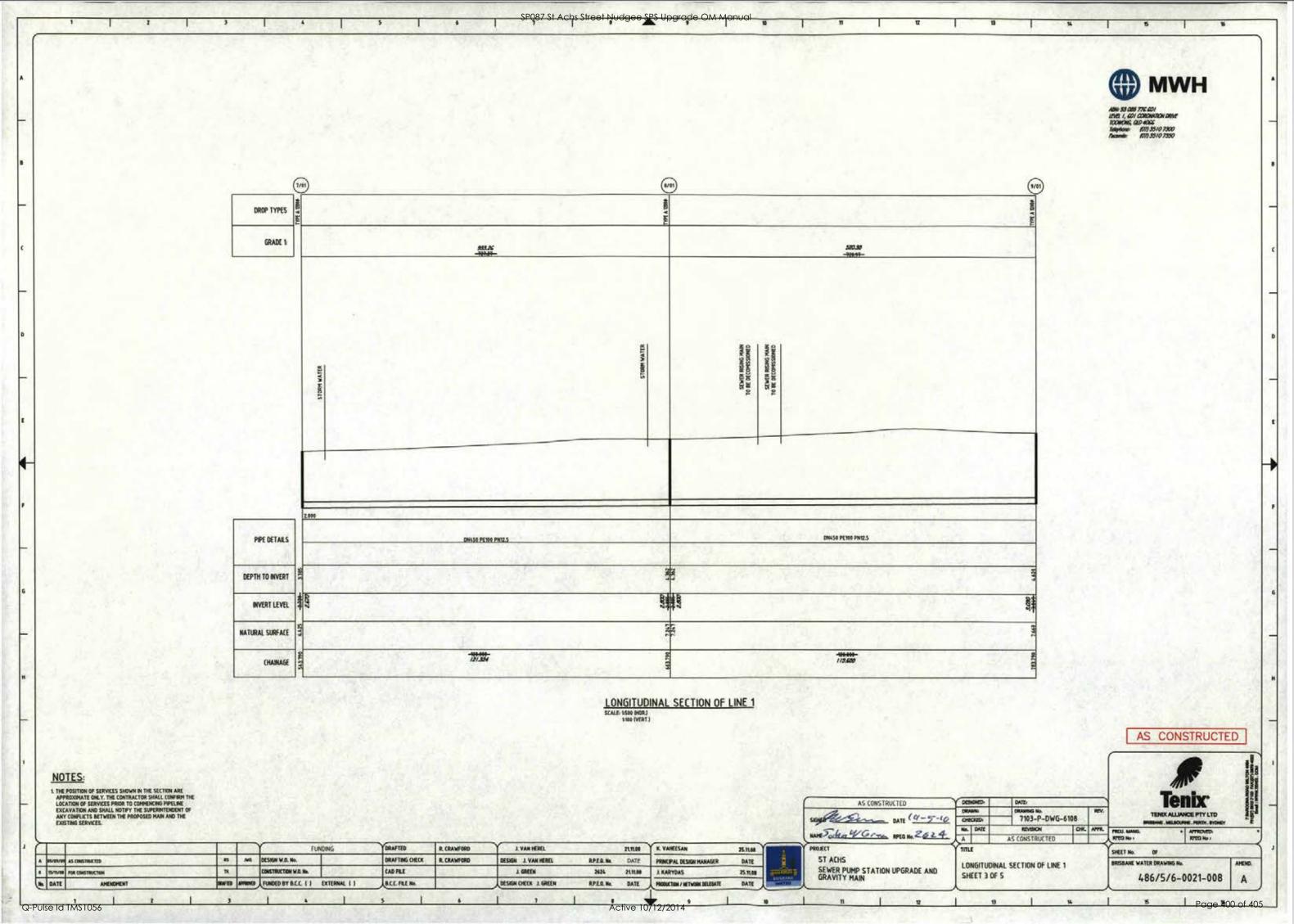


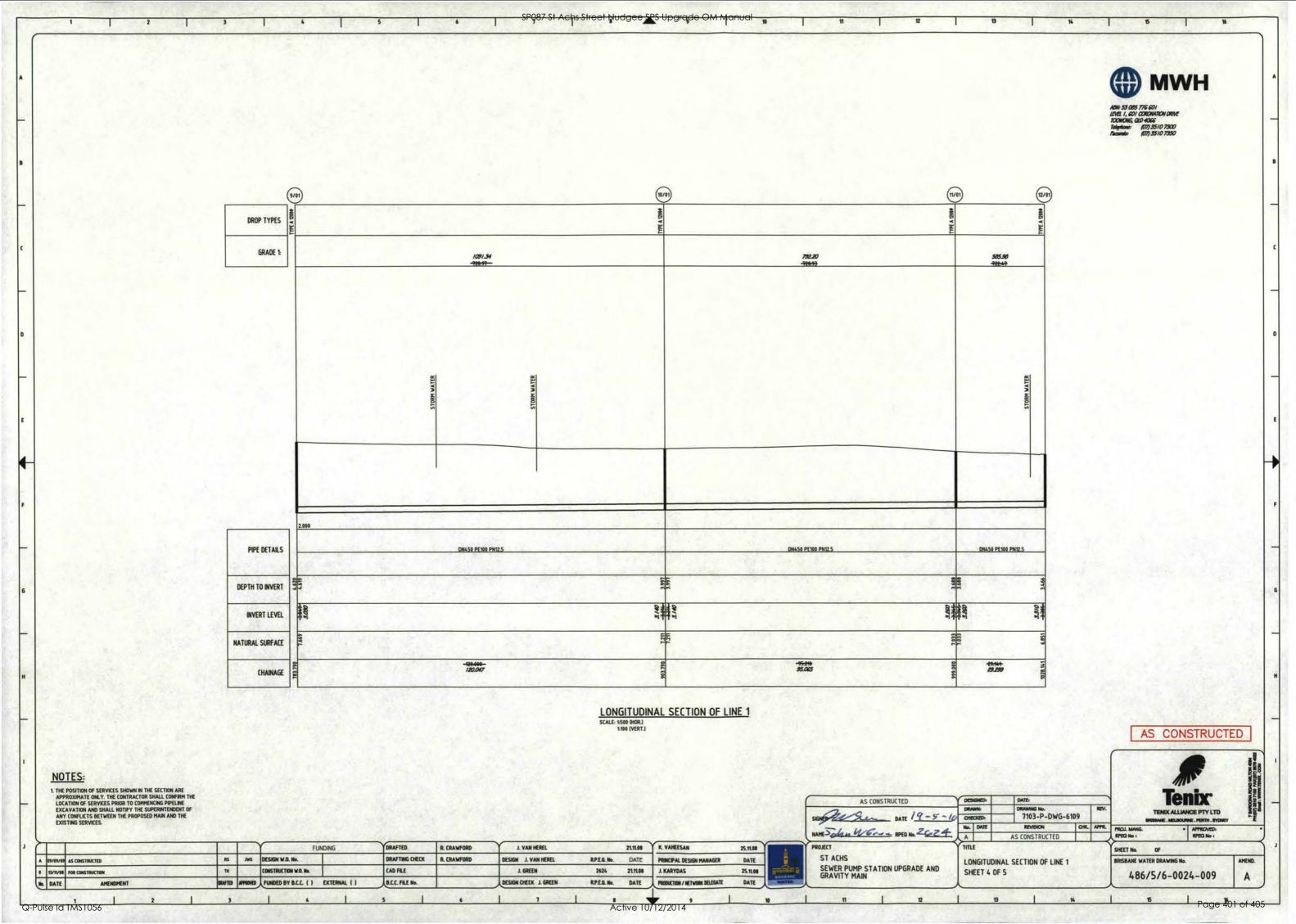


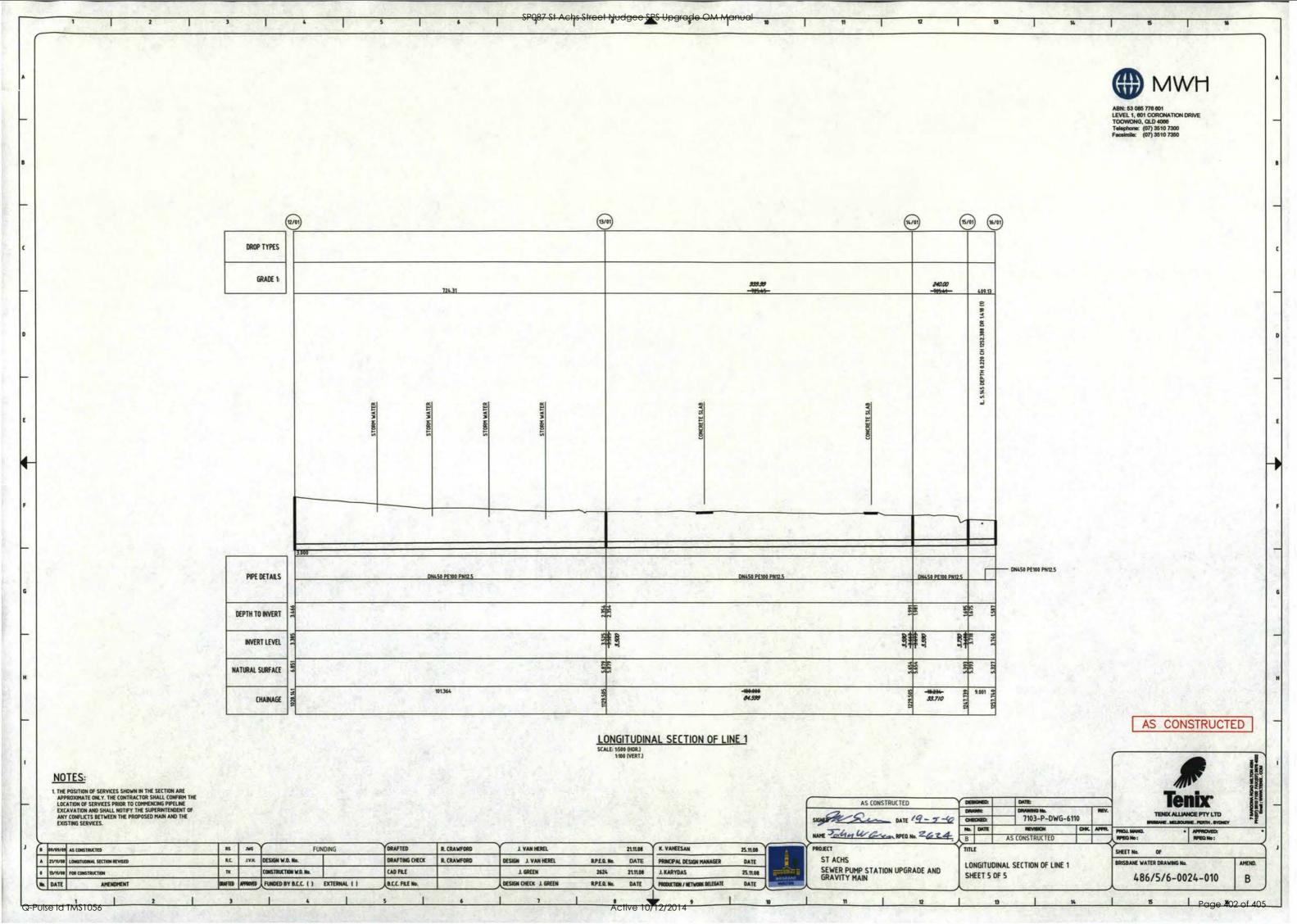


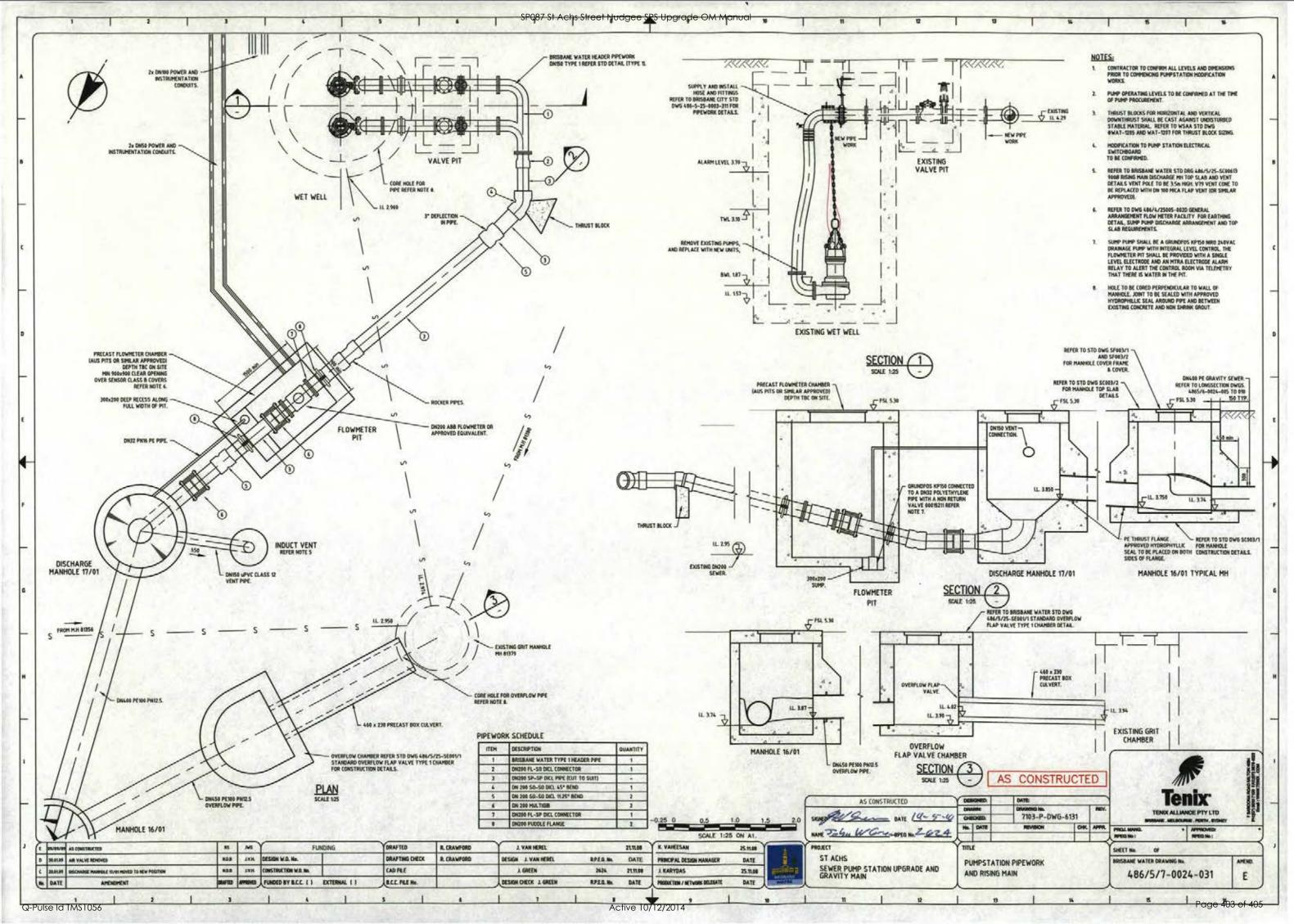








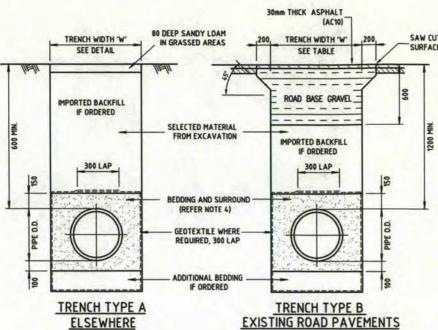


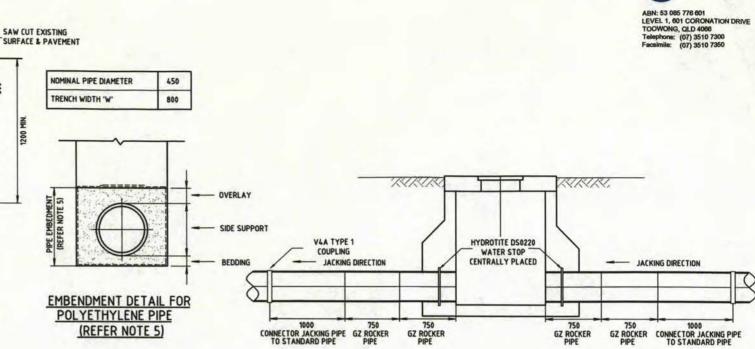


TRENCH AND PIPE EMBEDMENT DETAILS

NOTES:

- MINIMUM CLEARANCE BELOW PIPE BARREL;
 WHERE TRENCH BASE IS IN SOIL 100mm MINIMUM WHERE TRENCH BASE IS IN ROCK - 150mm MINIMUM
