

WORKING DRAWINGS

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

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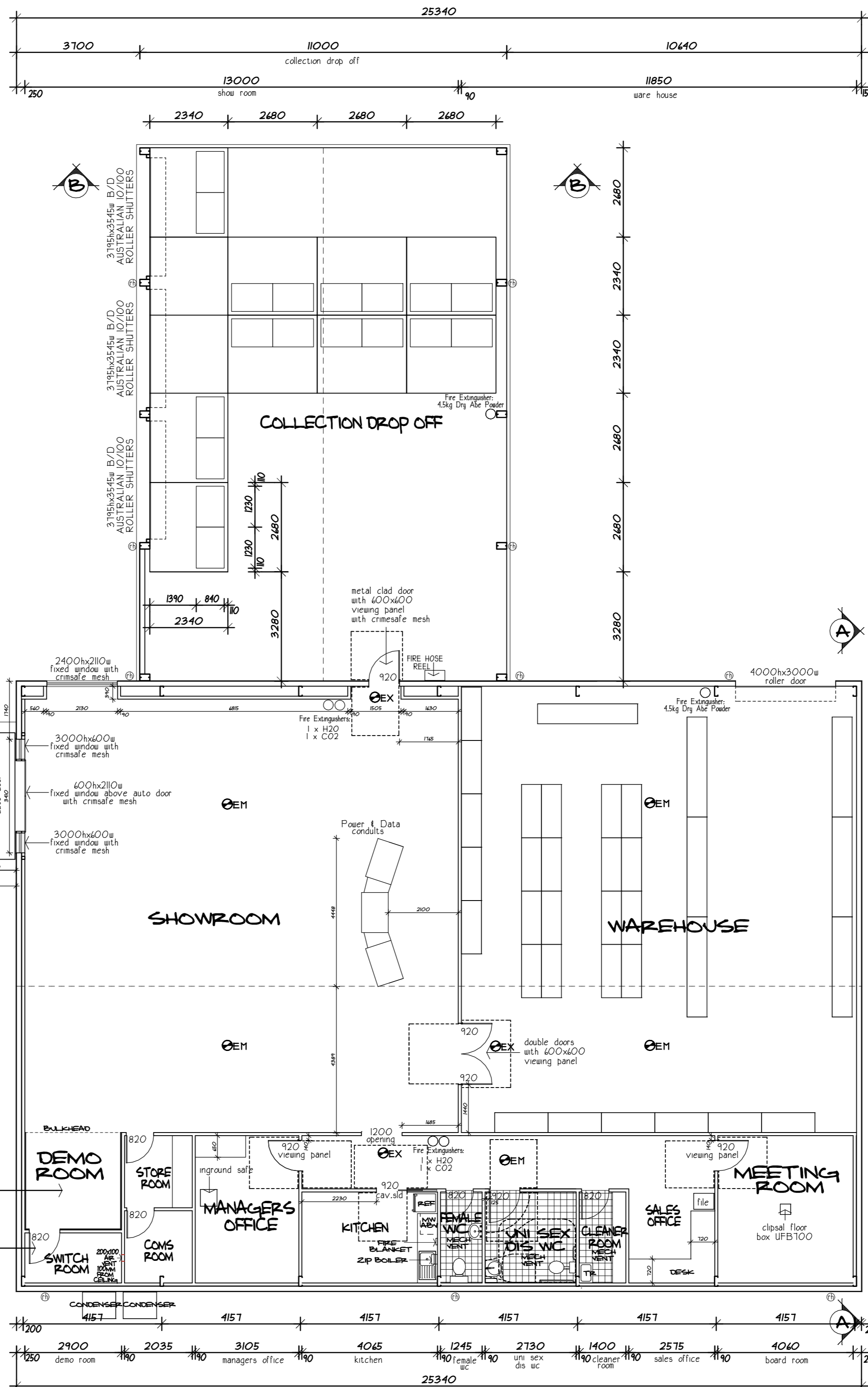
Member of the Building Designers Association of SA

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APPROVED PLAN

SHEET:
1 OF 15
DATE:
8th APRIL '15

Z:\2_ARCHIVES\2014\Gwynne Investments\BOC\BOC5scudler8



NOTE : DOWN PIPES
 ALL DOWN PIPES PROTECTED
 1200H WITH 6mm GALVANIZED STEEL GUARDS

NOTE : EXTERNAL DOORS
 Door Latch to be operable
 by a single hand downward action on
 a single device located between
 900-1100mm AFL
 Delineated exit paths and ensure
 a clear and unrestricted path of
 egress at all times is maintained



SHOW ROOM/OFFICES
 WAREHOUSE
 COLLECTION & DROP OFF
 ENTRY
 TOTAL

302.17m²
 182.86m²
 175.83m²
 21.23m²
 662.11m²

⊙EX = STANLITE QFIOM
 1x10w MAINTAINED EXIT

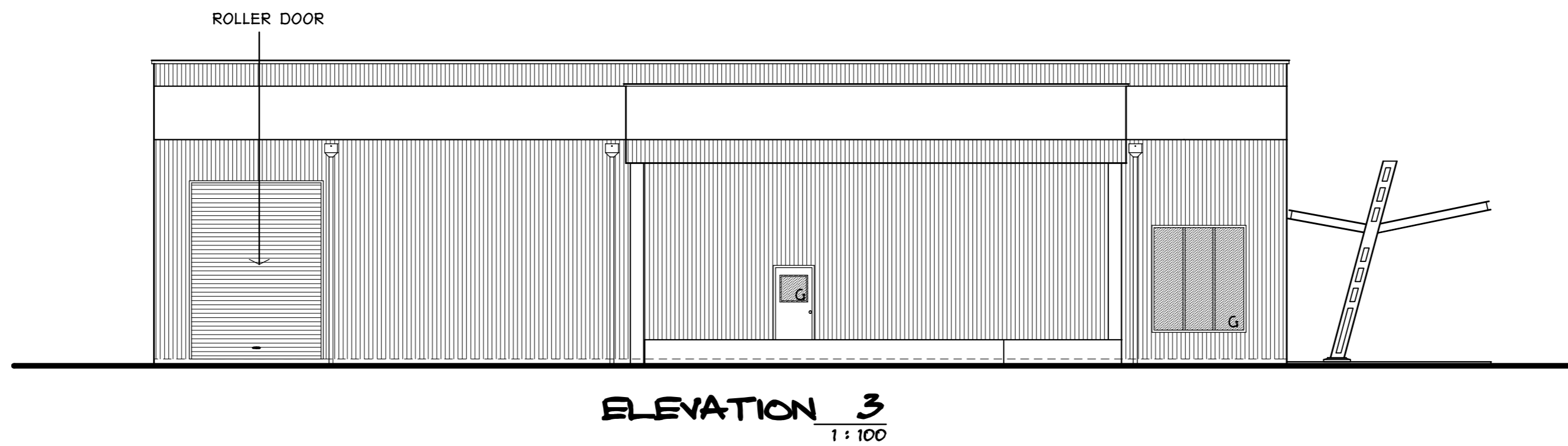
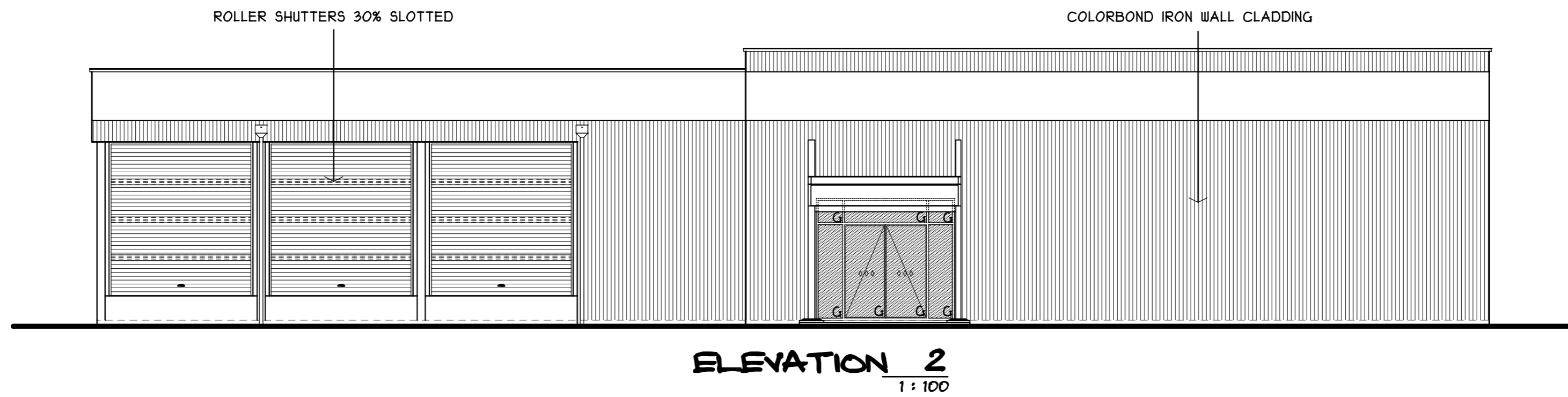
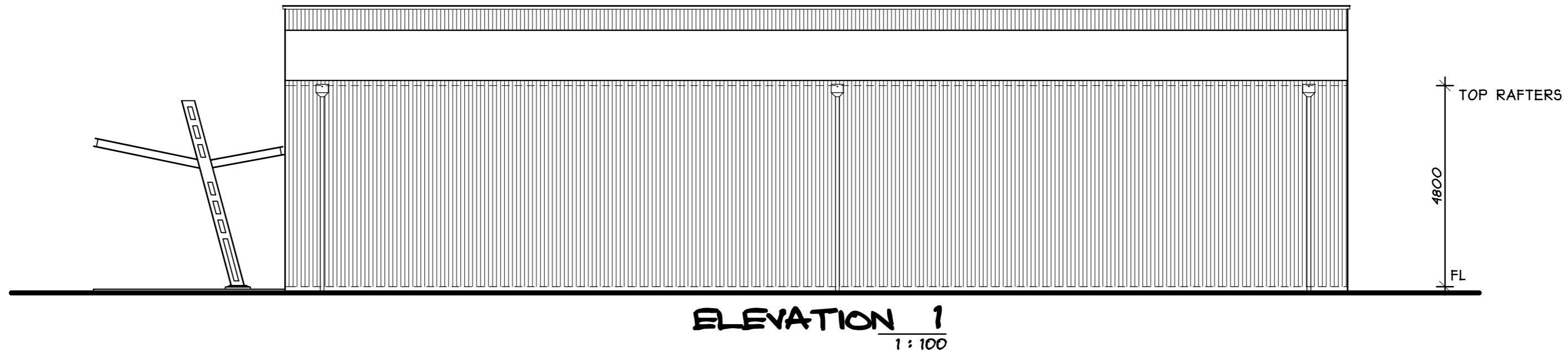
⊙EM = STANLITE SFIOP
 SPITFIRE 10w EMERGENCY

