

20.00 Electrical Services

The requirements of this Section are generally Mandatory (Refer to Section 1.00)

20.01 General Requirements

This section outlines the University's minimum requirements for electrical services.

The layout of luminaires and power outlets should allow flexibility such that spaces can be subdivided into separate areas.

Where island rooms exist, these must be conduited to allow for the installation of power and communication outlets from the relevant sub-board or Telecommunication Equipment Room (TER) where these are not installed in the first instance.

All redundant electrical services including cables, equipment, switch boards, light fittings and accessories resulting from the refurbishment of spaces, **must** be removed in their entirety from the construction site and the 'as constructed' record amended accordingly. The Contractor in conjunction with campus maintenance staff, must identify and label all cables, equipment, boards and accessories which are to remain before demolition commences to avoid the removal of services which are required to remain active for the duration of the project.

20.02 Lighting

20.02.01 Performance Guidelines

All internal and external lighting shall be designed to enhance safe movement, personal safety and security (CPTED), refer to [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#). The following lighting categories, in accordance with AS 1158.3.1 shall apply to the following nominated external areas;

- | | |
|---|-----|
| • Bus stops | P6 |
| • Areas adjacent to entry/exit (5m radius) | P10 |
| • General grounds used for night activity | P7 |
| • General grounds adjacent to areas used for night activity | P8 |
| • Entrapment spots | P10 |

Internal areas shall be designed in accordance with AS 1680 and shall also incorporate the requirements of AS 1428.

Lighting levels for each area shall be nominated by the Consultant or Contractor and submitted for approval as part of Schematic Design. Over illumination is discouraged.

Particular areas nominated for specialised requirements will be identified by the user in the SDFs and the appropriate lighting quality and levels recommended.

20.02.02 Design Requirements

Internal Luminaires – All luminaires shall be manufactured from Australian made components where possible and be approved by the Electricity Authority. All luminaires shall be supplied complete with lamps and fused terminal blocks. Spring loaded 'tombstone' lamp holders **shall not** be used. Internal wiring must be coloured coded and the paint finish shall be 'white pearl'.

Single lamp fluorescent recessed 'troffer' luminaires shall generally be installed, however dual lamp luminaires may be used where high ceilings occur or high lighting levels are required.

Fluorescent luminaires shall be of the high efficiency type incorporating high frequency warm/soft start 'Osram', 'Tridonic Atco' or approved equal A1/A2 BAT electronic ballasts, with a suitable controller as outlined in **Clause 20.03** of this **Section 20.00**.

All luminaires shall be adequately ventilated. Temperature rise in the fittings should be restricted to 50°C above ambient.

Diffusers shall be integral to the luminaire and easily removable. All components shall be easily accessible, with the luminaire in-situ. Fittings which have to be dismantled in order to replace diffusers, lamps or tubes shall not be used.

Diffusers to T8 single lamp luminaires shall be;

- K12 or equal performance diffuser for common areas
- K19 or equal performance diffusers for offices, computer rooms and seminar rooms

Installation of luminaires with a T5 lamp shall only occur with the express agreement of the Superintendent. Diffusers to T5 lamped luminaires shall be selected to suit the glare control requirements of the area while achieving a light output ratio (LOR) > 85%.

The length and type of luminaire shall suit the ceiling module and/or location of the installation. In exposed grid ceilings, the luminaire shall be sized such that it will fit between the vertical legs of the T bar main and cross rails, supported on the horizontal leg. Luminaires which sit on the top of the grid rails are not acceptable.

Where existing fluorescent luminaires are to be reused, or approval for non-electronic ballasts has been given, the luminaires must be cleaned, incorporate new diffusers, lamps and starters of the non-flickering warm/soft start electronic type, power factor corrected and be of the switch start type complete with fuse terminal blocks and low loss ballasts. Spring loaded tombstone lamp holders shall not be used.

Luminaire design and layout should satisfy the intensity, glare and uniformity requirements for open offices with sufficient flexibility to enable partitioning of individual perimeter or island offices. For internal areas preference shall be given to 36w T8 lamps. The use of compact fluorescent lamps shall be limited and only with the express approval of the Superintendent. Generally, the number of different lamp source types shall be kept to a minimum.

Fluorescent tube lamps shall be 'Osram Lumilux Plus Eco' or 'Phillips Alto 840' T8 cool white (4000°K) or equivalent in all areas unless stated otherwise in the Space Description Forms to suit specific functions.

Lamp selection shall be limited to the types currently used within the University as per the following Table.

Table 1: Existing General Lamps

Wattage	Base	Type	°K
Fluorescent Lamps			
36		T8	4000
Compact Fluorescent Lamps			
13,18,26	G24d-1, G24q-1, G24d-2, G24q-2, G24d-3, G24q-3	Dulux D, D/E, S, S/E or equal	4000
Discharge lamps			
Metal Halide 70, 150, 250	RX7s, G12, E27	HCL-T DE, HCL-TS, HCL E/P or equal	4000 or more
High Pressure Sodium	E40, E27	Eye Lighting or equal	

Where false ceilings exist, luminaires shall be connected to the wiring loom by means of a three-pin plug and 1500mm of flexible lead. Lighting loom sockets in ceiling spaces shall be circuit numbered using the Sub Board No. and Circuit Breaker No. marked neatly with permanent felt pen. The loom socket shall be firmly fixed to the concrete ceiling, purlins, catenary wires or chain suspended off the ceiling grid system. Use a non-conductive material support system such as 'Ezi-Fix'. Supporting off other services or ceiling hangers is unacceptable. All incoming/outgoing cables in a junction box or lighting loom socket must be strapped to avoid movement in the terminal.

Downlights shall not be used for general illumination unless they are of the compact fluorescent type and then only with the express agreement of the Superintendent. Incandescent downlights may only be used where required for specific tasks, with the approval of the Superintendent. Downlights are not to be used in external areas unless specifically approved.

All LED fittings specified must allow for the LED board to be easily replaced without the need for special access equipment or tools. All LED fittings selected must have a minimum 5 year warranty.

All luminaires shall be installed at a maximum of 3000 mm above f.f.l. Installation shall provide easy access for maintenance, and locations such as ceilings to voids or over stairs must be avoided.

Light fittings in ceilings shall be mounted in accordance with the requirements of **Section 14.00 Ceilings**.

External Lighting & Luminaires – The requirement for lighting externally of buildings shall be discussed with the Superintendent before design work commences. White light (using metal halide or LED fittings) shall be employed.

New roads and paths associated with a particular building shall be illuminated as part of that building project.

Where paths run adjacent to, through or beneath buildings, the luminaire shall be mounted on the external wall of the building.

Road and pathway lighting, which is apart from a building and which requires separate illumination, shall be achieved using pole-mounted luminaires generally to match those existing on that campus to the approved of the Superintendent. Lighting bollards are generally unacceptable.

All sports field, street and path lighting poles shall have terminals and fuses located in the base. Terminals and fuses must be mounted on non-conductive material such as Bakelite. The use of timber/plywood for mounting purposes is prohibited.

Lighting poles shall be fitted with base plates and mounted on concrete pads or piers with cast-in holding down bolts complete with levelling nuts and washers. After erection, HD bolts shall be trimmed and capped to a maximum of 10mm above the lock nut. Poles must be installed with the base plate above the finished level of pavements or garden beds. Poles with bases buried in footings are unacceptable.

All external luminaires shall possess a suitable International Protection (IP) rating, to AS 1939, for the location of the luminaire. As a minimum the IP rating shall be such that the luminaire prevents the ingress of insects. Carpark and street lighting luminaires shall be 'GEC Optispan' or WE-EF VFL 4000°K mounted on 9 metre high poles, or an approved equal to match existing.

Hinged poles must be used where the pole high is greater than 2 metres and there is no access for EWP or 'cherry picker', or there is no flat surface to utilise a work platform.

Pathway lighting luminaires shall be WE-EF VFL or approved equal, mounted on 5 metre high poles. External lighting shall be served by two (2) separate circuits, one (1) for general external lighting and one (1) for feature lighting. Both circuits must be controlled by CCMS lighting control signals.

All pole top mounted LED fittings must have a 'quick release' feature to allow ease of maintenance. Fittings which have to be dismantled in order to replace the LEDs or control gear must not be used. Fittings selected shall be fitted with a surge diverter internally and have a 10 year parts and labour warranty. All poles for LED fittings must be supplied with a DIN rail mounted surge diverter at the base of the pole.

Signage - Illumination of Signs and General Displays shall be provided with a maintenance illuminance in the order of 200 – 300 lux. Lighting shall be placed so that unwanted reflections shall not occur on the sign. The luminance factor of the surface of numbers, letters or symbols shall be not less than 0.3 (30 percent) different from their background.

Any light fittings and associated equipment such as transformers installed within signs for illumination, must be easily accessible for maintenance or replacement, and have a suitable IP (International Protection) rating.

Auditoria, Lecture Theatres, Seminar Rooms, Teaching Spaces – These spaces or the like shall be provided with illumination complying with AS 1680.2.3.

Lighting shall also comply with AS 1428.1.

In addition to the requirements of this Standard, adequate focussed lighting, without excess shadows, shall be provided on both the face of the presenter for lip reading and on the interpreter for sign language interpretation. Spot lights must be specified, positioned and controlled to avoid adversely impacting on the vision of the presenter at the front of the theatre. The proposed lighting solution must be approved by ITS.

Lecture Theatre lighting shall be mounted on a lowerable 'lighting beam' system similar to those installed in buildings G26, G40, G42 and N78. These lighting beam systems have been custom manufactured by Lin-Eng Pty Ltd (Contact: Mike Arnott). All lighting beams must have local key lockable controls for raising and lowering.

Videoconferencing Rooms - The illumination to these spaces shall comply with the recommendations of AS 1680.2.3 – 1994 clause 10.15. The minimum illumination level in the room shall be 360 lux.