- 2. ALL PIPES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH METHOD OF TRENCHING AS DETAILED IN THE PROJECT DRAWINGS . AN ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE OF 200mm EACH SIDE OF TRENCH FOR SHORING IS TO BE ALLOWED OVER THE STANDARD TRENCH WIDTHS. BEDDING AND BACKFILL MATERIALS AND COMPACTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS
- 3. BACKFILL MATERIAL SELECTION AND PLACEMENTSHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 10.4 BACKFILLING REFERENCE SPECIFICATION S140 EARTHWORKS.
- 4. THE EMBEDMENT SOIL MUST BE EVENLY COMPACTED BETWEEN THE PIPE AND THE SURROUNDING NATIVE SOIL. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO MOVE THE PIPE FROM ITS ALIGNMENT DURING COMPACTION. ATTENTION TO THE QUALITY AND DEGREE OF COMPACTION OF EMBEDMENT MATERIAL PLACED EACH SIDE OF A 'SEWER MAX' PIPELINE IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT UNDUE OVALISATION.
- 5. FOR POLYETHYLENE PIPE EMBEDMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE ANGULAR SINGLE GRADED CRUSHED ROCK CONFORMING TO TABLE 11.1 GRADING OF BEDDING MATERIALSIN REFERENCE SPECIFICATION S140 FARTHWORKS PIPE REDDING SHALL BE COMPACTED REFORE PLACEMENT OF THE PIPE. EMBEDMENT MATERIAL IN THE PIPE SIDE SUPPORT ZONE SHALL BE PLACED IN TWO LAYERS. THE FIRST LAYER PLACED TO THE SPRING LINE OF THE PIPE AND THE SECOND LAYER TO THE OBVERT LEVEL OF THE PIPE. EACH LAYER SHALL BE RODDED IN PLACE AND EVENLY COMPACTED TO ENSURE THE PIPE BARREL IS FULLY SUPPORTED WITH NO CAVITIES. CARE MUST BE TAKEN NOT TO MOVE THE PIPE FROM ITS ALIGNMENT DURING COMPACTION. THEN PIPE OVERLAY MATERIAL CAN THEN BE PLACED AND COMPACTED.