APPROVED PLAN

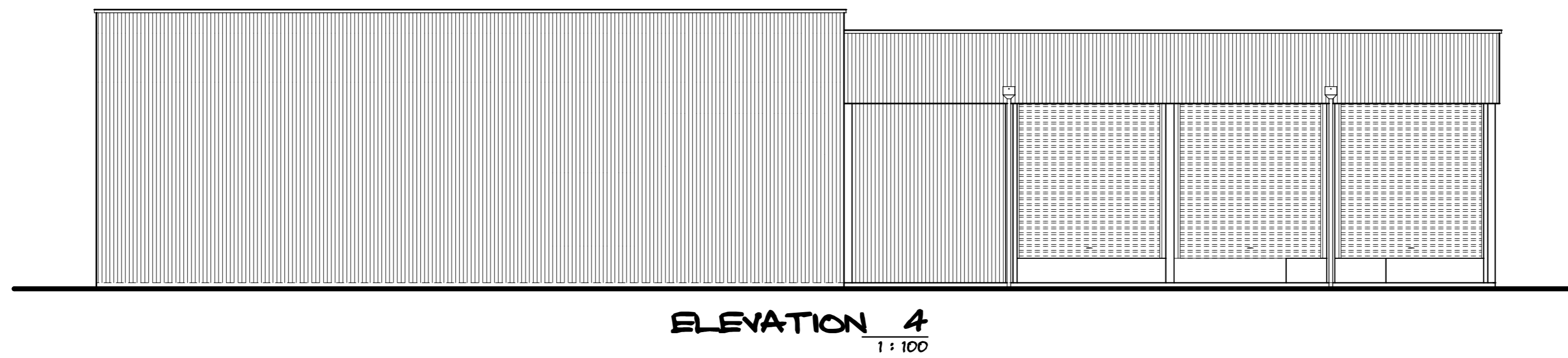
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
 FOR GWYNE EDDIES PTY LTD (BCU)
 AT: GUNNORRIE & BROADBENT TCE
 WHYALLA
 212 ARCHITECTS PTY LTD, Geelong, Victoria 3207

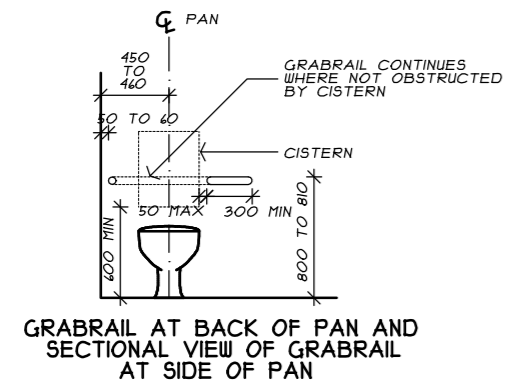
SHEET:
 2 OF 15
 DATE:
 8th APRIL 15

FLOOR PLAN

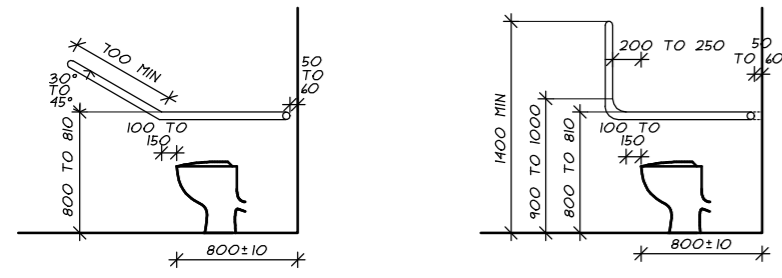


G = GREY TINT TO GLASS



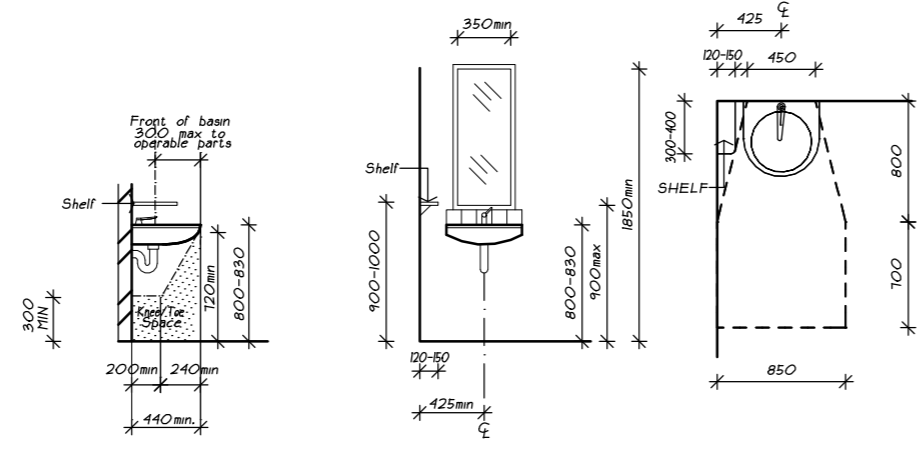


GRABRAIL AT BACK OF PAN AND SECTIONAL VIEW OF GRABRAIL AT SIDE OF PAN



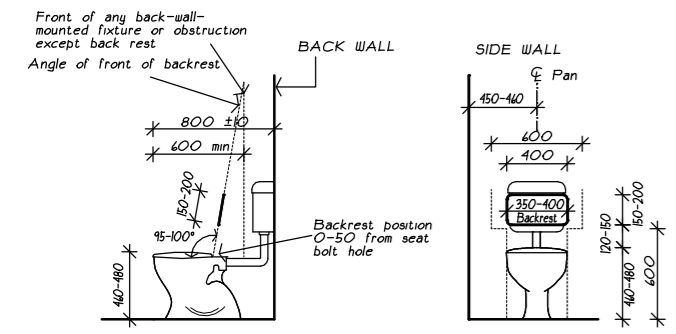
SIDE VIEW SHOWING OPTIONAL SYSTEM FOR GRABRAIL AT SIDES OF PAN.

POSITIONS OF GRABRAILS IN WATER CLOSETS

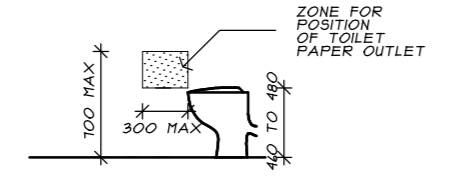


POSITION OF WASHBASIN AND FIXTURES, AND OUTER LIMIT OF OBSTRUCTIONS BENEATH THE WASHBASIN.

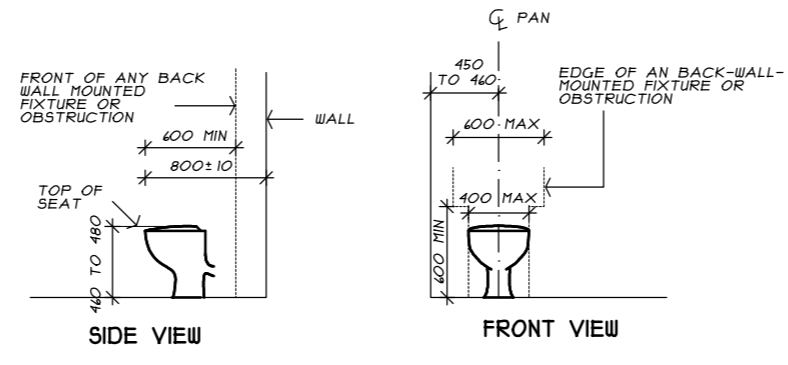
PROVIDE MINIMUM LUMINANCE CONTRAST OF 30% AT DOORWAYS FOR A MINIMUM 50mm
 ALL DOORWAY PROVIDED WITH A MINIMUM 850mm CLEAR OPENING AND 1:40 MAXIMUM GRADIENT TO CIRCULATION SPACES
 DOOR HANDLES TO BE LOCATED BETWEEN 900-1100AFL
 PROVIDE A BACKREST TO WC
 OUTWARDS OPENING DOORS SHALL HAVE A SELF CLOSING MECHANISM
 SHELF TO BE 900-1000 AFL
 PROVIDE A MIRROR ABOVE THE WASHBASIN FROM 900 TO 1850 AFL IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 1428.1



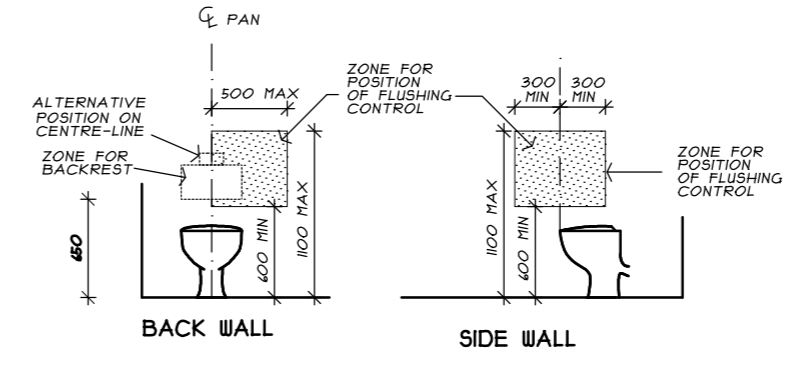
WATER CLOSET INSTALLATION



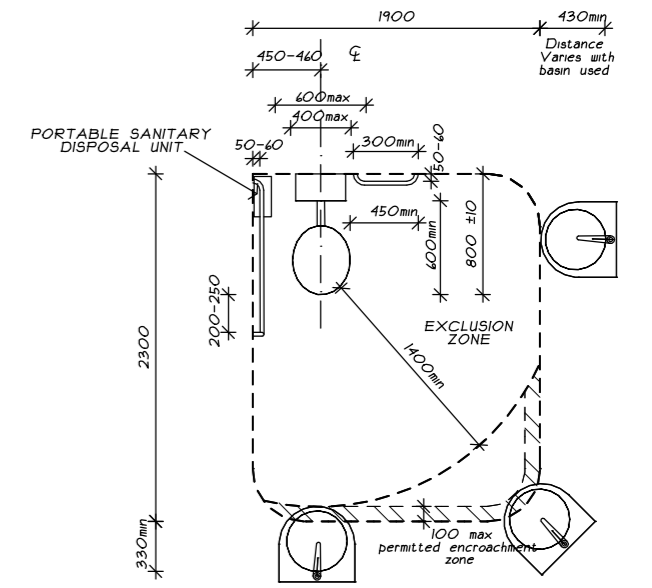
ZONE FOR POSITION OF TOILET PAPER OUTLET