Luminaires within such rooms shall employ linear 4000°K fluorescent lamps and Y5 diffusers. The lighting design shall achieve uniform and diffuse lighting in the vertical plane to eliminate facial shadows. Advanced lighting control shall only be specified where interface to an AMX/Audio Visual system is required.

Stairs and Ramps - Within stairwells, luminaires shall be mounted on the walls or to the soffit of the landings at no more than 3 meters above f.f.l.

Luminaires shall not be mounted above stairs and ramps or where access to the luminaires for maintenance cannot be achieved in a safe manner without the need to use scaffolding.

Aisle stairs and ramps within rooms that have dimmable lighting, eg auditoriums, lecture theatres and the like, shall have low voltage 'Hawko LED cinema' aisle lights mounted on the end of the seating rows or fixed writing benches. Light fittings shall have natural white colour LEDs and shall have Number inserts. If self-illuminating nosings are used, lighting is still required to ensure that the nosing luminance remains charged for the duration of the space use.

In non-enclosed stairs, or stairs where natural light is sufficient for day time use, stair lighting shall be switched by the external lighting program of the CCMS.

Service/Plant Rooms – Luminaires in plant rooms shall be 1 x 36 watt T8 chain suspended fittings with wire guards, located to provide maximum evenly distributed illumination, and shall be IP rated where required.

Atriums – Lights shall not be located on the ceilings of Atria over 3m above f.f.l. Where the ceiling height exceeds this limit, up-lighting mounted on walls or columns at not more than 3m above f.f.l. shall be used.

Lighting Power Density - In general, the following maximum power density for lighting should not be exceeded:

- General office, classroom 9 W/m²
- Corridors, storerooms 5 W/m²
- Toilets, stairway 3 W/m²
- Carpark, security 3 W/m²

Laboratories – Luminaires in laboratories shall be carefully selected meet any special requirements which may apply to the space e.g. PC rating or hazardous zoning.

In laboratories with a PC rating of 2 or above, luminaire diffusers shall have perimeter seals at the junction with the ceiling suspension system to avoid contaminants being transferred into the ceiling space. Luminaires in laboratories or other spaces where the use of volatile materials has been identified as creating hazardous zones, must be Certified as not providing an ignition source when required by a Hazardous Zones Report.

20.03 Lighting Control

20.03.01 General Requirements

To keep the energy consumption of artificial illumination to its absolute minimum and to reduce waste by increasing lamp life cycles, effective lighting control systems shall be employed.

Lighting control throughout buildings shall implement strategies that take advantage of available daylight and monitors usage of the area and adjusts lighting levels accordingly.

Lighting controls shall be interfaced with other systems such as the AMX audiovisual and CCMS systems where required by the project Technical Brief.

It is crucial that natural light is integrated with lighting control systems to control the amount of artificial lighting required.

Local manual switches shall control plant rooms and service riser luminaires.

Lighting of external areas shall be controlled via the CCMS utilising a sunrise/sunset feature integrated with a PE cell override for cloudy days. A manual override switch shall be provided in the local distribution board for maintenance purposes. **Note:** Some projects will require additional control groups.

Motion/light level detectors shall be surface or flush mounted on the ceiling, and spaced at the most effective distance. Mechanical switches shall be installed to activate the motion/light level detector and the room light fittings.

Switches shall be located on permanent walls or columns wherever possible, at 1 metre above the finished floor level. All switch plates shall be identified with type written labels with black lettering as to circuit and switchboard of origin. Light switches shall be 20A rated push button type 'Clipsal PB30 - C2000' series with I.D. covers secured with j-screw mechanism located behind the switchplate. The installation of light switches on metal backing plates behind wall linings is not acceptable as it can result in loose switches and cause loose wiring connections with an increased risk of hot joints.

Submit details of the system configuration and programming for approval by the GU Electrical Engineer.

An electronic copy of the lighting program, and any hand held device software required to modify the lighting control program, shall be included in the '*As Constructed*' documentation. All rights, intellectual or otherwise, to the programming shall be vested in the Principal. Any special devices or equipment required for programming the system shall be supplied to the campus Maintenance Supervisor at Final Completion.

Tuition of up to three GU staff, nominated by the Superintendent, covering the maintenance, operation and programming of the system shall be provided within the Contract.

20.03.02 Lighting Control System

The lighting control system shall be programmed to provide the following functions;

- Turn lighting on / off to a programmed time schedule.
- Turn lighting on / off depending on responses from PIR's within the area and adjacent egress paths.

Controllers shall be located at the local distribution board, in a clearly labelled segregated section or separate enclosure.

Control circuit block diagram drawings must be provided in the local control board. All cables must have circuit ID and must be shown in the control block diagram drawing.

Where required, controlled luminaires shall be fitted with a surface mounted terminal block on the exterior of the fitting for a plug-in type connection for the lighting control data network. Terminal blocks shall be capable of terminating 2 no. 2.5 mm² figure 8 cables in a loop in, loop out cabling system. Terminal blocks shall be connected to the internal data terminals of the ballast.

20.03.03 CCMS Controlled Lighting

Only perimeter, external and external feature lighting shall be CCMS controlled through a contactor at the local sub-board. Where corridor lighting is controlled by a Lighting Control System, it shall not be connected to the CCMS.

External feature lighting shall be connected to a separate circuit and programmed to turn off at 11.00 p.m.

Where required, a master/slave contactor system shall be used where the master contactor is controlled by the time switching function of the CCMS. The status of the contactor(s) shall be monitored by the CCMS for each group.

Each group shall have a local Auto/Off/Manual switch at the local distribution board for testing purposes. The contactors shall be labelled as to what they control and not just 'C1', 'C2' etc, but '*External Lighting*' etc.

20.03.04 Spaces with Lighting Interface to AMX AV Control

The following requirements shall apply to spaces designated to be fitted with an AMX audio visual equipment controller, whether the AMX is being installed under the contract or nominated as a future installation item.

Lecture Theatres & Auditoriums - All luminaires within the space (including room in use lights or the like), with the exception of the emergency luminaires, shall be controlled via a 'Dyalite Dimtek' energy management controller, or approved equivalent, linked to an AMX audio visual equipment controller. A suitable AMX-Dyalite interface (DTK-622 PC Node or equal alternative) shall be included in the AV equipment specification. The control panel shall be clearly labelled to indicate the preset lighting configuration.

Provide one (1) lighting controller per room or AMX system whichever is the greater. The system shall be complete with controller, switch panels, control wiring, programming and interface to the AMX system in each room.

The lighting control system shall be programmed to operate with a number of preset scenes. Different scenes shall be required when the system is controlled via AMX to that when the system is operated via the switch panel, final scene configuration shall be to the approval of the INS/LES representative. Refer to **Appendix A** to this Section for switching groups.

The interface between the AMX system and the lighting control system shall be sufficient to enable switching group control by the AMX via the lighting control system. Interface cabling is within the Contractor's scope of works.

The AMX system active equipment will be provided as noted in the SDFs.

20.03.05 Programming of Lighting Controls

The lighting control system shall be commissioned to program all dimmers and electronic ballast controllers.

Lighting control shall initially be configured as per the following table;

Table 2 : Typical Lighting Programs

Prog	Area	Control	Operation	
A	Small rooms, typically offices	<p>a) One (1) Gang Switch Panel: Position 1 – ‘On’ Position 2 – ‘Off’</p> <p>b) Movement detector</p>	Operation to Position 1 will energise lights to 360 lux. When the lights are ‘On’ and the PE cell has detected no movement for a period of 20 minutes, all fittings will dim to ‘Off’. Detection of movement will return the fittings to ‘On’.	
B	Open Offices, general areas of Learning Centres	As above	As for A above	
C	Foyers, Corridors, Toilets & internal Stairwells	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level and 20 minutes delay time	
D	Large Storage	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level	
E	Small Storage	As above	As for A above but with 180 lux illumination level	
F	Video Conferencing Room	<p>a) 2 Button ‘Dynalite’ panel</p> <p>b) Movement detector</p>	Button 1 = ‘On/Off’ function to provide 360 lux for general lighting Button 2 = ‘Off/Off’ function to provide 600 lux vertical illuminance at 1500mm above f.f.l. When the lights are ‘On’ and no movement has been detected by the PE cell for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will be dimmed to approximately 30%. After a further period of 5 minutes, all fittings will dim to ‘Off’. Activation of the PE or buttons within this 65 minute period will return the fittings to their previous state. Illumination levels required in the room will be determined by LES.	
G	Lecture Theatres and Auditoriums fitted with AMX systems	Dimtek - AMX control panel	Scene Selection as per AMX program.	
		Two (2) push Button ‘Dynalite’ panel at each Entry/Exit - (see diagram in Appendix A to this Section)	Top Button (Entry) Bottom Button (Exit)	Preset 5 Preset 6
		Eight (8) Push Button/Switch ‘Dynalite’ panel on teaching wall or lecturn - (see diagram in Appendix A to this Section)	Button 1 - Channels 1,2,4,6,8 (100% IL) Button 2 – Channels 2,4,6,8 (50% IL) Button 3 – Channels 2,4,5,6,8 (25% IL) Button 4 – Channels 5,6,8 (25% IL) Switch 5 – Channel 1 Switch 6 – Channel 2 Switch 7 – Channel 3 Switch 8 – Channel 4	Preset 1 Preset 2 Preset 3 Preset 4 White board (On/Off) FOH lights (On/Off) Spot lights(On/Off) House lights (On/Off)