LIVE SEWER WORKS

No.	DESCRIPTION	DIA. SEWER	MH NO.	MH TYPE	COVER TYPE	LOT NO.	F.S.L.	E.S.L.	I.L.	DEPTH
1 (A)	CONTRACTOR TO CONSTRUCT NEW MAINTENANCE HOLE MH1/010VER EXISTING DN300 LIVE SEWER. CONTRACTOR TO BENCH AND RENDER UP TO PIPE BUT NOT REMOVE CROWN OF PIPE.	DN 300	MH1/01	F	В		4.730		1.899	2.831
1 (B)	COUNCIL TO REMOVE CROWN OF SEWER PIPE INSIDE NEW MAINTENANCE HOLE MH1/01 AND COMPLETE BENCHING.									
2 (A)	COUNCIL TO BREAK INTO EXISTING MAINTENANCE HOLE MH81379 AND CONSTRUCT 460×230 CONCRETE CULVERT FOR NEW OVERFLOW.	460x230	MH81379	G			5.530	5.530	3.940	1.590
2 (B)	COUNCIL TO CORE INTO EXISTING MAINTENANCE HOLE MH81379 AND INSTALL DN150 STUB FOR VENT PIPE CONNECTION.	DN150	MH81379				5.530	5.530	4.830	0.700
3 (A)	COUNCIL TO TEMPORARILY PLUG OUTLET OF MH81379 TO ENABLE ISOLATION OF SP087 FOR UPGRADE.						- 3			
3 (B)	FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF LINE 1 GRAVITY MAIN CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL BY-PASS PUMPING ARRANGEMENT. FLOW TO BE DIVERTED FROM MH81379 TO MH1/16.	1 6		27	A 1	100				
3 (C)	CONTRACTOR TO DRAIN, CAP AND ABANDON EXISTING RISING MAIN.			121 1						1
3 (D)	CONTRACTOR TO COMPLETE UPGRADE OF SP087.		200							
3 (E)	COUNCIL TO REMOVE TEMPORARY PLUGS IN OUTLET OF MH81379 AFTER SUCCESSFUL "ON MAINTENANCE" INSPECTION.		13							
4 (A)	CONTRACTOR TO PLUG THE INLET AND OUTLET OF THE DISCHARGE CHAMBER ON THE EXISTING MAIN AT THE CORNER OF RAILWAY PDE AND EAMES ST. CONTRACTOR TO CORE DRAIN HOLES THROUGH FLOOR OF THE CHAMBER AND INFILL ABANDONED CHAMBER.									
5 (A)	CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL WEIR PLATE INSIDE EXISTING MAINTENANCE HOLE MH81356 TO RAISE EXISTING OVERFLOW LEVEL RL4.60m (CURRENT OVERFLOW INVERT = 3.828m).		MH81356	G	D	8 11 7	5.600	5.600	4.600	1.200

CONTRACTOR TO REQUEST LIVE WORKS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION IF REQUIRED.	LIVE WORKS: BRISBANE WATER PH: 3407 8308, 3407 8346
CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM SEWER WORK START DATE AND BOOK INSPECTION TIMES (MIN. TWO [2] WORKING DAYS NOTICE REQUIRED.)	INSPECTION: MINOR SEWER WORKS INSPECTION, PH: 040403438
CONTRACTOR TO CONSTRUCT SEWER WORKS AND ARRANGE INSPECTIONS AS REQUIRED. A FIELD INSPECTION REPORT WILL BE ISSUED UPON SUCCESSFUL "ON MAINTENANCE" INSPECTION AND COLLECTION OF "AS CONSTRUCTED" INFORMATION BY THE MINOR SEWER WORKS INSPECTION UNIT.	INSPECTION: MINOR SEWER WORKS INSPECTION. PH: 040403438
CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO FORWARD A COPY OF THE FIELD INSPECTION REPORT TO BRISBANE WATER TO CONFIRM THE SEWER WORKS ARE ACCEPTABLE AND REQUEST LIVE WORKS TO COMPLETE SEWER WORKS.	LIVE WORKS: BRISBANE WATER PH: 3407 8308, 3407 8346

FUNDING

FUNDED BY B.C.C. () EXTERNAL ()

NDB JVH DESIGN W.O. No.