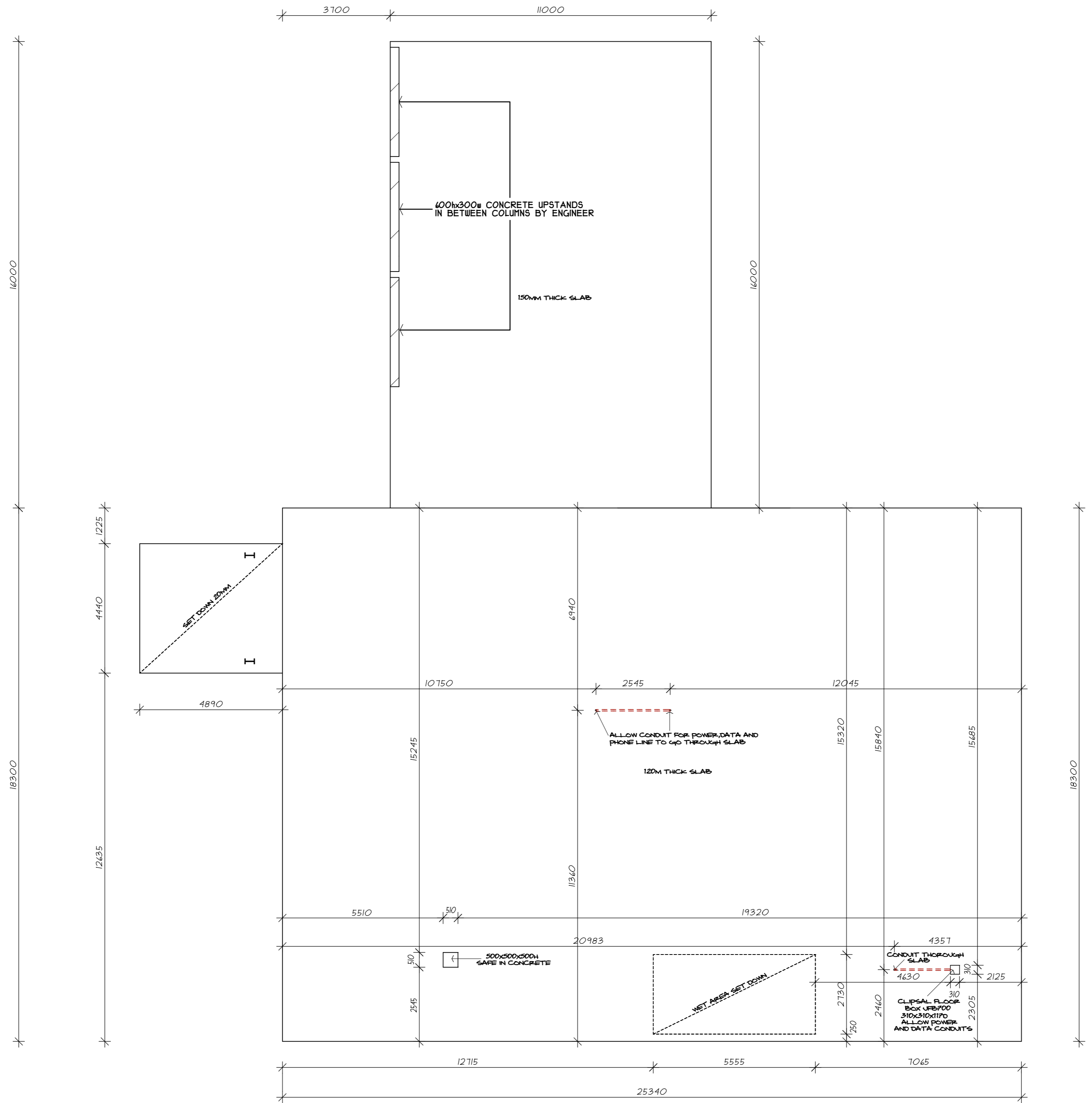
WATER CLOSET PAN CLEARANCES, SEAT HEIGHT AND SEAT WIDTH



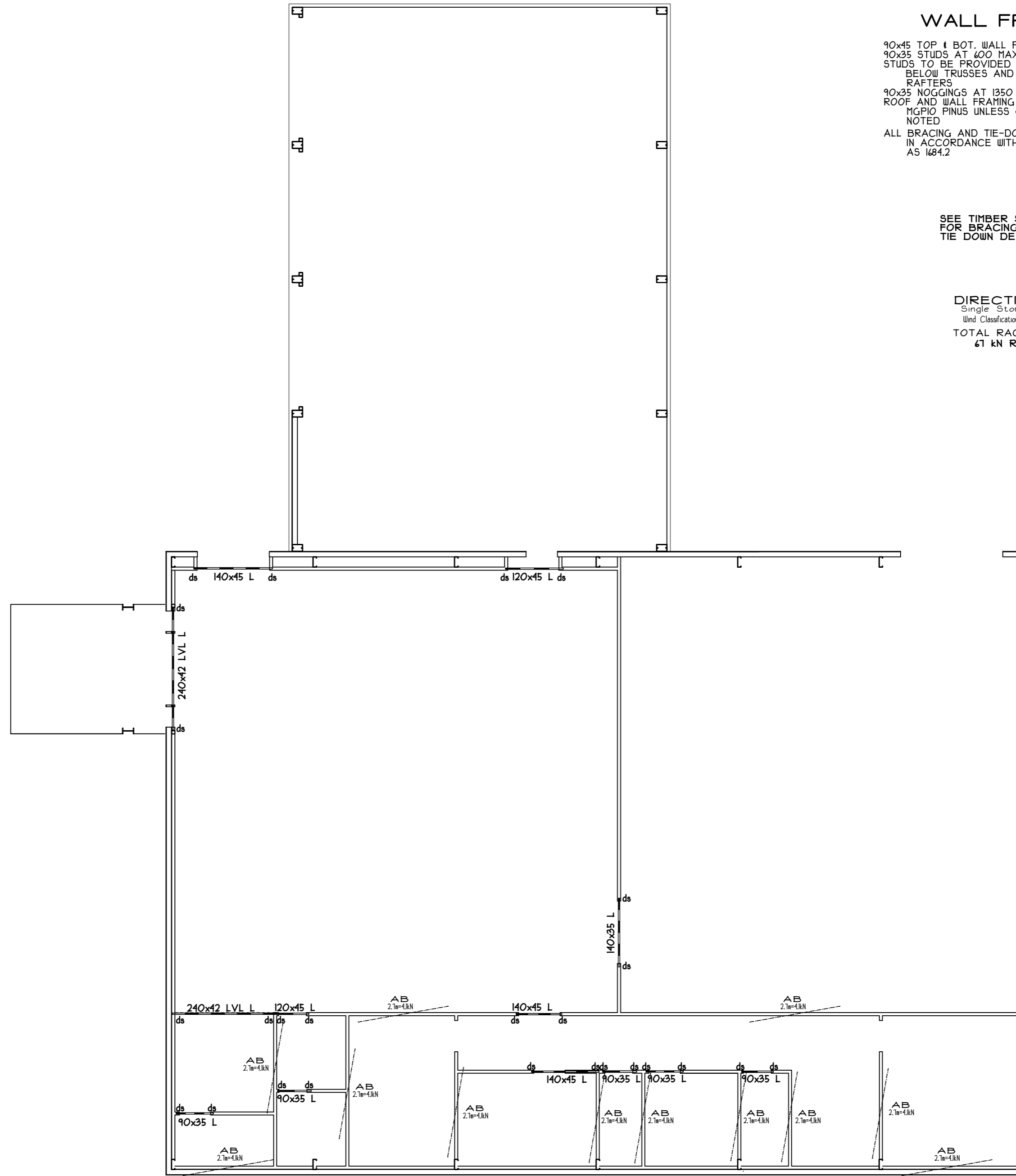
ZONE OF POSITION OF FLUSHING CONTROL



CIRCULATION SPACE FOR WC PAN



CONCRETE LAYOUT
1 : 100



WALL FRAMING :

90x45 TOP & BOT. WALL PLATES
 90x35 STUDS AT 400 MAX CRS.
 STUDS TO BE PROVIDED DIRECTLY
 BELOW TRUSSES AND
 RAFTERS
 90x35 NOGGINGS AT 1350 CRS.
 ROOF AND WALL FRAMING TO BE
 MGPIU PINUS UNLESS OTHERWISE
 NOTED

ALL BRACING AND TIE-DOWNS
 IN ACCORDANCE WITH
 AS 1684.2

SILL TRIMMERS:

Window Width:	trimmer Size:
0 - 2400	90x45
2100-3000	2/90x35
3300	2/90x45
3600	3/90x35

STUDS AT SIDES OF OPENINGS

S	90x45
d5	2/90x35 NAIL LAMINATED
d55	2/90x45 NAIL LAMINATED
d555	3/90x35 NAIL LAMINATED
d5555	3/90x45 NAIL LAMINATED

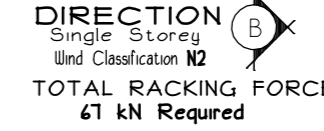
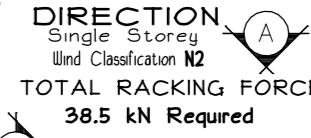
NOMINAL WALL BRACING:

NB	PLASTERBOARD WALL LINING	0.45 kN/m
NB	= MAX OF 40% OF TOTAL BRACING	

STRUCTURAL WALL BRACING:

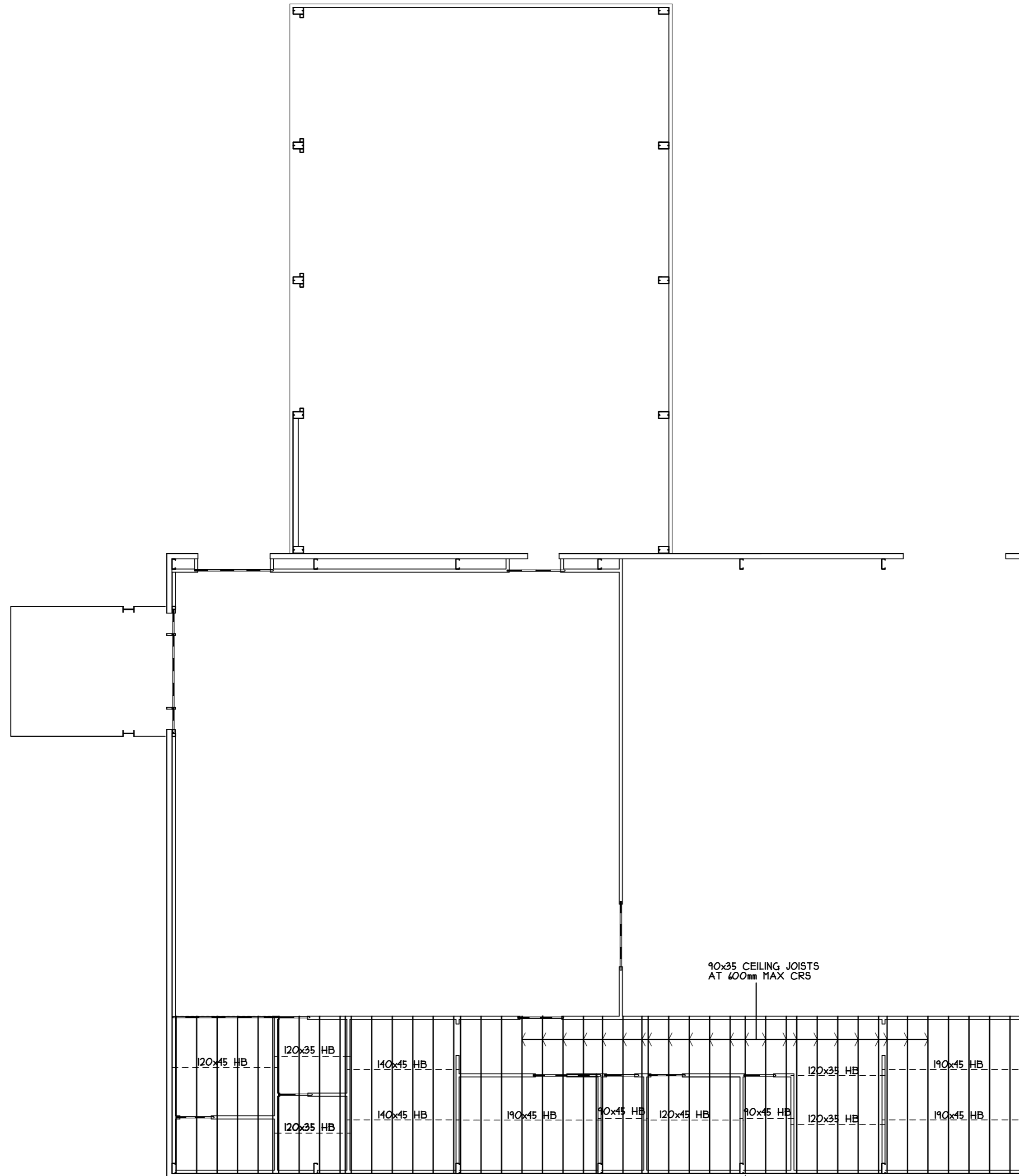
CB	METAL STRAP BRACES	Tybe (d)	3.0kN/m
PB	PLYBOARD BRACING	Tybe (m)	4.0kN/m