Table 2 : Typical Lighting Programs *continued*

Prog	Area	Control	Operation
G	Lecture Theatres and Auditoriums fitted with AMX systems	Minimum two (2) movement detectors	When any lights are 'On' and no movement has been detected by the PE cell for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will be dimmed to approximately 30%. After a further period of 5 minutes, all fittings will dim to 'Off'. Activation of the PE or buttons within this 65 minute period will return the fittings to their previous state. Illumination levels required in the room will be determined by ITS.
H	Teaching Rooms e.g. Seminar Rooms, PBL Rooms	One (1) single gang switch panel at entry One (1) triple gang switch panel at lectern or teaching wall Maximum two (2) movement detectors	Will activate all lights in the room. Individual switches will control whiteboard, FOH, or main house lighting. When the lights are 'On' and no movement has been detected by the PE cell/s for a period of 60 minutes, all fittings will dim to 'Off'. Detection of movement by the PE cell/s will return the fittings to their previous state.
I	External Lighting (above G.L. on building walls, balconies, walkways etc.)	Detector/s	Light level and Motion detection. On after dark in conjunction with movement, time-delay off nominally of 20 minutes.
J	External Lighting (at G.L. or away from building)	CCMS: Auto/On/Off AOM switch mounted on DB	Auto = CCMS time schedule control, typically Dusk till Dawn
K	External illuminated Signage and feature lighting	CCMS: Auto/On/Off AOM switch mounted on DB	Auto = CCMS time schedule control, typically Dusk till nominated hour typically 11pm.
L	Plantrooms & service risers	Local switch	ON/OFF

Notes:

- 1) *Lux levels quoted above are for typical areas and will need to be changed to suit specific task lighting. Additional control scenarios will need to be developed to suit specific project requirements e.g. competition and training level lighting on sports facilities or specialist laboratories.*
- 2) *Use a dedicated lighting control cabling system to avoid poor termination usually found in terminal boxes and to reduce installation time*
- 3) *Wiring with single insulation without additional mechanical protection is not acceptable.*

20.03.06 Fire Alarm Interface

Lecture Theatre lighting and control systems shall be interfaced to the FIP to turn all lighting in corridors, stairwells and rooms with AMX systems to 100% in the event of a fire alarm. All other areas shall continue to operate in their present state and switch as per normal program.

20.04 Particular Lighting Requirements for Lecture Theatres

Controls - All lighting control in lecture theatres is to be interfaced to the AMX System. The lighting control system shall also be fully functional when the AMX system is not in use or in case of failure.

Switching controls shall be standard stainless steel push button panels, unless agreed otherwise by Griffith University and shall be provided at each of the following locations;

- the entry to the lecture theatre, on/off only;
- on the wall in close proximity to the lecturer's position – all modes;
- the Bio Box at the rear of the lecture theatre or in the projection room where one is provided, full control – all modes.

General Lighting - General illumination in Lecture Theatres shall be supplied by means of dimmable fluorescent luminaires with K19 diffuser or approved equal.

Care must be taken to avoid direct light spilling onto the projection screen.

Similarly, total lighting black-out above the lecturer's position must be available (projection mode) to enable use of an electronic projector or document camera (e.g. Visualiser).

Lighting must also be in accordance with AS 1428.1 applicable to all lecture theatres, Seminar Rooms, Teaching Rooms and Meeting Rooms. Personal lighting of the lecturer and an assistant should be via spot lights forward and to the sides of the selected locations.

Bio Box Room Lighting - Lighting within the projection room shall comprise dimmer controlled fluorescent and task specific luminaires, locally controlled.

Whiteboard Lighting - Uniform lighting of whiteboards shall be provided in all cases and shall be switched by the AMX system via the lighting control system from the lecturer's position, and projection room (where provided). Luminaires shall have asymmetric reflector or directional diffusers. Recessed luminaires are preferred.

Lighting shall be designed to avoid;

- glare and reflections on the writing surface.
- spilling onto the projection screen.
- dark areas (lighting must be of an even intensity over the full area of white board).

Stair and Aisle Lighting - Provide 'Hawko' aisle lighting as previously described to all ramps and stairs to operate when house lights are dimmed or fire alarm.

'Theatre in Use' Signs - Illuminated 'Theatre in Use' signs must be provided adjacent to all entry doors to lecture theatres which seat 100 or more persons.

20.05 Particular Lighting Requirements for Other Teaching Spaces

The following requirements apply to seminar and tutorial rooms, computer teaching rooms and any other specialist teaching spaces.

General Lighting - General illumination shall be provided by means of fluorescent lighting controlled by 'on/off' switches at the room entry and the teaching wall and by movement detectors. AMX control will be nominated on the SDF if required for the space. Lighting interface wiring between the lighting controls and the equipment rack is not required unless noted otherwise on the SDF.

Luminaires at the front of the room are to be zoned for control separate from the remainder of the room.

Whiteboard Lighting – Lighting of whiteboards shall be as previously described for Lecture Theatres.

Where no AMX system is installed in the room, the Whiteboard luminaires shall be controlled at a position adjacent to the Whiteboard and at the entry/exit.

20.06 Particular Lighting Requirements for Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Illumination of the space should provide a pleasing aesthetic environment whilst remaining visually comfortable so that the tasks including those associated with screen based equipment, within the area can be performed with minimum fatigue.

Glare and photometric brightness (luminaires) management shall be addressed within the lighting design. Glare shall be minimised such that only the light is seen, not the 'light source'.

Maximum brightness ratios related to the task should not exceed:

- Task to immediate surround 3:1
- Task to general background 10:1
- Task to ceiling 4:1 to 1.5:1
- Task to walls 5:1 to 1.8:1

The lighting design shall comply with the recommendations of AS1680.1 and AS 1680.2.2 in conjunction with the points above.

20.07 Power

20.07.01 General Purpose Outlets

Socket outlets - Use **dual** 10A single phase switched socket outlets in all locations that call for general purpose outlets (GPOs), unless nominated otherwise.

GPOs shall be 'Clipsal C2000' series with I.D. covers. The colour of the GPO face plates and rocker switches shall be white except for the Logan campus where they shall be light grey, or as nominated elsewhere in this Clause. All outlets shall be fitted with Type printed labels indicating the circuit number and distribution board of origin e.g. DB.2.A-15. Traffolyte labels shall be provided for any GPO which has no ID window.

Special purpose outlets shall be 'Clipsal IP56' or similar.

Three-phase outlets shall be 'Clipsal' and shall have 5 round pins. These outlets shall be identified by means of circuit identification 'Brother P/Touch PT85' labels.

Where not mounted in a wall duct or not otherwise determined by the situation, GPOs shall be mounted at 900mm above f.f.l. (to underside of face plate) unless otherwise stated on the SDFs.

Suspended outlets – Suspended GPOs shall be 'Clipsal SS15' or approved equal complete with metal suspension chain. Suspension chains must be fixed to a solid support surface such as a concrete slab soffit or steel beam.

20.07.02 Access Control

Two (2) dual 10A socket outlets shall be installed for the Security Access Control Equipment on a dedicated circuit and be located in a service riser or dedicated cupboard as determined by the CLF Property Services Manager.

20.07.03 Cleaners GPOs

Provide a single GPO, for cleaner's use at each 20m along all corridors, within each laboratory, seminar room, auditorium, lecture theatre and the like, at main stair landings and in any room

preceding a room that is not accessed from the before mentioned rooms, excluding cupboards and minor storerooms.

A GPO shall be provided outside Toilets and each Telecommunications Equipment Room (TER) adjacent to the entry.

These GPO's shall have a green rocker and white face plate, be mounted 300mm above finished floor level and shall be on a dedicated *cleaner's* circuit protected by a RCD. Multiple cleaner's outlets may co-exist on the same circuit.

20.07.04 Kitchenettes & Tea Preparation

Provide separate circuits for percolators and microwaves, and separate services for dishwashers and chilled/boiling water units.

20.07.05 Vending Machines

In locations nominated for vending machines, provide a minimum of two (2) GPOs.

20.07.06 Water Heater and Circulating Pump

Water heaters and circulating pumps shall be controlled by CCMS with over-riding control at the distribution board supplying the circuits. A water heater is any appliance that raises the temperature of water above ambient.

20.07.07 Lecture Theatres

Provide GPOs etc in accordance with the following;

Bio Box - Four (4) GPOs shall be provided for additional equipment and general use where a Bio Box is provided.

Front of Theatre (FOH) – One (1) GPO shall be provided on each side of the front wall.

Side Walls of Lecture Theatre – This requirement is deleted.

Seating Area in Lecture Theatre – Provide one (1) Double GPO for every 20 seats in the Theatre. If the seat is fixed, then the DGPOs shall be floor mounted just behind the line of the seat front edge and below an arm rest. If the seats are the tilt-up type, then the DGPOs shall be mounted on the back face of the chair support rails.

Lectern - Four (4) GPOs shall be provided within the lectern for audio visual equipment. Two (2) additional GPOs shall be provided on the lectern wing adjacent to the AMX touch panel.

Power for Audio Visual Equipment - Each Theatre fitted with AV equipment shall be provided with a separate power circuit to service the equipment which includes the projector.

20.07.08 Seminar Rooms, Computer Teaching & Other Specialist Teaching Spaces

Provide double GPOs in accordance with the following;

- 1 No. on the front wall, one each side.
- 1 No. on the rear wall
- 1 No. in the ceiling space within 300mm of the data projector mounting
- 1 No. for each computer position
- 2 No. on the wall adjacent to the control console at 600mm above f.f.l.

Provide a separate power circuit for the AV equipment as for Lecture Theatres.

20.07.09 Video Conferencing Rooms

Provide the following GPOs;

- 4 No. behind the equipment rack.
- 4 No. on wall adjacent to control console as previously described in Clause 20.07.08.

- 1 No. for each monitor (single only required).
- 1 No. on wall opposite viewing wall.
- 1 No. on wall behind control console.

20.07.10 Collaborative Learning & Study Centres

Provide the following minimum numbers of GPOs;

Collaboration Zones (technology enabled) – One (1) GPO for each wall mounted TV monitor; One (1) GPO to each fixed seat position mounted above seat back; One (1) GPO per wheelchair position

Collaboration Booths (technology free) – Two (2) GPOs per booth

Team Study Booths – One (1) GPO for wall mounted monitor; One (1) GPO for table mounted equipment

Individual Study Zone – One (1) GPO per computer

Chill/Quiet Zone – Four (4) GPOs

Lounge – One (1) GPO to each fixed seat position mounted above seat back; One (1) GPO per TV monitor

Resource area – One (1) 15A GPO per MFD; Two (2) GPOs

20.07.11 Laboratory & Other Special Equipment

Provide power to laboratory equipment as required by the SDFs including the following;

- **Glass Washer** – A three phase five pin 'Wilco' power outlet sized to suit the load of the dishwasher.
- **Ice Maker** – Power supply in accordance with the manufacturers requirements.
- **Autoclave** – Power supply in accordance with the manufactures requirements.