NO.8 AVH CONSTRUCTION W.O. No.

DRAFTED

CAD FILE

B.C.C. FILE No

DRAFTING CHECK

R. CRAWFORD

R. CRAWFORD

J. VAN HEREL

J. GREEN

DESIGN CHECK J. GREEN

DESIGN

J. VAN HEREL

SETOUT DATA

MANHOLE	EASTING	NORTHING	MH COVER CLASS
1/01	57678.215	169115.940	В
1A/01	57678.128	169121.442	В
2/01	57623.159	169194.907	D
3/01	57698.396	169260.386	D
4/01	57773.663	169316.938	D
5/01	57769.789	169334.897	В
6/01	57744.421	169445.067	В
7/01	57801.536	169546.977	D
8/01	57865.164	169645.264	D
9/01	57930.861	169744.211	D
10/01	57999.201	169846.346	D
11/01	58053.465	169924.308	D
12/01	58067.011	169950.650	В
13/01	58122.965	170034.752	В
14/01	58179.937	170116.994	В
15/01	58193.288	170128.008	D
16/01	58208.635	170120.759	D
17/01	58194.121	170094.596	D

SURVEY CONTROL DATA

25.11.08

DATE

25.11.08

DATE

POINT #	EASTING	NORTHING	ELEVATION	DESCRIPTION
9000	57812.804	169023.771	5.098	SCREW IN SLAB
9001	57660.103	169246.230	5.439	NAIL IN FENCE POST
9002	57788.463	169342.776	5.822	SCREW IN FENCE POST
9003	57753.255	169461.322	5.876	NAIL IN PAVEMENT
9004	57788.350	169525.331	6.147	BOLT IN BITUMEN
9005	57729.950	169363.698	5.743	NAIL IN BITUMEN
9006	57716.266	169289.743	5.464	SCREW IN FENCE POST
9007	57620.314	169195.818	5.472	NAIL IN ROAD

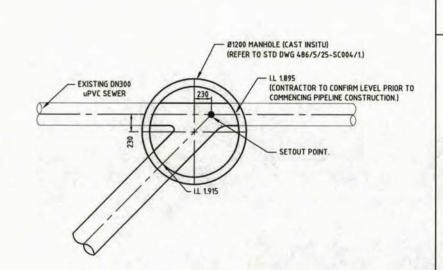
PROJECT

ST ACHS

AS CONSTRUCTED

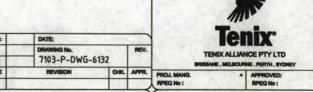
SIGNED \$ 500 DATE 19-5-10

JACKING PIPE DETAIL SCALE 1:25



MH1/01 JUNCTION DETAIL SCALE 1:25

AS CONSTRUCTED



NAME SHUWGO COM RPEO NO. 2624. SHEET No. GENERAL DETAILS PLAN RISBANE WATER DRAWING No. AMEND. SEWER PUMP STATION UPGRADE AND GRAVITY MAIN 486/5/7-0024-032 AND SETOUT DATA C

Q-Pulse Id TMS1056

MANHOLE 17/01 & FLOWMETER REPOSITIONES

ACKING PIPE DETAIL ADDED

Active 10/12/2014

21.11.08

DATE

21.11.08

DATE

RPEQ. No.

2624

RPEQ. No.

K. VAHEESAN

J. KARYDAS

PRINCIPAL DESIGN MANAGER