SEE TIMBER SOLUTIONS ATTACHMENTS
 FOR BRACING, CALCULATIONS AND
 TIE DOWN DETAILS

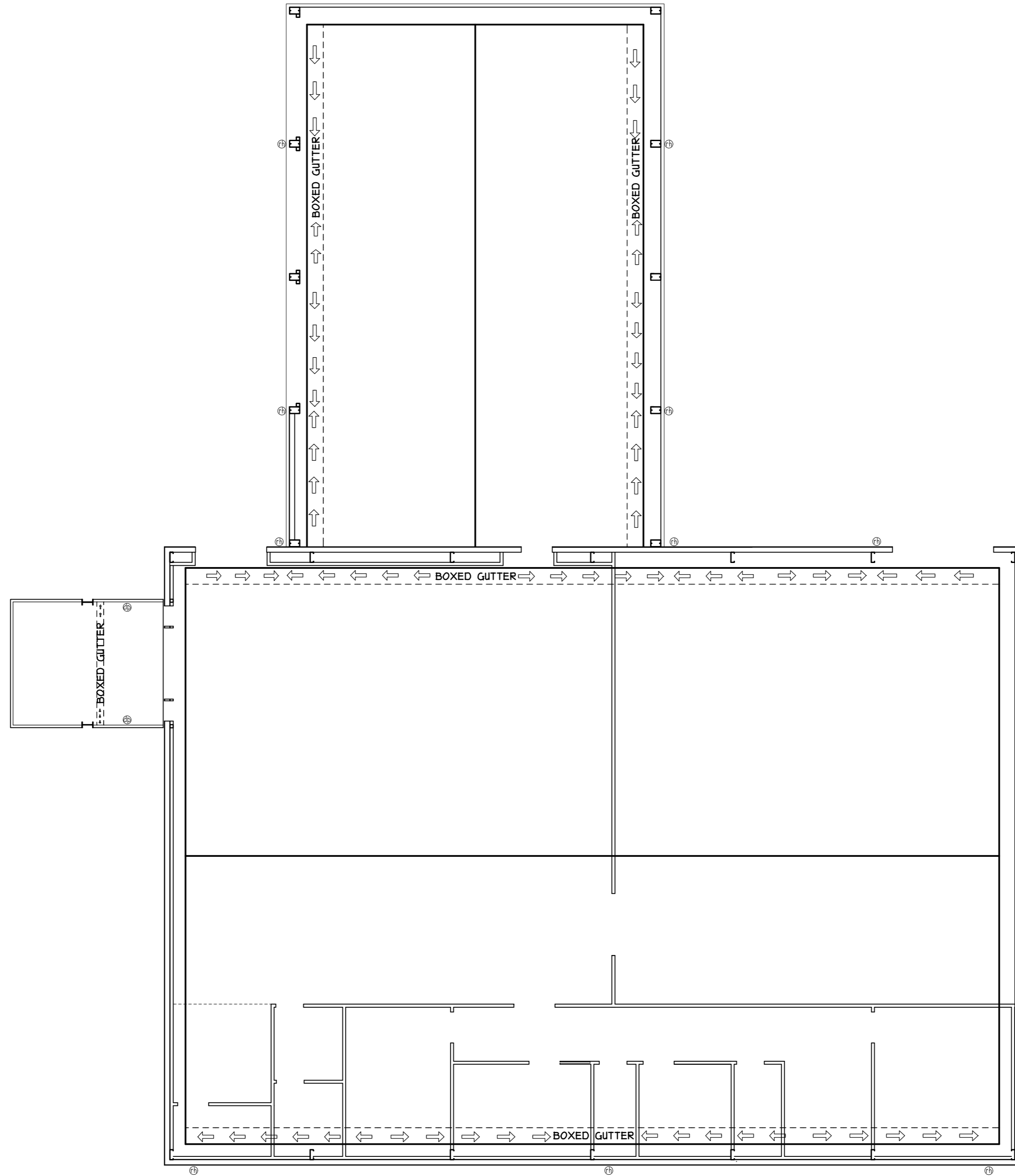


NOTE :
 ALL LVL & GL TO BE TILLINGS BEAMS
 ALL STEEL BEAMS AND COLUMNS
 TO ENGINEERS SPECIFICATIONS

WALL FRAME LAYOUT
 1 : 100



CEILING JOIST LAYOUT
1 : 100



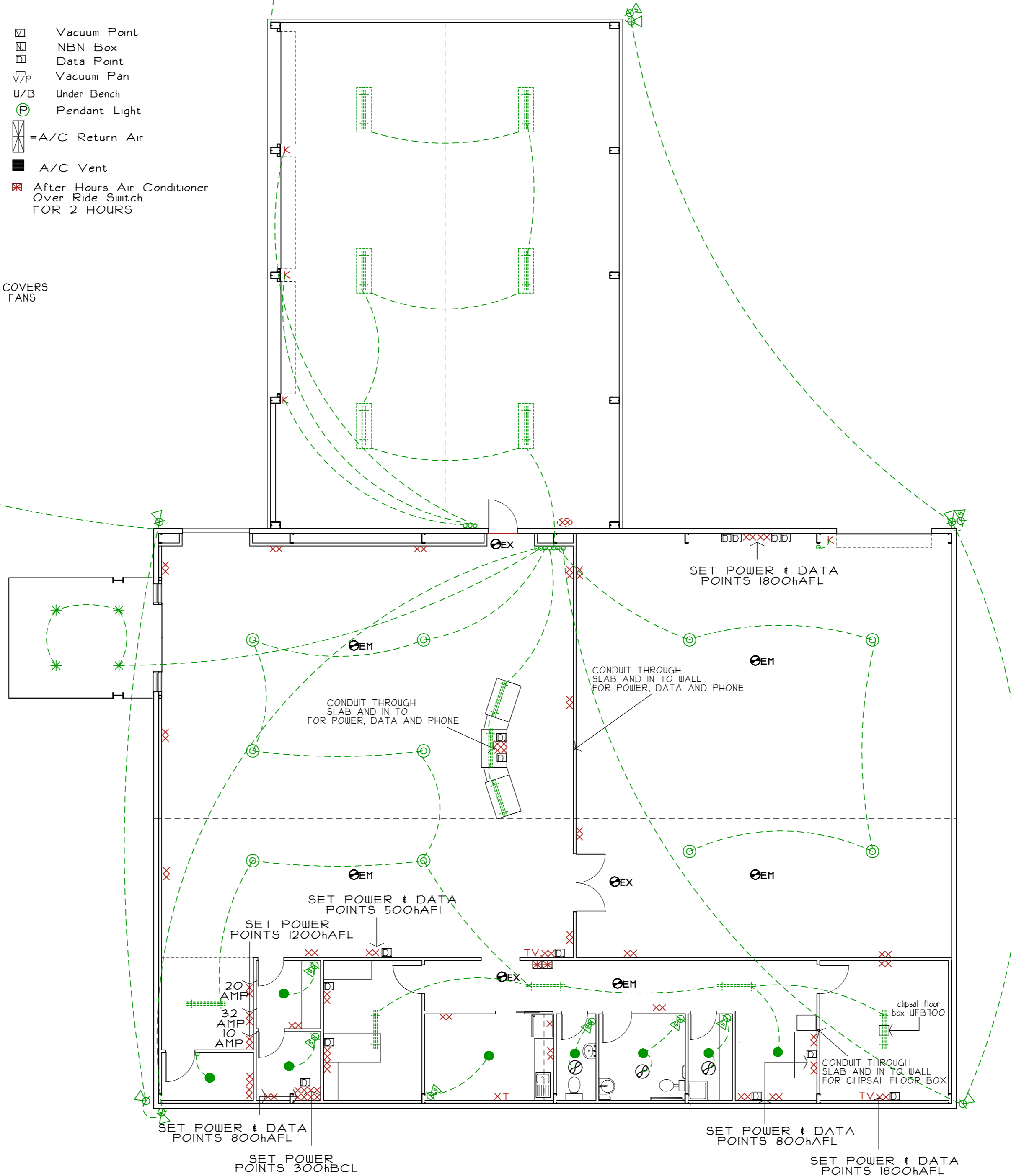
ROOF LAYOUT
1 : 100

ELECTRICAL LEGEND

- Ceiling Light
 - LED Down Light
 - Fluro Light single
 - Fluro Light double
 - Light Switch
 - Wall Exhaust Fan
 - Ceiling Fan
 - Ceiling Fan with Light
 - Wall Mounted Light
 - Double Weather Proof GPO
 - Flood Light
 - High Bay Lights 400Lux
 - Pierlite SUPHL500MH Fitted With SUP/PL/FL Clear Lenses
 - Fluro Light double With Metal Cage
 - Ground Spot Lights With Black Powder Coated Metal Cage On Day Night Sensor
 - EX = STANLITE QFIOM 1x10w MAINTAINED EXIT
 - EM = STANLITE SFIOPF SPITFIRE 10w EMERGENCY
 - PYLON SIGN
 - T = Wall Tap
- Dimmer
 - Light/Fan Location to Switch
 - Single Power Point
 - Double Power Point
 - Heater/Light/Fan 'IXL'
 - Exhaust Fan
 - Motion Sensor
 - Meter Box
 - Distribution board
 - Television Aerial
 - Telephone Point
 - Key operated Roll-A-Shutter
- Vacuum Point
 - NBN Box
 - Data Point
 - Vacuum Pan
 - Under Bench
 - Pendant Light
 - A/C Return Air
 - A/C Vent
 - After Hours Air Conditioner Over Ride Switch FOR 2 HOURS

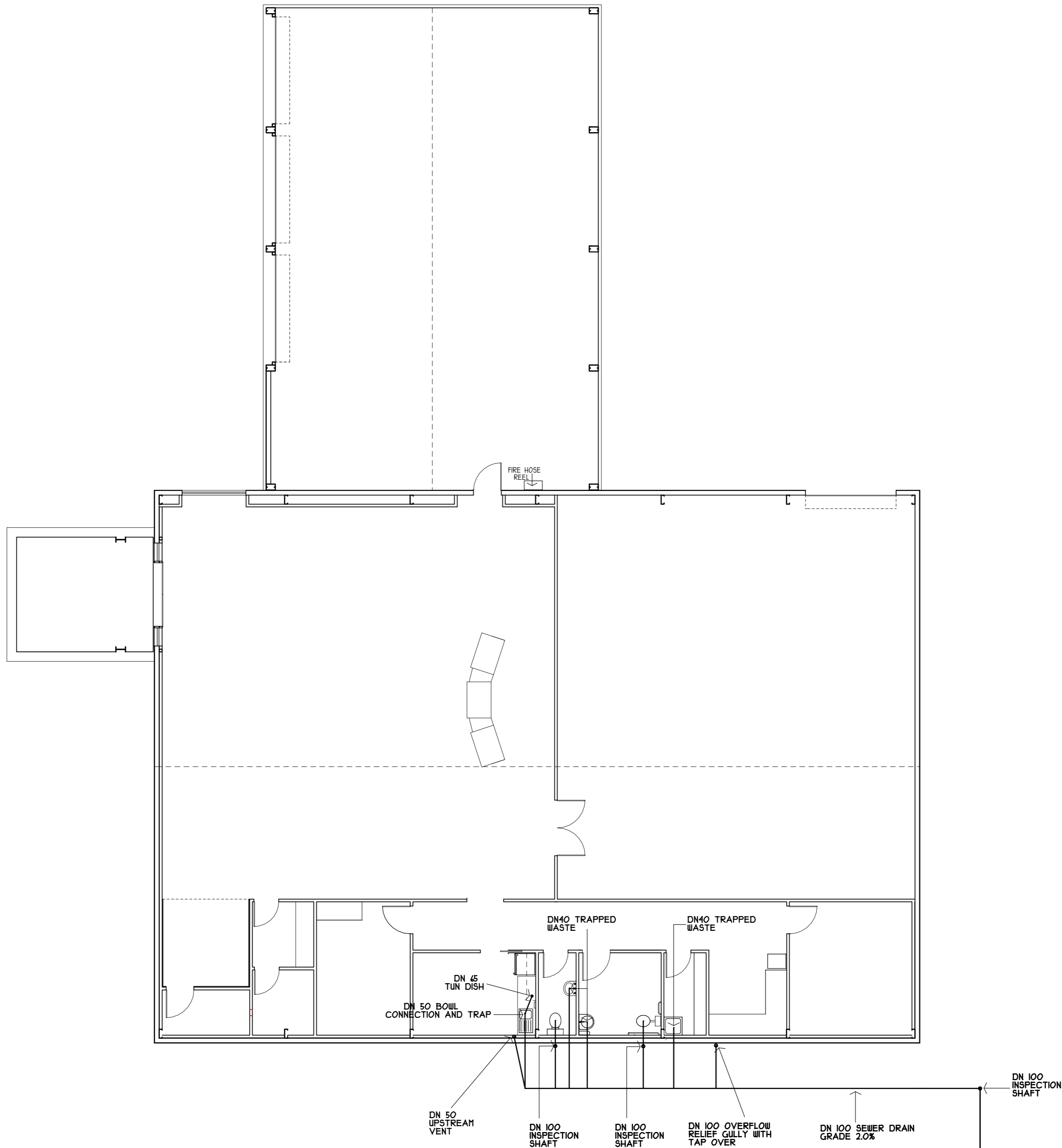
DOWNLIGHTS WITH UNVENTED COVERS
DAMPERS TO ALL EXHAUST FANS

ALLOW POWER TO ELECTRIC GATE



ELECTRICAL LAYOUT

1 : 100



PLUMBING LAYOUT
 1 : 100
 RELIEF OVERFLOW DEVICES
 INSTALLED AS REQUIRED

DN 100 INSPECTION SHAFT
 TO EXISTING SEWER POINT

152.86

NON RETURN SINGLE CHECK VALVE

⊕ = 80mm DIAM. PVC DOWNPIPE
--- STORMWATER TO STREET WATER TABLE
VIA 100mm DIAM PVC SEALED SYSTEM

NORRIE AVE

DOUBLE HEADED HYDRANT WITH BOLLARD

26.33

67.06

2.37 2.45 2.55 2.64 2.70 2.78 2.80

45.53

sliding gate
exist
entry

SUMP

FENCE 12070

FENCE

3.05 3.23 3.57

50.61

gates p.a. gate

entry
exist

pylon sign

SUMP

FENCE

62.00

⊕ = OUTSIDE TAP

BUMP STOPS TO AS-2890

1
2
3
4
5

BOLLARD
DISABLE CARPARK TO COMPLY WITH AS 2890

50mm down pipes

PROPOSED BOC

19505

SUMP

GALVANIZED MESH CAGES OVER AIR CONDITIONERS

BULK WASTE

FENCE

56.40

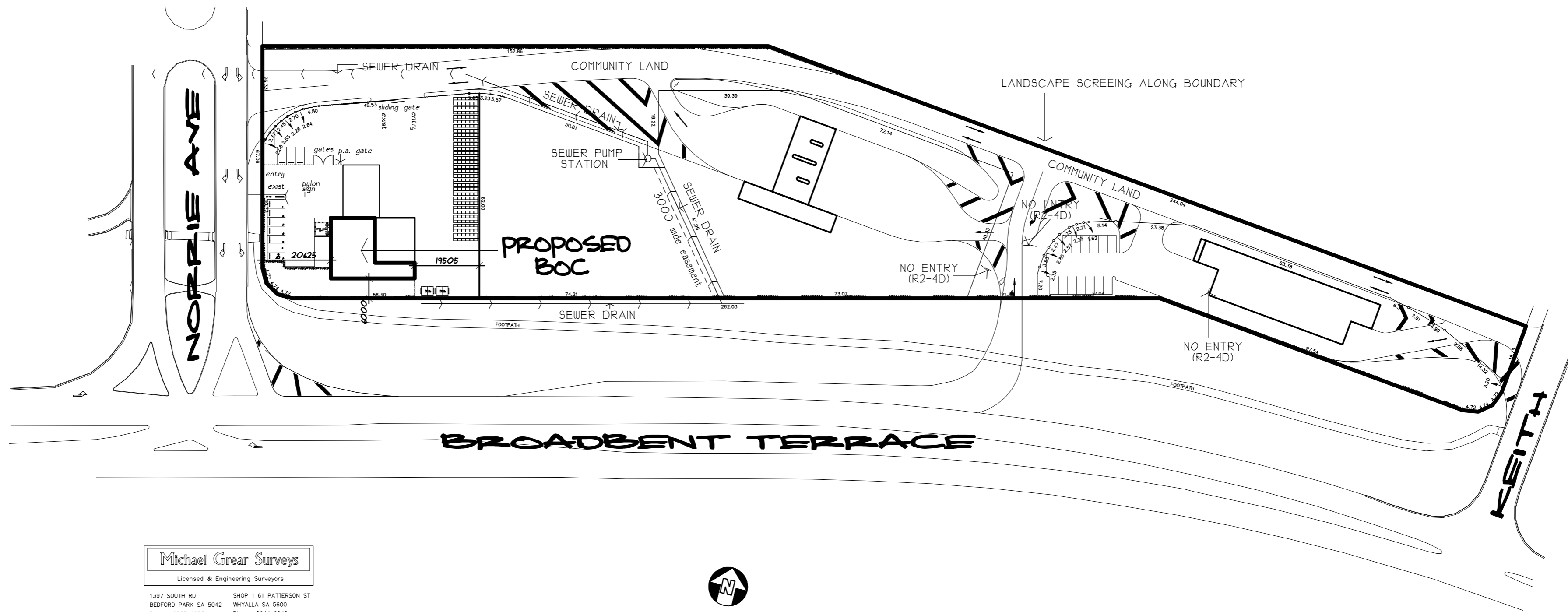
6000

SEWER CONNECTION POINT

74.21

FOOTPATH


PARTIAL SITE PLAN
1 : 200



Michael Grear Surveys
 Licensed & Engineering Surveyors

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 BEDFORD PARK SA 5042 WHYALLA SA 5650
 Phone: 8357 6833 Phone: 8644 2040
 Fax: 8357 6855 Fax: 8357 6855