Sensitive analytical, measuring or monitoring equipment shall be served from a separate power circuit to the space in which they are installed.

Sensitive equipment which requires good power quality must be supplied with a power quality device such as a Voltage Optimiser or a SAG Fighter. Critical equipment may need to be supported by a UPS or emergency generator power supply. Any such specific requirement must be discussed with the equipment User.

Electrical infrastructure for UPS or generator emergency power, must comprise a split chassis and ATS system along the principles used in the G26 Glycomics Institute building at the Gold Coast campus. Details of this system will be made available by CLF.

Outlets connected to an emergency generator power supply source shall be fitted with a 'red' rocker switch, and outlets connected to a UPS power source shall have a 'blue' rocker switch.

To avoid the use of power boards with associated trip and other hazards as a means of providing additional power outlets within laboratory areas, the design of laboratory spaces shall consider the provision of a reasonable number of additional GPOs to cater for future equipment items. This potential requirement shall be discussed with the space User and the CLF Electrical Engineer to determine the appropriate type, rating and number of outlets prior to finalising the electrical design.

20.07.12 Telecommunications Equipment Room (TER)

All power circuits within the TER shall originate from a dedicated load centre installed within the TER. The poles within the load centre shall be grouped into two sections, Section A (left) and Section B (right) Provision shall be made for a 50% spare pole capacity within each Section. (Note; 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCD combinations can be larger than one pole). Each Section shall be clearly identified using 'traffolyte' type labels as DB.TER.A and DB.TER.B. The power supply to the load centre shall be directly from the building's Main Switchboard via a

separate feed and be capable of being maintained if the supply to the rest of the building is switched off.

Two (2) separate 32A power circuits, 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCDs capable of providing better continuity of service and immunity against nuisance tripping of networking and other IT related equipment (e.g. Schneider iDPN Class A Type Si 32A MCB D Curve or approved equivalent or better), one from each Section (A left and B right) and from matching and corresponding pole positions on the board shall feed each cabinet via overhead chain or Unistrut (hot dipped galvanised or powder coated) mounted IEC 60309 or approved equal 250V, 32A, 3 Pin single phase socket outlets complete with locking plug retainer and isolator switch.

In specific cases, and only following consultation with and the written approval of ITI, smaller building TERs may only require two (2) separate 20A power circuits on 'Super High Immunity' MCB+RCDs, and the single phase socket outlet to feed each cabinet as previously described shall be a IEC 6039 or approved equal 250V, 16A, 3Pin outlet with locking plug retainer and isolator switch.

The load centre shall be fitted with transient overvoltage protectors as described later in this Section.

In cases where a UPS is required which supplies a PABX room or a special purpose TER, the wiring of the load centre shall allow continuous power supply to the TER via a closed-transmission maintenance bypass switch (with automatic protection against connecting outputs out of sync) when the UPS is undergoing maintenance. The bypass switch should also have an 'isolate' position to allow the UPS to be disconnected for shutdown/removal/upgrade to transition to and from powering the load off unprotected mains without operation.

Lighting circuits within the TER shall be fed from a distribution board outside of the TER.

The TER shall also have one (1) dual outlet GPO mounted 800mm above f.f.l., on a separate RCD (mod6 RCBO or equal to suit external DB) non UPS protected circuit to that used for the equipment racks. This GPO shall have a red rocker switch and face plate, and labelled 'Telecommunication Equipment Only'.

The TER shall have one (1) dual outlet GPO mounted 300mm above f.f.l., on a separate RCD (mod6 RCBO or equal to suit external DB) non UPS protected circuit from a DB outside the TER that is for general use other than IT functions. This GPO shall have a green rocker switch and face plate, and labelled 'Cleaner Outlet Only'. It shall be installed in an accessible location for plugging in portable cleaning or other equipment.

If emergency power is provided, or planned to be provided to a building, all TERs including PABX rooms or special TERs with UPS support, shall be served by emergency power to ensure that all the TERs remain functional during any power outage that triggers a switch from mains to emergency power.

The TER network data and voice configuration relies strongly on the design of the electrical wiring within the TER which must be carried out in close consultation with ITI and CLF.

All racks and cable trays shall be earthed as per Section 4.5 of the Telecommunication Standard HB29 2007.

20.07.13 External GPOs

Provide one (1) weather protected dual outlet 10A GPO on a dedicated 20A circuit mounted 1000mm min. above f.g.l. (to underside of face plate) on at least two (2) exterior walls of the building for outdoor activities unless advised otherwise by CLF.

Higher rated outlets may be required to service special events such as Open, Career and Market Days. The requirement for such outlets shall be discussed with the Campus Facilities Manager and the CLF Electrical Engineer.

The location of the GPOs shall be determined by the Superintendent.

20.07.14 Printing Stations

Printers and printer/photocopiers **shall not** be fed from the same circuit as any sensitive equipment (see [Clause 20.07.11](#) of [this Section](#)).

20.07.15 Residual Current Device (RCD) Test Point

A RCD test point shall be provided at the end of all electrical circuits protected by a RCD.

For lighting circuits, the last light fitting on the circuit shall be serviced via a suspended double power outlet in the ceiling space with the spare outlet to use for testing. A 'Traffollyte' label shall be fixed on the ceiling grid adjacent to the fitting, or on the fitting flange in flush plasterboard ceilings, for easy identification and locating of the test outlet. Where there is no false ceiling, the double outlet shall be surface mounted and similarly identified.

For power circuits, the last GPO on the circuit shall be labelled.

The labels shall read '**RCD Test Point**' and shall also note the circuit identification number.

All test points shall be shown on the 'As Constructed' drawings, and an A3 size laminated drawing showing the test points shall provided at each distribution board.

20.07.16 Hand Dryers

Electric hand driers must be provided with an isolator. This isolator shall be recessed into the wall at high level below the ceiling line and shall be lockable.

20.08 Switchboards & Sub-boards

20.08.01 Main Switchboard

The main switchboard shall be of type tested (Form 4 Type 2 generally) construction, floor mounted, free standing compartmented cubicle type construction. Provision shall be made to extend the main busbar systems in either direction.

At least 25% spare space complete with busbars shall be provided as an absolute minimum, spare spaces shall be distributed across each section of the switchboard and each section shall contain at least one off spare space.

No equipment is to be mounted less than 300mm above the floor.

The IP rating for all boards shall be suitable for the location of the switchboard and agreed with CLF prior to tender.

Non-fading laminated A3 size prints of the 'As Constructed' line diagram schematic drawings of the main switchboard and the external electrical power reticulation to the building shall be provided in the Main Switch Room. These drawings shall be ring bound into a plastic folder and placed in a suitable wall mounted rack holder. The main Switchboard line diagram must include the size, rating, and the length of all incoming and outgoing cables. The rating, model and manufacturer of all switchgear shall also be included.

Electricity meters shall be located in a separate compartment within the board and additional space shall be provided within that compartment for future metering (refer to Subclause 20.08.05).

The MSB must be supplied with a label plate containing information as to the switchboard rating, manufacturer and date of manufacture.

The building main switchboard (MSB) should be located within the building in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000, protected from weather and other conditions which may impact on the life of the board. If the MSB is required to be installed outside of the building, the cabinet shall be constructed in stainless steel or aluminium and shall be sealed against the ingress of moisture (refer to Subclause 20.08.03). In corrosive environments such as the Gold Coast campus, particular attention must be given to the materials used and construction of the board whether

located internally or externally of the building. The approval of the CLF Electrical Engineer for materials to be used and the construction details is required before the fabrication of the board commences.

20.08.02 Distribution Boards

Distribution Boards shall be type tested (Form 2 Type 1) construction, arranged for wall mounting unless circumstances dictate otherwise.

Provide 100% spare capacity on all distribution boards in Science type buildings and 75% spare capacity in 'non-science' type Academic buildings. Non-Academic buildings shall have 50% spare capacity.

Distribution boards shall be provided within areas of heavy load concentration and within each laboratory.

All light and power circuits are to be loaded to less than 75% of their rated capacity.

All distribution boards to be made large enough to cater for all incoming mains and outgoing cables and the positioning of Transformers, Terminal Blocks and Contactors so that cable to these items can be done in a neat and tidy manner.

All cables to and from the board shall be installed in ducting with easily removable covers. The size of the ducts shall include spare capacity for future cables.

Busbars shall be extended into the spare space and circuit breakers (1 off 20ASP and 1 off 20ASP RCD) shall be fitted to the spare space. Sub-mains shall be sized for the appropriate spare capacity.

In refurbishment projects, the Electrical Contractor must maintain the full operation of existing control systems which also control the loads within adjacent unrefurbished space.

20.08.03 Board Design, Access & Colour

All switchboards, distribution boards and control panels shall be designed to be vermin proof. There shall be physical barriers between each 240 volt section of the board, and each section shall be fitted with a hinged lockable door. Locks to the escutcheons shall be quarter turn slotted cam locks, and the outer doors shall have 'L' handles and L&F 92268 keys. All doors shall be keyed alike with L-shape handle. All switchboards shall have a dedicated compartment of adequate size for metering services.

External switchboards shall be at least IP65 of type tested (Form 4 Type 7) construction fabricated from 3mm thick marine grade aluminium sheet or stainless steel sheet with spare capacity for future load as determined by CLF. Boards shall have bottom cable entry and lockable hinged doors/escutcheons, however the outer door 'L' handles shall be padlock secured.

All switchboards shall be colour 'Orange X15' (AS 2700) externally and White internally. Emergency services sections shall be colour 'Red R13' external and White internally.

All switchboards, distribution boards, control panels, Tee-Off boxes or any boxes containing electrical accessories must be installed in locations which allow access without the use of ladders or work platforms.