SITE PLAN
 1 : 1000

SAFETY NOTES

1. FALLS, SLIPS, TRIPS

a) WORKING AT HEIGHTS

DURING CONSTRUCTION

Wherever possible, components for this building should be prefabricated off-site or at ground level to minimise the risk of workers falling more than two metres. However, construction of this building will require workers to be working at heights where a fall in excess of two metres is possible and injury is likely to result from such a fall. The builder should provide a suitable barrier wherever a person is required to work in a situation where falling more than two metres is a possibility.

DURING OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE

For houses or other low-rise buildings where scaffolding is appropriate:

Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of this building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where this type of activity is required, scaffolding, ladders or trestles should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

For buildings where scaffold, ladders, trestles are not appropriate:

Cleaning and maintenance of windows, walls, roof or other components of this building will require persons to be situated where a fall from a height in excess of two metres is possible. Where this type of activity is required, scaffolding, fall barriers or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used in accordance with relevant codes of practice, regulations or legislation.

ANCHORAGE POINTS

Anchorage points for portable scaffold, ladders or fall arrest devices are to be installed in accordance with AS/NZS 1891 series for use by maintenance workers. Any persons engaged to work on the building after completion of construction work should be informed about the anchorage points.

b) SLIPPERY OR UNEVEN SURFACES

FLOOR FINISHES Specified

If finishes have been specified by designer, these have been selected to minimise the risk of floors and paved areas becoming slippery when wet or when walked on with wet shoes/feet. Any changes to the specified finish should be made in consultation with the designer or, if this is not practical, surfaces with an equivalent or better slip resistance should be chosen.

FLOOR FINISHES B Owner

If designer has not been involved in the selection of surface finishes, the owner is responsible for the selection of surface finishes in the pedestrian trafficable areas of this building. Surfaces should be selected in accordance with AS HB 197:1999 and AS/NZ 4586:2004.

STEPS, LOOSE OBJECTS AND UNEVEN SURFACES

Due to design restrictions for this building, steps and/or ramps are included in the building which may be a hazard to workers carrying objects or otherwise occupied. Steps should be clearly marked with both visual and tactile warning during construction, maintenance, demolition and at all times when the building operates as a workplace. Building owners and occupiers should monitor the pedestrian access ways and in particular access to areas where maintenance is routinely carried out to ensure that surfaces have not moved or cracked so that they become uneven and present a trip hazard. Spills, loose material, stray objects or any other matter that may cause a slip or trip hazard should be cleaned or removed from access ways.

Contractors shall be required to maintain a tidy work site during construction, maintenance or demolition to reduce the risk of trips and falls in the workplace. Materials for construction or maintenance should be stored in designated areas away from access ways and work areas.

2. FALLING OBJECTS

LOOSE MATERIALS OR SMALL OBJECTS

Construction, maintenance or demolition work on or around this building is likely to involve persons working above ground level or above floor levels. Where this occurs one or more of the following measures should be taken to avoid objects falling from the area where the work is being carried out onto persons below.

1. Prevent or restrict access to areas below where the work is being carried out.
2. Provide toeboards to scaffolding or work platforms.
3. Provide protective structure below the work area.
4. Ensure that all persons below the work area have Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

BUILDING COMPONENTS

During construction, renovation or demolition of this building, parts of the structure including fabricated steelwork, heavy panels and many other components will remain standing prior to or after supporting parts are in place. Contractors should ensure that temporary bracing or other required support is in place at all times when collapse which may injure persons in the area is a possibility.

Mechanical lifting of materials and components during construction, maintenance or demolition presents a risk of falling objects. Contractors should ensure that appropriate lifting devices are used, that loads are properly secured and that access to areas below the load is prevented or restricted.

3. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

For building on a major road, narrow road or steeply sloping road:

Parking of vehicles or loading/unloading of vehicles on this roadway may cause a traffic hazard. During construction, maintenance or demolition of this building designated parking for workers and loading areas should be provided. Trained traffic management personnel should be responsible for the supervision of these areas.

For building where on-site loading/unloading is restricted:

Construction of this building will require loading and unloading of materials on the roadway. Deliveries should be well planned to avoid congestion of loading areas and trained traffic management personnel should be used to supervise loading/unloading areas.

For all buildings:

Busy construction and demolition sites present a risk of collision where deliveries and other traffic are moving within the site. A traffic management plan supervised by trained traffic management personnel should be adopted for the work site.

4. SERVICES

GENERAL

Rupture of services during excavation or other activity creates a variety of risks including release of hazardous material. Existing services are located on or around this site. Where known, these are identified on the plans but the exact location and extent of services may vary from that indicated. Services should be located using an appropriate service (such as Dial Before You Dig), appropriate excavation practice should be used and, where necessary, specialist contractors should be used.

Locations with underground power:

Underground power lines MAY be located in or around this site. All underground power lines must be disconnected or carefully located and adequate warning signs used prior to any construction, maintenance or demolition commencing.

Locations with overhead power lines:

Overhead power lines MAY be near or on this site. These pose a risk of electrocution if struck or approached by lifting devices or other plant and persons working above ground level. Where there is a danger of this occurring, power lines should be, where practical, disconnected or relocated. Where this is not practical adequate warning in the form of bright coloured tape or signage should be used or a protective barrier provided.

CONSISTENCY & CURRENCY OF DOCUMENTATION

THE BUILDER IS TO ENSURE THAT ALL TRADES HAVE THE LATEST DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED BY THE DESIGNER AND CONSULTANTS AND THAT THE DOCUMENTATION IS CONSISTENT THROUGHOUT

5. MANUAL TASKS

Components within this design with a mass in excess of 25kg should be lifted by two or more workers or by mechanical lifting device. Where this is not practical, suppliers or fabricators should be required to limit the component mass.

All material packaging, building and maintenance components should clearly show the total mass of packages and where practical all items should be stored on site in a way which minimises bending before lifting. Advice should be provided on safe lifting methods in all areas where lifting may occur. Construction, maintenance and demolition of this building will require the use of portable tools and equipment. These should be fully maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and not used where faulty or (in the case of electrical equipment) not carrying a current electrical safety tag. All safety guards or devices should be regularly checked and Personal Protective Equipment should be used in accordance with manufacturer's specification.

6. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

ASBESTOS

For alterations to a building constructed prior to 1990:

If this existing building was constructed prior to:

1990 - it therefore may contain **asbestos**

1986 - it therefore is likely to contain **asbestos**

either in cladding material or in fire retardant insulation material. In either case, the builder should check and, if necessary, take appropriate action before demolishing, cutting, sanding, drilling or otherwise disturbing the existing structure.

POWDERED MATERIALS

Many materials used in the construction of this building can cause harm if inhaled in powdered form. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation while using powdered material or when sanding, drilling, cutting or otherwise disturbing or creating powdered material.

TREATED TIMBER

The design of this building may include provision for the inclusion of treated timber within the structure. Dust or fumes from this material can be harmful. Persons working on or in the building during construction, operational maintenance or demolition should ensure good ventilation and wear Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material when sanding, drilling, cutting or using treated timber in any way that may cause harmful material to be released. Do not burn treated timber.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Many types of glue, solvents, spray packs, paints, varnishes and some cleaning materials and disinfectants have dangerous emissions. Areas where these are used should be kept well ventilated while the material is being used and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

SYNTHETIC MINERAL FIBRE

Fibreglass, rockwool, ceramic and other material used for thermal or sound insulation may contain synthetic mineral fibre which may be harmful if inhaled or if it comes in contact with the skin, eyes or other sensitive parts of the body. Personal Protective Equipment including protection against inhalation of harmful material should be used when installing, removing or working near bulk insulation material.

TIMBER FLOORS

This building may contain timber floors which have an applied finish. Areas where finishes are applied should be kept well ventilated during sanding and application and for a period after installation. Personal Protective Equipment may also be required. The manufacturer's recommendations for use must be carefully considered at all times.

7. CONFINED SPACES

EXCAVATION

Construction of this building and some maintenance on the building will require excavation and installation of items within excavations. Where practical, installation should be carried out using methods which do not require workers to enter the excavation. Where this is not practical, adequate support for the excavated area should be provided to prevent collapse. Warning signs and barriers to prevent accidental or unauthorised access to all excavations should be provided.

ENCLOSED SPACES

For buildings with enclosed spaces where maintenance or other access may be required:

Enclosed spaces within this building may present a risk to persons entering for construction, maintenance or any other purpose. The design documentation calls for warning signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter enclosed spaces, air testing equipment and Personal Protective Equipment should be provided.

SMALL SPACES

For buildings with small spaces where maintenance or other access may be required:

Some small spaces within this building will require access by construction or maintenance workers. The design documentation calls for warning signs and barriers to unauthorised access. These should be maintained throughout the life of the building. Where workers are required to enter small spaces they should be scheduled so that access is for short periods. Manual lifting and other manual activity should be restricted in small spaces.

8. PUBLIC ACCESS

Public access to construction and demolition sites and to areas under maintenance causes risk to workers and public. Warning signs and secure barriers to unauthorised access should be provided. Where electrical installations, excavations, plant or loose materials are present they should be secured when not fully supervised.