Thermal imaging windows must be provided to allow safe and accurate IR scanning of every main switch installed within a building MSB, boards serving Data Centres, Chiller Plants or other specialist facilities, and to Site Switchboards. Windows shall be minimum 95mm dia. and equal to Fluke IR CV400 as approved by CLF.

20.08.04 Fuse Cartridges

All fuses shall be HRC cartridge type conforming to AS 60269 and AS 3135. Fuse carriers shall be fully shrouded type.

A minimum of three (3) spare cartridges for each rating shall be supplied at each switchboard and fused tee-off position mounted on a suitable rack.

At the main switchboard position, fuses shall be located in a wall mounted moisture proof enclosure in the switch room.

At distribution boards and fused tee-offs, the fuses shall be mounted in a convenient location in the respective cupboards.

20.08.05 Electricity Metering & Power Quality

Electricity Metering - All buildings shall be provided with a comprehensive electrical metering system.

The Electrical Consultant is required to undertake all design work associated with the meter installation in accordance with all the relevant Australian Standards.

The Electrical Contractor shall supply, install, program, configure and test all meters in accordance with the relevant Australian Standards. The metering installations shall be connected to the GU Energy Management & Monitoring System (EMMS) via the building and campus Ethernet TCP/IP network.

The Electrical Contractor must liaise with the GU Electrical Engineer when undertaking final commissioning, graphics page design and integration with the EMMS.

All metering system devices other than electrical current transformers (CTs) must be located in a separate compartment within the building MSB and the Mechanical Services MSB to allow safe and easy access without requiring electrical isolation.

The metering system shall monitor and measure the following;

- Total transformer output
- Total building input
- Total mechanical services input
- Individual Tenancy inputs
- Input for each chiller unit
- Any other loads as nominated in the project Technical Brief

Each floor distribution board and mechanical services sub-board shall be fitted with appropriate sized CTs on the main incoming cables within the board main compartment with shorting blocks and fuse holders in a separate compartment to facilitate future meter installations. With respect to mechanical services boards, the shorting blocks and fuse holders can be located in the ELV compartment rather than a separate dedicated compartment. CTs shall be located to allow for easy reading of the ratios printed on the face plate. A 'trafollyte' label indicating the CT ratio shall be provided adjacent to the CT shorting block.

If a split chassis distribution board is provided to comply with BCA requirements, another set of CTs must be installed on the power section of the chassis.

Meters – Two types of meters shall be used as follows;

- Type 1 – Schneider Electric ION 7650 or approved equal
- Type 2 – Schneider Electric PM 5350, Electrex X3M or approved equal

The Type 1 meter shall be used where there are critical/sensitive electrical load requirements such as for Science and Research buildings, Data Centres and chiller plants, or where the building/facility takes the first load from the supply authority HV feeder.

Type 1 meters must be installed and commissioned with a fully functional power quality monitoring capability, and shall interface with the campus 'Schneider SPM7' EMMS via a standard OEM supplied and supported communications driver. The meters shall have an inbuilt clock configured to be time synchronised by the EMMS. Data, event and waveform loggers shall be automatically detected and uploaded to the EMMS. A qualified specialist Electricity Metering Contractor must be engaged to fully commission the Type 1 metering installation with the 'SPM7' EMMS.

Type 2 metering shall be installed in all other buildings and situations where critical load is not required. Type 2 meters must have at least one (1) Modbus RTU RS485 serial port. Meters must be installed, commissioned and interfaced with the campus 'OSIsoft PI' EMMS.

All meters shall be installed in accordance with the Griffith University Electrical Metering Specification contained later in these Design Guidelines & Procedures.

A Metering Installation Register as per the requirements of the GU Metering Specification shall be completed and included in the Operations & Maintenance manual for the project

Power Quality – Each MSB must be designed for and incorporate a power factor correction (PFC) device to achieve a 0.99 power factor when the building is fully operational. The PFC specified must be an active unit complete with a series blocking reactor which provides a resonant frequency of 189 Hz +/- 5%, and a harmonic rejection capability to prevent premature failure of the capacitors.

The Main Building and Mechanical Services Switchboards must also incorporate an active harmonic filtering device where Total Harmonic Distortion will likely exceed 5%.

A combined active harmonic filtering and power factor correction device can be provided on the MSB equal to Schneider Accusine or NHP Ecosine as approved by the GU Electrical Engineer.

Each Main Switch Board and mechanical switchboards must be installed with an active harmonic filtering device to achieve less than 5% Total Harmonic Distortion value.

A hybrid Active Harmonic Filtering and Power Factor Correction can be specified to achieve efficiency.

Specify Schneider Accusine or NHP Ecosine or GU engineer approved equal.

Buildings with critical/sensitive loads such as Data Centre, specialised communication rooms, and science labs must be fitted with additional power quality equipment such as a Voltage Optimiser, SAG fighter, UPS or Emergency Generator.

Buildings which have significant DC electricity generation units (e.g. Photo Voltaic Cells, wind turbines, fuel cells, battery storage tanks, etc) must be fitted with necessary Power Quality devices to ensure that the electricity supply for the general AC load in the building is within the safe region of the ITIC curve.

Any power quality device fitted to a switchboard must be installed and commissioned in accordance with the manufacturer's printed recommendations.

Commissioning documentation and power quality assessments must be provided as part of the Building Operation & Maintenance Manuals. A power quality assessment must be carried out 6 months after the granting of Practical Completion to demonstrate that the power quality requirements outlined above have been achieved.

The Electrical Contractor must be able to demonstrate and prove that all power quality requirements have been continuously achieved without any system failure for the last 6 months of the Defects Liability period before Final Completion can be granted on the project.

20.08.06 Labelling

Each and every control, switch etc. on main switchboards, distribution boards etc. shall be clearly labelled.

All labels shall be engraved black on white, white 'traffolyte' or white, red, white 'traffolyte' for emergency lights and fire secured by means of screws, nuts and washers. Gluing or the use of self tapping screws is unacceptable.

Labelling within the switchboards for relays, contactors etc should be on stand off brackets.

Consumer mains and Sub-mains shall be labelled to indicate size, length of cable and the source of supply e.g. transformer, MSB or DB.

Distribution boards shall be clearly and individually identified with DB.X.Y where 'X' is a numeral indicating the building level and 'Y' is a letter between A – Z commencing from A indicating the board 'identity number' on that level e.g. **DB3B** would be the second distribution board on the third level of that building.

Mechanical Services Switchboards (MSSB) shall be identified with MSSB-z where 'z' is equal to the room number that the MSSB is located in.

20.08.07 Circuit Schedules & Diagrams

Circuit schedules shall be typed and shall be provided at all switchboard positions.

Circuit numbering shall be continuous without segregation between light and power to achieve maximum efficiency.

Schedules shall be secured in purpose made clear PVC covered holders.

Circuit schedules shall indicate the room number or area served by the circuit. The schedule should also show where the Board is fed from and type and length of cable used to feed the board.

An electronic copy, *Word* or *Excel* format, of the circuit schedules shall be included in the 'As Constructed' documentation.

An A1 size non-fading laminated single line circuit diagram shall be provided for each DB and shall be hung on the internal face of the board door using an eye lid mechanism.

20.08.08 Circuit Breakers

Circuit breakers to final circuits shall be 'NHP, Terasaki, ABB, Schneider or Merlin Gerin DIN Range' miniature circuit breakers or better, subject to approval by the CLF Electrical Engineer.

'Eaton Quicklag' circuit breakers must not be installed in existing electrical distribution boards. Install NHP or Schneider brand breakers with the correct adaptor to fit an existing 'Eaton' board. Replace any existing 'Eaton' switchboard when any refurbishment project results in more than 35% of the board circuits being replaced or modified.

The number of circuit breakers required shall be limited by ensuring that a minimum of five (5) single occupancy staff offices/workstations shall be supplied from a single power circuit except where specialised equipment may be present in which case the circuit shall be designed to suit the electrical load.

If a refurbishment project results in more than 35% of the circuits on an existing switchboard being replaced or modified, then all lighting and power circuits on that switchboard shall be fitted with RCDs if they are not currently installed as required by AS 2000-2007.

20.08.09 Cable Numbering

All neutrals, earths and active cables shall be number ferruled to correspond to the circuit breaker number.

All circuit breakers shall be numbered consecutively on the fascia from top to bottom on the left hand side then top to bottom on the right hand side, and also on the circuit breaker mounting bracket for ease of identification once the fascia has been removed.

All active cables entering circuit breakers shall be installed as per manufacture's recommendations.

All control wiring shall be number ferruled with numbers as indicated on as constructed drawings.

Neutral and earth bars shall have the same number of terminations as there are circuit breaker positions and be provided with two grub screws per terminal. Multi-joining of earths and neutrals into one joint prior to termination shall not be acceptable unless they are screened cable earthing. Screw type cable connections shall not be permitted within switchboards and distribution boards.

20.08.10 Standard Equipment

Standard equipment for all switchboards and distribution boards for light, power, air-conditioning or other building services shall be as follows;

- Alarm Relays 'Releco MR-C 11' pin base.
- Auto/Off/Manual Switches 'Kraus and Naimer CG4'.
- Push buttons Shrouded push button type (NHP D5) with LED indicator.
- Indicating lights LED (multiple.)
- Contactors 'Sprecher and Schuh'.

20.08.11 Electrical Tee-off Boxes

Where electrical tee-off boxes are used, they shall be accessible (refer Subclause 20.08.03), painted 'Orange X15' and labelled on the front to indicate the switchboard served by the box, origin of supply.

The front panel of the box must be fitted with D handles to assist with removal.

If a fused tee-off box is used, the fuses shall be labelled and the front panel shall be complete with a legend stating which switchboard is serviced by the fuses and the fuse ratings.