9. OPERATIONAL USE OF BUILDING

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

This building has been designed as a residential building. If it, at a later date, is used or intended to be used as a workplace, the provisions of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 or subsequent replacement Act should be applied to the new use.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

For non-residential buildings where the end-use has not been identified:

This building has been designed to requirements of the classification identified on the drawings. The specific use of the building is not known at the time of the design and a further assessment of the workplace health and safety issues should be undertaken at the time of fit-out for the end-user.

For non-residential buildings where the end-use is known:

This building has been designed for the specific use as identified on the drawings. Where a change of use occurs at a later date a further assessment of the workplace health and safety issues shall be undertaken.

10. OTHER HIGH RISK ACTIVITY

All electrical work should be carried out in accordance with *Code of Practice: Managing Electrical Risks at the Workplace, AS/NZ 3012* and all licensing requirements.

All work using Plant should be carried out in accordance with *Code of Practice: Managing Risk of Plant at the Workplace*.

All work should be carried out in accordance with *Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work*.

Due to the history of serious incidents it is recommended that particular care be exercised when undertaking work involving steel construction and concrete placement. All the above applies.

if appropriate, leave this note, but only for non-residential

keep one of these 9 notes, as appropriate

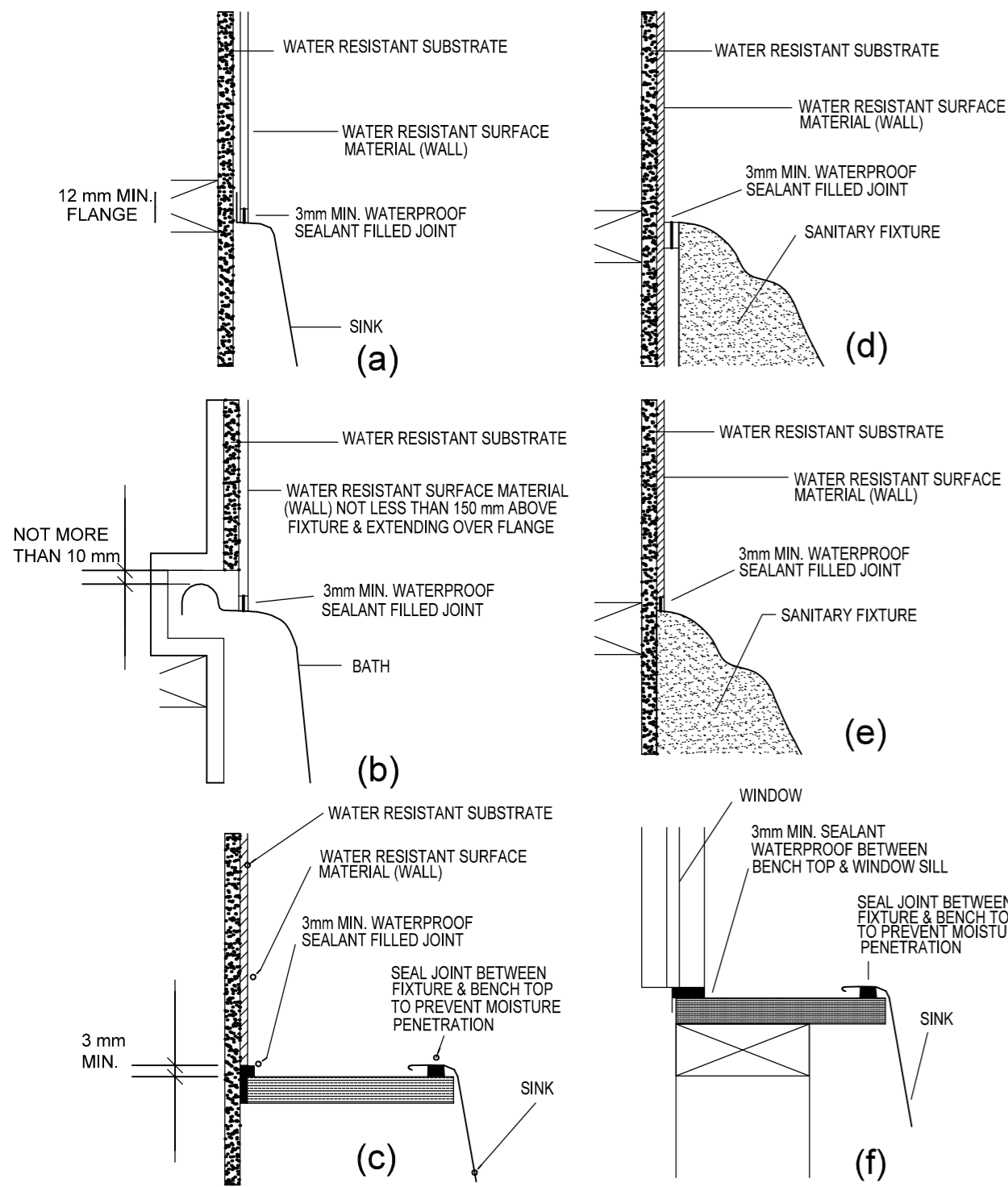


FIG. 3 BENCH TOPS & SANITARY FIXTURES ABUTTING WALLS

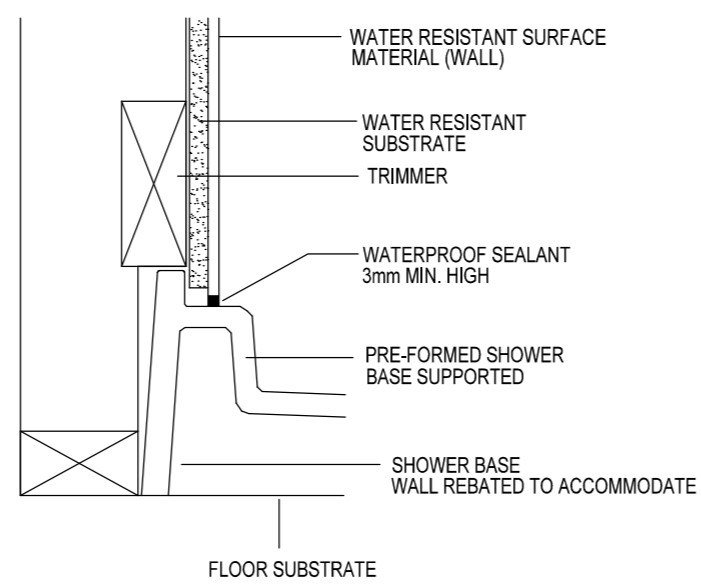


FIG. 5 WATERPROOFING A SHOWER FLOOR USING SHOWER BASE
PRE-FORMED SHOWER BASE & WALL JUNCTION

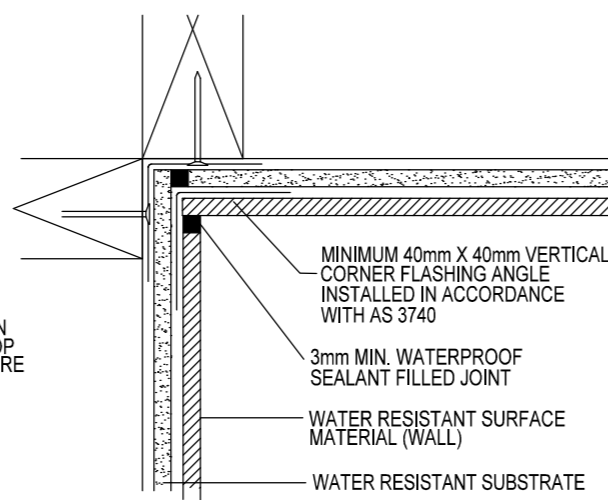


FIG. 6 IMPERVIOUS WALL JUNCTIONS (SHOWER AREA)
TIMBER WALL TO TIMBER WALL JUNCTION

SA 3.2.2 Provision of floor wastes
(a) Unless exempted by (b), the floor of a wet area, room or area containing a vessel must be graded to a floor waste.
(b) A floor need not be graded to a floor waste as required by (a) if—
(i) all vessels are provided with in-built overflow protection or have a permanent open trapped connection to the waste system (such as a WC pan); or
(ii) the floor drains without ponding to a floor waste within the shower area.
(c) The fall of the floor surface to a floor waste must be—
(i) between 1:60 and 1:80 in the shower area; and
(ii) between 1:80 and 1:100 in other areas.

Table 3.8.1.1 WATERPROOFING AND WATER RESISTANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDING ELEMENTS IN WET AREAS		Floors and horizontal surfaces	Walls	Wall Junctions and joints	Wall / floor junctions	Penetrations
Vessel or area where the fixture is installed						
Shower area (enclosed and unenclosed)						
With hob	Waterproof floor in shower area (including any hob or step-down).	(a) Waterproof all walls in shower area to a height the greater of	Waterproof wall junctions within shower area.	Waterproof wall/floor junctions within shower area.	Waterproof penetrations in shower area.	
		(i) not less than 150 mm above floor substrate; or				
With stepdown		(ii) not less than 25mm above maximum retained water level; and				
		(b) Water resistant walls in shower area to not less than 1800mm above finished floor level of the shower.				
Without hob or step-down						
With preformed shower base	N/A	Water resistant walls in shower area to not less than 1800mm above finished floor level of the shower.	Waterproof wall junctions within shower area.	Waterproof wall/floor junctions within shower area.	Waterproof penetrations in shower area.	