20.08.12 Workshop Drawings

Detailed construction drawings of the proposed switchboards shall be submitted to OFM for approval prior to construction. They shall be drawn to a minimum scale of 1:20 and shall show plan, front elevation, rear elevation in the cases of rear access switchboards, sectional views through plan and elevation sections showing each variation of cubicle layout, segregation and bus-bar arrangements.

Drawings shall also include schedules of all equipment, with manufacturer and model nominated, and a line diagram reflecting the actual configuration of the busbars, nominating size and rating of each section.

20.09 Electrical Riser Cupboard

The electrical riser cupboard as described in [Section 2.00 Planning & Design Controls](#), shall have lighting and a double 10A switched socket outlet at each floor level.

20.10 General Wiring

20.10.01 Cable Types & Sizes

Power and lighting cable shall not be less than 2.5mm², stranded copper conductors.

Colour coding shall be in accordance with AS 3000. Control wiring shall be white, or brown.

Field control wiring for extra low voltage (less than 32 V a.c./110 V d.c.) shall be not less than 2.5mm² stranded copper. Control wiring within switch board can be 1.5mm² but once these control cables leave the board they are to be 2.5mm² and leave via a terminal block.

Subcircuit cabling shall be installed using the 'loop in – loop out' principle.

Junction boxes, with identification labels shall only be used after written approval from the Superintendent.

Cable exposed to sunlight in external locations must be UV rated.

Wiring for lighting movement detectors must be done using a 'soft' wiring system to minimise electrical risks/hazards in the ceiling space.

20.10.02 Cable Entries

Cable Entries to switchboards or equipment via gland plates or through panels shall be made using circular, orange-sheathed, cable and suitable compression glands. Double insulated flat cable may be used if entering through ducts or conduits. Non-magnetic gland plates and penetration cover plates shall be used when the cable rating exceeds 100 amps.

20.10.03 Cable Trays, Ladders & Conduits

Cable trays, ladders, conduits and conduit saddles shall have the following colour coding throughout the entire installation;

- *Orange X15* - for power, lighting and 240V controls.
- *Grey* - for extra low voltage or low voltage controls.
- *White* - for telecommunication and data services.
- *Signal Red R13* - for fire services.

Where cable ladders, conduits and conduit saddles are in public areas, they should be painted to match background colouring.

Conduit saddles shall be of the stand-off type i.e. full saddle with spacer in exposed areas or on painted walls. Half saddles are not acceptable.

Cable trays, ladders and ducts shall be fully galvanised and colour banded (400mm) every 3 metres minimum, at each change of direction and either side of any partition or barrier they may pass through.

All cable trays, ladders and ducts shall have 50% spare carrying capacity. All cable ladders or ducts leaving switchboards or load centres shall have 100% spare capacity up to the ceiling space.

Cable trays and ladders installed in uncovered outdoor locations such as chiller compounds, shall be fitted with cover sections to protect cables from physical damage, and to minimise insulation degradation and increased resistance from the effects of UV light and heat.

20.10.04 Cabling & Accessories in Ceiling Spaces & Risers

Main, sub-board feeders and sub circuit wiring shall be run on cable ladders in service risers, and on trays for all major cable routes in ceiling voids. Cable ladders shall be fitted with covers to a height of 1metre above f.f.l. to protect cables from physical damage.

Where cables are not run on ladders and trays, every cable shall be supported clear of the ceiling grid or framing using 'Unicon' or approved equal push-in clips, or tied to a catenary wire. The spacing of clips and ties shall not exceed 1.20 metres. Shot, nail or adhesive fixed clips are not permitted.

Where cables are run in conduits, any connection between rigid and flexible conduit shall use an appropriate adaptor and not be adhesive or silicon joined. Conduits cast in slabs shall be 35mm min. dia. and their location shall be properly surveyed and clearly shown on the 'as constructed' drawings.

All electrical accessories such as junction boxes, battery packs, control gear and lighting power sockets must also be supported clear of the ceiling grid or framing.

The laying of cable on top of the ceiling tiles or lining, or tying cables to ceiling grid, cable tray or duct support hangers is not permitted.

Where the number of cables running parallel in the ceiling space exceeds six (6), a cable tray must be used for support.

Care must be taken to provide enough slack in the cable runs to eliminate stretching of the cables and strain on supports.

20.10.05 Cable Ducts & Poles

Distribution of power and communication wiring may be by means of three channel perimeter grey aluminium duct equal to 'Moduline T50150' or 'Skirtec CA15035' complete with factory manufactured corners, fittings and duct covers. Sheet metal cable duct will not be acceptable.

Where conduits cannot be cast in floor slabs, use service poles similar to 'Moduline Space Pole'. All conduits cast in slabs shall be surveyed and clearly shown on the '*As Constructed*' drawings.

Where island rooms exist, these shall be conduited to allow for the installation of power from the relevant distribution board where these are not installed in the first instance. All ducts shall have a minimum of 2 x 32mm feeds from the distribution board to each section of the duct.

In computer laboratories, a three (3) channel duct shall be run on the wall above the benches and along fascias of computer benches.

In other areas, ducting to service desks and benches shall be run at approximately 1000mm above f.f.l. This shall be discussed with the Superintendent before final resolution.

20.10.06 Cables in Partitions & Wall Cavities

Power circuits within partitions or wall cavities shall be installed vertically from the ceiling space to the outlet or connection position. Outlets within 1m of each other may be connected horizontally, providing the total horizontal route between successive outlets shall not exceed 1m. Cables shall not be installed diagonally.

Where cables are installed within concealed areas or horizontally within partitions they shall be installed within conduit so that they can be withdrawn and so that sufficient segregation can be afforded if a new telecommunication cable is installed across its path. Services mounted beneath windows or viewing panels shall be duct mounted.

20.10.07 Installation of Mains & Submains

Mains and submain cables exceeding 3m continuous run on cable ladders/trays shall be installed in trefoil formation to minimise the magnetic field around the conductor and reduce cable heating. A full size neutral cable must be installed for all mains and submains to avoid overheating due to harmonic distortion. All submains for distribution boards are to be installed within electrical risers or down corridors. No submains are to be installed through occupied rooms or offices.

Cables must be installed vertically on cable ladders and horizontally on cable trays. Provide cover sections to ladders for a height of 1metre above f.f.l. in all risers, and to ladders and trays where cables are installed in uncovered outdoor locations as per Subclause 20.10.03.

Cables shall not be installed within the ceiling space of the floor below that it is to service, except for between the Main Switchroom and the electrical services riser. Cables shall not be installed in floor slabs unless approved by the Superintendent.

20.10.08 Cable Penetrations in Slabs & Walls

All penetrations for cabling through slabs and walls shall be sealed after cable installation where necessary to meet fire, acoustic or moisture barrier requirements.

Where cables are installed through existing sealed penetrations, the barrier material shall be reinstated to meet the original rating or requirement.

Fire rated sealing of penetrations shall be carried in accordance with **Clause 5.08 of Section 5.00 Building Structure**.

20.11 Special Requirements for Laboratories, Workshops and Patient Care Areas

20.11.01 Distribution Boards

Each Laboratory and Workshop distribution board shall have its own distribution board complete with surge arrestor.

20.11.02 Safety Isolators

Provide the relevant safety isolators for power, gas and other services as required by the relevant standards and regulations. Isolators shall be 'NHP D5' range or approved equal, colour coded or super bright. Position isolators adjacent to doors and away from light switches if possible. Isolators shall be shrouded to prevent accidental activation.

If a service supply is cut off by activation of the safety isolator in an emergency, then the reinstatement of the affected service shall be via a locked remote reset button. The button shall be fixed on a stainless steel plate flush mounted on the wall external to the space and engraved with red infill lettering to read '*Emergency Stop Reset Button, Operation by Authorised Person Only*'. The plate shall also be fitted with an audible alarm and mute button which is activated by the isolator.

If a momentary or short disruption of a service supply should occur e.g. a power sag or loss, an automatic reinstatement of the service to the space on cessation of the disruption event shall be provided.

20.11.03 Laboratory Services

Socket outlets in wet laboratories are usually placed on a service spine above the bench top and away from potential hazard. In many cases, the location and separation of the services is determined by regulation. Services and controls shall be located in positions accessible to users particularly where the workstations have been designed to accommodate people with disabilities.

The classification of any hazardous area within a laboratory shall be confirmed with the Users through CLF. The Electrical design for any hazardous areas shall comply with the requirements of AS 2381.

Refer to [Clause 20.07.11](#) of [this Section](#) for power supply requirements for specialized laboratory equipment.

20.11.04 Patient Care Areas

Where an area is classified as a 'Patient Care Area', the electrical wiring shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 3003.

The need to wire patient areas as a 'Body Protected' or 'Cardiac Protected' area shall be determined by reference to AS/NZS 2500. RCDs used in these areas shall be Type 1.

20.12 Emergency Evacuation Lighting

20.12.01 Emergency Lighting System

No centralised stand-by generator/alternator facilities exist on GU campuses.

The emergency lighting system shall be designed and installed to the requirements of the BCA and AS 2293. A single-point self-contained system with a computerised testing and monitoring system shall be used. Each luminaire shall come complete with its own battery, charger, mains failure relay, dc/ac inverter (in case of fluorescent type) and microcontroller-based communications/monitoring circuit. The whole lighting system shall be monitored and controlled by a master controller via a communication network and necessary software.

The master controller and communications network shall be either a 'Clevertronics Zoneworks L10' or a 'Stanilite Nexus RF (NCS)' system supplied and installed as a complete system.

A minimum of 20% spare capacity shall be allowed in each building for future additional lights. The final connection is to an existing computer complete with interface and software for that campus. Where no such computer exists, it shall be supplied by GU.

Normal NCS LAN cabling is to be installed using NCS data cable (yellow).

For refurbishment projects which require modification of the emergency lighting system, the electrical contractor shall obtain from GU Maintenance the most recent test results for the

building system before commencing any modification work on the system. On completion of the modification works, the building system shall be retested and the test results provided to the GU Electrical Engineer. A comparison of the previous and new test results will be used to establish if the installation and commissioning of the modified system have been undertaken correctly.

Commissioning of emergency Exit Lights shall be carried out by a specialist emergency lighting contractor such as Emergency Lighting Specialists Pty Ltd (contact: 0412 126 041) or Queensland Evacuation Lighting (contact: 0411 537 459).

The emergency lighting system is to be installed as per manufacturers specifications. The commissioning and documentation of the system shall be complete including 'As Constructed' drawings with individual light fitting numbers, locations of major components such as routers and ELD's and circuits. All fields within the software package (database) are to be fully populated.

20.12.02 Emergency Lighting Luminaires

Emergency lighting luminaires shall generally be 'Clevertronics LED Starlight' or 'Stanilite Spitfire SFNXS10' non-maintained type fittings. The fitting shall be fitted with a clear protective dome where there is a high risk of vandalism, or there is a hostile environment such as in a laboratory or kitchen. The mains sensing circuit shall automatically switch the luminaire to emergency mode upon failure of the local lighting circuit.

As a simplification of the emergency lighting system, install Spit Fire/Star Light emergency fittings rather than utilising general light fittings with an emergency battery pack.

Stair lighting luminaires shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Safety Act and shall be a 'Clevertronics' or 'Stanilite' maintained or non-maintained type fitting suitable to its application.

'Exit' lighting shall be in accordance with the requirements of the BCA and shall be 'Clevertronics LED Cleverfit Exit' or 'Stanilite Millennium' maintained type fittings. Unless otherwise stated, 'Exit' lights shall have a white pictogram on a green background. In lecture theatres they are to have a green pictogram on a black background with the bottom face of the stand-off lens clear.

All emergency lighting fittings shall be LED in preference to cold cathode type where available.

Each luminaire shall have visible ID labels for maintenance purposes, one on the fitting and one of the ceiling adjacent. The ID for 'Stanilite Nexus' shall indicate the Building No., Router No., Floor Level, adjacent Room No. and the Fitting No. e.g N13/3/2/1.10/340, and for 'Clevertronics Zoneworks' shall be symbol Z, Floor Level/Fitting No., or Staircase No./Fitting No. e.g. Z/2/01 or Z/ST2/01.

For refurbishment projects, new Emergency Exit Light fittings installed shall match the existing fittings elsewhere throughout the building, and commissioning of new monitored Emergency Exit Light fittings shall include the decommissioning of any redundant fittings from the monitoring system. Test results for 100% of the fittings in the modified system shall be provided and an updated floor plan (laminated) showing the location of all Emergency Exit Lights shall be provided in the building main switch room.

20.13 Lightning Protection

Lightning protection shall be provided to all buildings if recommended using the risk assessment criteria specified by AS 1768. Test points shall be provided at the lowest level of the building. Provide a copy of all documentation associated with the risk assessment to the Superintendent as part of the Operation & Maintenance Manual, if the assessment determines that protection is not required.

Transient overvoltage protectors shall be provided on all power cables entering or leaving the building to protect equipment connected to the building's power distribution system, and nominated distribution boards, against transient overvoltages coming into the building from outside. Transient overvoltage on the site and building MSBs shall be monitored by the CCMS.

Protectors must not interfere with or restrict normal operations. They shall not corrupt the normal mains power supply, break or shutdown the power supply during operation or have an excessive earth leakage current. Protectors shall be connected via high energy fuses to facilitate ease of replacement.

The protectors shall be rated for a peak discharge current of no less than 10kA (8/20 μ s waveform). The peak let through voltage shall not exceed 600V for protectors with a nominal working voltage of 230 or 240 volts. This peak transient let-through voltage shall not be exceeded for all combinations of conductors (phase to neutral, phase to earth or neutral to earth).

A protector shall have continuous indication of its protection status, indicating the following;

- full protection present,
- reduced protection – replacement required,
- no protection – failure of protector.

Status indication shall warn of protection failure between all combinations of conductors, including neutral to earth.

Complete 'As Constructed' drawings of the lightning protection system shall be provided as part of the Operation & Maintenance Manuals.

20.14 Clocks

20.14.01 Clocks Generally

Clocks are to be installed in all spaces which are accessible by students, including the foyers and corridors of buildings whose primary function is teaching and learning.

The provision of clocks in buildings whose primary function is research or administration shall be limited to the main building foyer, lift lobbies and special spaces such as video conferencing rooms. The number of clocks in such buildings shall be determined by CLF.

Clocks shall generally be installed in the following locations;

- lecture theatres (side wall),
- seminar rooms (side wall),
- other teaching spaces (side wall),
- teaching laboratories,
- student common rooms,
- open access computer work areas
- main foyers,
- lift lobbies
- corridors (at 25m max. centres)

20.14.02 Clocks in Existing Buildings

A Master Clock system exists on each GU campus. Any additional clocks installed as part of an alteration or refurbishment shall be connected to the system under the Contract.

The existing Master Clock system for each campus is as follows;

Nathan - *Simplex Model 6400* situated in the Main Switchroom on Level 0 of the N25 Science 1 Building.

Mt Gravatt - *Simplex Model 2320* situated in Room 2.01A, M10 Social Sciences Building.

Gold Coast - *Simplex Model 2351* situated in the Main Switchroom on Level 1 of the G01 Business 1 Building.

Queensland Conservatorium, South Bank - *Simplex Model 6400* situated in Switchroom 1.04. of the S01 Conservatorium Building.

Queensland College of Art, South Bank – *Simplex Model 6400* situated in Room 1.24 of the S03 Grey St Studios Building.

Logan - *Simplex Model 6205* situated in Room 1.11 of the L03 Information Services Building.

The Master Clock provides control impulses via a Type 2811-1004 Booster Relay to the clocks in a building via colour coded, 2 core, 4mm² shielded risers and 2.5mm² tap-off to each floor terminating in a 'Clipsal 408/3A' recessed plug base.

Clocks shall be 'Simplex Impulse' Type 0054-32 J-Dial (230mm diameter) or Type 0054-42 J-Dial (305mm diameter). Generally the standard clock shall be the 305mm dia. model.

Video Conferencing Rooms shall have a 24 hour LED digital clock suitably sized for the size of the room and located on the wall opposite the monitors.

In acoustically sensitive areas, provide a 24 hour LED digital clock.

Wiring for the clock system shall be black in colour.

20.14.03 Clocks in New Buildings

An Ethernet Clock system shall be installed in all new buildings. Refer to [Section 21.00 Communications & Data Services](#) for all details of the clocks and installation.

20.15 Underground Electrical Services

All underground electrical services shall be designed by the project Electrical Consultant and installed in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000 and shall be laid in sand with 75mm below and 150mm above and to sides. Conduits shall be laid side by side and **not** one above the other.

All underground cable shall be identified by laying an approved continuous PVC marker tape 300mm min. above the conduit.

Trenches shall be backfilled only with selected fill and compacted in layers not exceeding 200 mm to a relative density of 90%. The minimum cover shall be in accordance with AS 3000 and not less than 600mm to the top of conduit.

Concrete cover to conduits at a lesser depth will be allowed only with the written approval of the Superintendent. No backfilling of trenches shall be undertaken until photographs of all open trenches have been taken to identify the cable route, and the conduit installation has been inspected and approved by a GU representative. The photographic record shall be provided to the Superintendent.

The minimum size of underground conduit shall be 25mm diameter. All spare in-ground conduits shall be fitted with a 2.5mm² TPI cable as a draw wire.

All underground cable shall be double insulated cable, not less than 2.5mm². Jointing of underground cables is **not** acceptable.

Maximum distance between pits on underground cable runs shall be 60m. All pits shall have their lids marked with a brass plate indicating the service installed and the route from the pit, and shall be adequately drained.

Brass marker plates with lettering not less than 10mm high shall be installed on the building external wall at entry/exit points, at kerbs and road crossings and any changes in direction. The plate shall also include an arrow showing the direction of the cable run. In unpaved areas, the marker shall be set in a concrete pad not less than 300mm square x 200mm deep.

Separation distances to other services in the same trench shall be in accordance with the requirements of AS 3000 and AS 3500.

20.16 High Voltage System

Consideration shall be given in the design of high voltage systems for the consolidation of the system with the existing HV reticulation.

Consideration shall also be given to the provision of a single metering point for multiple buildings through one external switchboard, as the first option.

Whenever any work is to be performed on the high voltage system at a GU campus, the following procedures are to be followed;

- An appropriately accredited HV Auditor must be engaged by the Contractor to audit the work of the HV Electrical Contractor from the commencement of the HV works with a view to obtaining a report and statement of compliance for the HV installation for issue to the Superintendent
- All HV design work must be undertaken by Energex or an Energex approved HV Design Consultant
- All HV Switching shall be performed by ENERGEX or a qualified HV Electrical Contractor
- Where any HV cable is to be cut, altered or moved, the Contractor shall arrange for a suitably qualified and licensed HV Contractor to test and mark the cable to ensure that it is the correct cable and that it is not 'live' before work commences.
- All work shall be checked and/or tested as being compliant before the switching is carried out by the HV Contractor at the end of the job.
- The Contractor shall meet all costs associated with the above.
- Wherever possible any new substation shall be installed within the ring main system on the respective campus. 'Spur lines' or radial feeding of new substations must be avoided.
- Any new transformer installed must be set to have 230V potential between the phase and neutral terminals.

Note: The 11kV HV network on the Logan Campus is privately owned by GU. The above works can only be conducted by a suitably qualified and licensed HV Contractor e.g. Asset Power Solutions, N & P Contracting or ERDS Contracting, with the prior approval of the Superintendent. All works shall be completed in compliance with both AS 3000 and all Energex standard requirements. Full design documentation detailing the proposed modifications to the HV network shall be submitted to the Superintendent for approval.

20.17 Testing

The entire installation shall be tested by an independent electrical contractor prior to being energised.

Testing shall be fully in accordance with AS 3000 and the supply authority requirements. Testing shall include all mandatory tests as per AS 3000 and the following additional tests as described in AS 3000:2000 clause 6.3.4:

- Fault-loop impedance tests to all power subcircuits; and
- Verification of operation of 100% of RCD's.

The Superintendent shall be advised seven (7) days prior to testing. All faults detected during testing shall be immediately rectified and retested at no additional cost to GU.

On all projects, the Main Switchboard, distribution boards and load centres installed or modified within the project shall be checked using a Thermoscan infrared scanning unit or equivalent during the defects liability period by the Contractor at a time of maximum demand to check for faulty connections.

Testing of all emergency luminaries and exit lights shall be carried out by the manufacturer.

All test results shall be recorded and provided to the Superintendent on completion of testing.

The installation electrical contractor is required to perform random tests on all systems as directed and witnessed by an appointed CLF staff member.

Any defects found shall be made good prior to the issue of a Certificate of Final Completion and a complete report together with thermal photographs shall be provided on completion.

20.18 Electrical Design Requirements

The electrical design submitted for review by the CLF Electrical Engineer shall, as a minimum requirement, include the following;

- Maximum demand calculations for each switchboard, net and with spare capacity;
- Voltage drop schematic, eg from substation to MSB to DB to load centre (where applicable) to socket outlet or permanent connection.
- Line diagram schematic of the main switchboard with fault current withstand rating, size and ratings of switchgear and cables entering or leaving the board.
- Details of distribution boards including number of poles, rating of busbar and main switch and number of spare poles.
- Details of lightning protection, earthing schematic and fault loop impedances for non RCD circuits.
- Layout of cable tray/ladder routes
- Layouts of underground services
- Schedule of luminaire types and outlets
- Luminaire layouts and switching/control schematics
- Locations, types and classifications of emergency lighting.

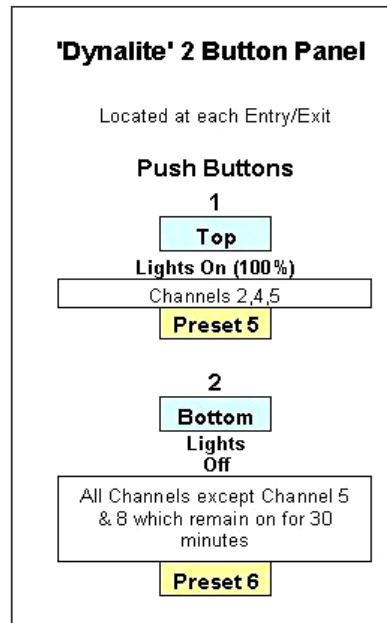
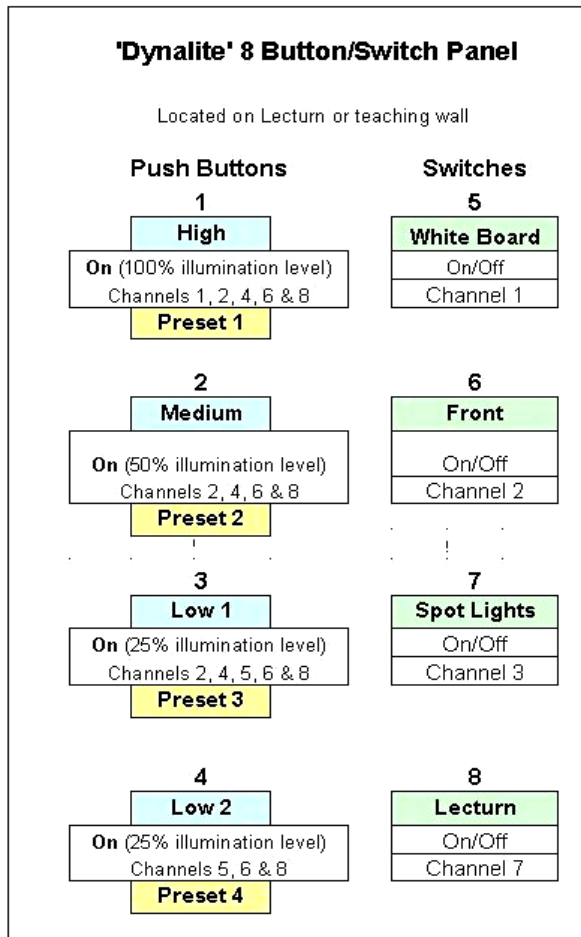
All lighting and power drawings are to show the Circuit Breaker No. and distribution board feeding the circuit. The use of 'L' and 'P' on the design, tender or 'As Constructed' drawings, will **not** be accepted by CLF.

The written approval of the CLF Electrical Engineer must be obtained before issuing any drawings for tender or construction.

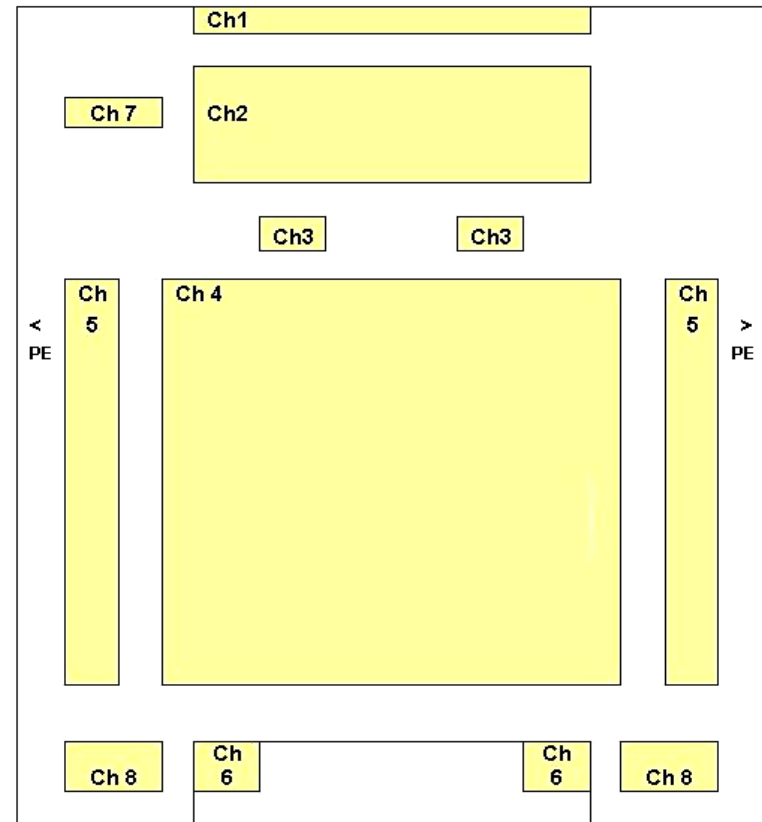
20.19 Deliverables					
Section No.	Deliverable	Required	Date	Checked by	Description
Construction Phase					
15.3 (iii) (f)	Program				An electronic copy of AMX and/or lighting program & file
	Software				A copy of software required to operate program
	Tuition				Tuition of up to 3 Griffith Uni staff in the maintenance, operation and programming of the AMX and/or lighting controller.
15.5 (i)	Drawing				Schematic drawing of the main switch board and lighting controller.
15.5 (vi)	Schedule				1 hard copy and 1 electronic copy (excel) of the circuit schedules.
15.5 (xiii)	Drawing				Detailed 'as constructed' drawings of all switchboards.
15.8 (iv)	Drawing				Detailed 'as constructed' drawings of emergency light and lighting control systems including individual light fitting ID, location of major components and circuit designation.
	Database				All fields within the software package (database) are to be fully populated.
15.12	Notice				Superintendent to be notified 7 days prior to testing, test result to be approved by Superintendent.
	Test results				All RCD test results including circuit numbers and locations
15.13	Test results				All thermoscan, fault loop, earth resistance and emergency lighting test results, lighting control commissioning Cert.
Design Phase					
15.3.1	Details				Nomination of lighting level for each area as part of schematic design.
15.15	Calculation				Maximum demand calculation
	Drawing				Voltage drop schematic
	Drawing				Schematic line diagram of main switch board with fault current ratings and the ratings of switchgear and cables
	Details				Switchboard details – no. of poles, rating of busbar, rating of main switch and no. of spare poles
	Drawing				Earthing schematic
	Details				Details of lightning protection.
	Details				Fault loop impedance for non RCD circuits.
	Drawing				Layout of cable trays / ladder routes.
	Drawing				Layout of underground services.
	Schedule				Schedule of luminaire types and outlets
	Drawing				Luminaire layouts and switching/control schematics
	Schedule				Locations, types and classifications of emergency lighting.

Appendix A

Lecture Theatre Light Switching Requirements



Lecture Theatre Lighting Circuits



Circuit Legend

'Dynalite' Channel

- 1 White board lighting (95% light output - 100% preset)
- 2 Front of house lights (400 lux measured on the floor - 100% preset)
- 3 Spot lights (60% light output - 100% preset)
- 4 General house lighting (400 lux measured on the floor - 100% preset)
- 5 Stair nosing lights (on/off) - Tiered theatres only
- 6 ROOM IN USE lights (on/off) - Program to deactivate 2.5 hours after last command received from AMX or input units
- 7 Lecturn light (on/off)
- 8 Lights to sound locks at entries (95% light output - 100% preset)

PE Movement detector **Note:** After 30 minutes of no movement being detected in theatre, detector will activate Preset 3. After a further 5 minutes of no movement being detected, the detector will activate Preset 6. Any movement detected within this 5 minute period will activate the program to the previous Preset.

Appendix B

METER INSTALLATION RECORD
METER LOCATION

Campus:			
Building Name:		Building No:	
Room Name:		Room No:	
Meter Type:			
Date of Installation:/...../.....		

CT DETAILS

Make:	
Serial No:	
Connected Ratio:	
Class:	
VA Rating:	
Cable Size & Length:	

METER DATA

Make:	
Type:	
Serial No.:	
Class:	

VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT

Phase Measurement	Primary Current	Primary Voltage	PF	MW
Red				
White				
Blue				
Meter Indication	Total Calculated MW:			
Red				
White				
Blue				
Total Metered MW:				