Area outside shower area						
For concrete and compressed fibre-cement sheet flooring	Water resistant floor of the room.	N/A	N/A	Waterproof wall / floor junctions	N/A	
For timber floors including particleboard, plywood and other timber based flooring materials	Waterproof floor of the room.					
Areas adjacent to baths and spas						
For concrete and compressed fibre-cement sheet flooring	Water resistant floor of the room.	(a) Water resistant to a height of not less than 150 mm above the vessel for the extent of the vessel, where the vessels within 75mm of a wall.	Water resistant junctions within 150 mm above a vessel for the extent of the vessel	Water resistant wall / floor junctions for the extent of the vessel	Waterproof tap and spout penetrations where they occur in horizontal surfaces.	
For timber floors including particleboard, plywood and other timber based flooring materials	Waterproof floor of the room.	(b) Water resistant all exposed surfaces below weathlip.				
Inserted baths and spas	(a) Waterproof shelf area, incorporating waterstop under the bath lip.	(a) Waterproof to not less than 150 mm above lip of bath or spa; and	(a) Waterproof junctions with 150 mm above bath or spa; and	N/A	Waterproof tap and spout penetrations where they occur in horizontal surfaces.	
		(b) No requirement under bath.	(b) No requirement under bath.	(b) No requirement under bath.		
Note : Where a shower is above a bath or spa, use requirements for shower.						
Other areas						
Laundries and WCs	Water resistant floor of the room.	N/A	N/A	Waterproof wall / floor junctions.		
Walls adjoining other vessels (e.g. sink, basin or laundry tub)	N/A	Water resistant to a height of not less than 150 mm above the vessel, for the extent of the vessel, where the vessels fixed to a wall.	Waterproof wall junctions where a vessels fixed to a wall.	N/A	Waterproof tap and spout penetrations where they occur in surfaces required to be waterproof or water resistant	
Note: N/A means not applicable						

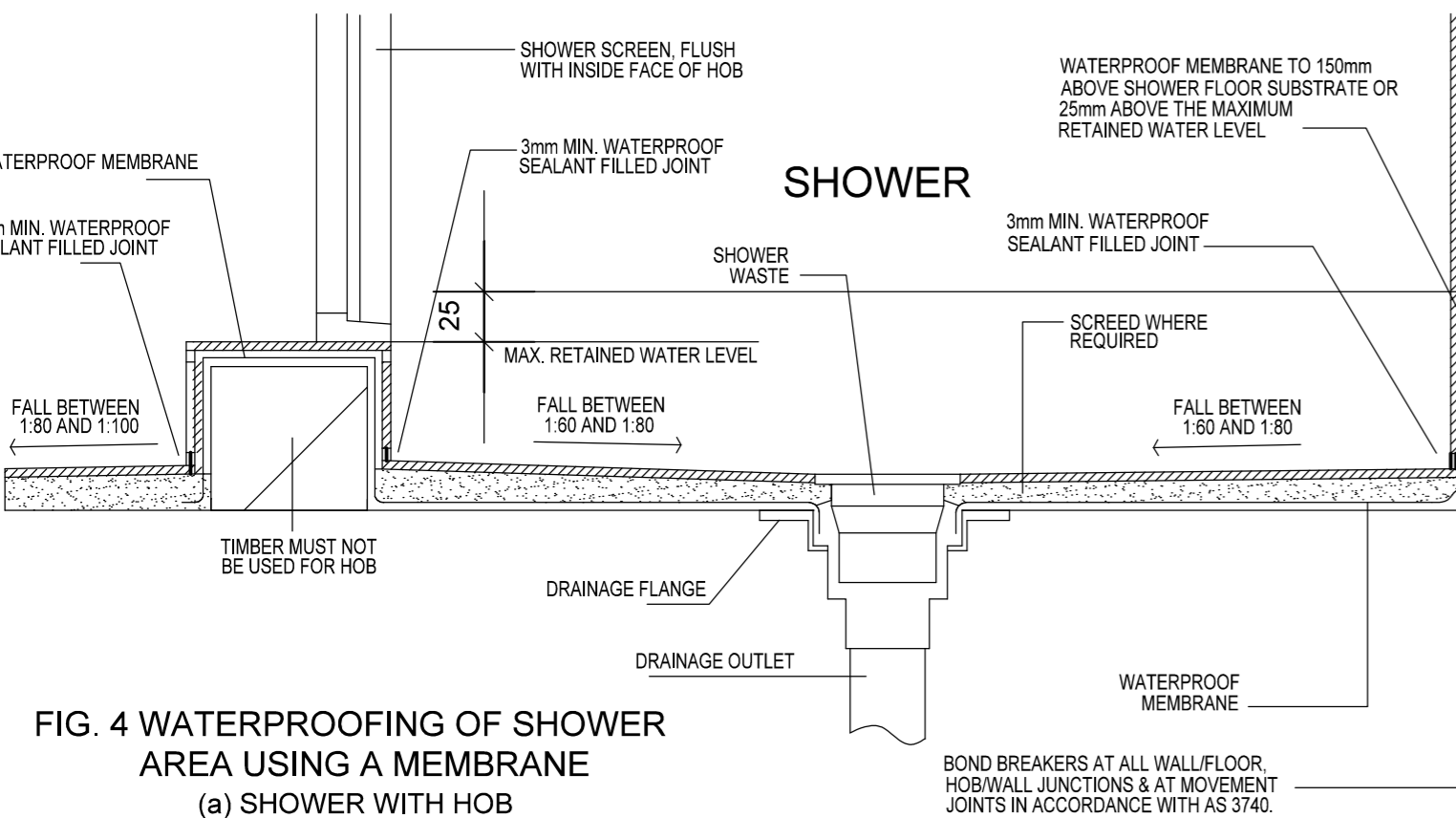


FIG. 4 WATERPROOFING OF SHOWER AREA USING A MEMBRANE
(a) SHOWER WITH HOB

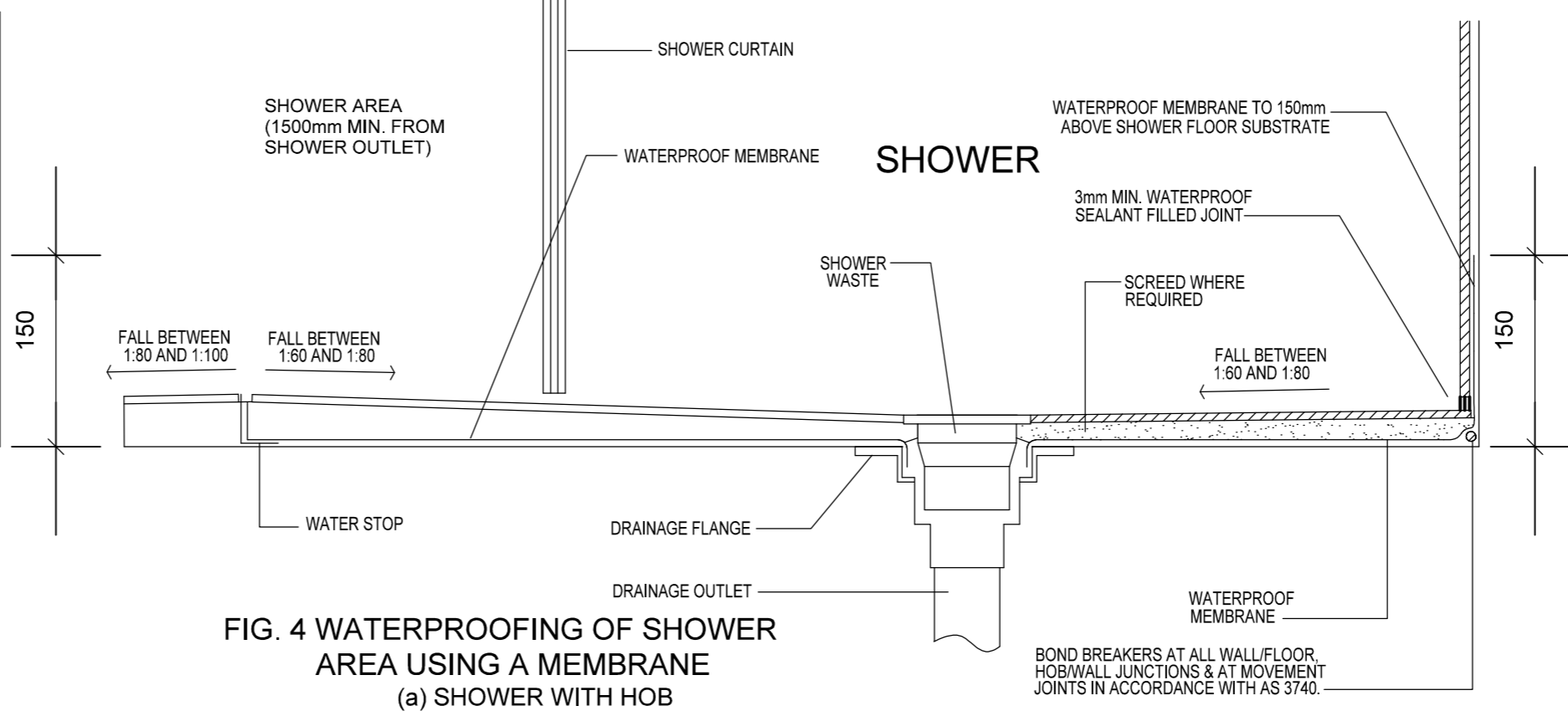
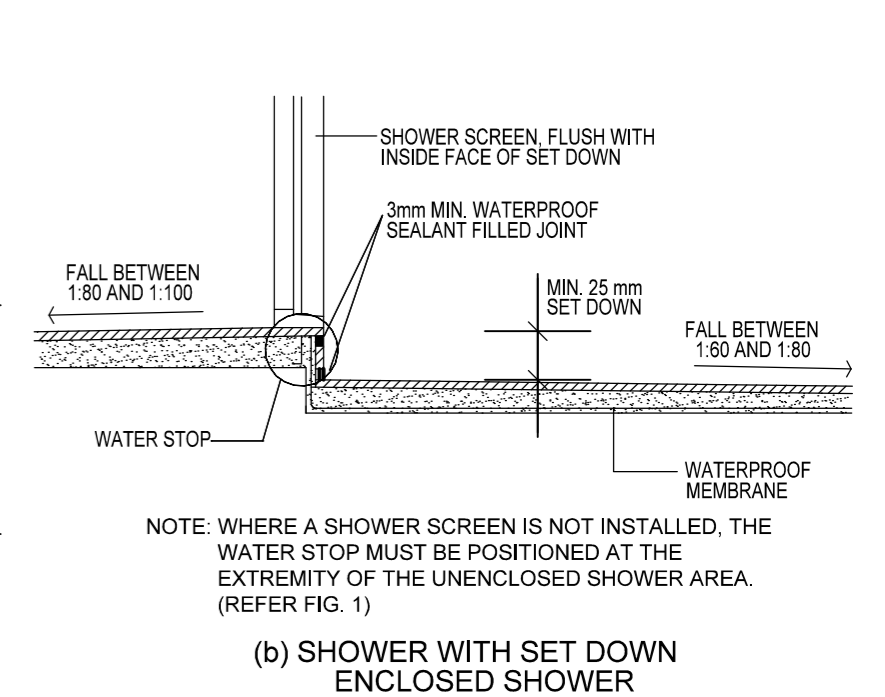


FIG. 4 WATERPROOFING OF SHOWER AREA USING A MEMBRANE
(a) SHOWER WITH HOB



NOTE: WHERE A SHOWER SCREEN IS NOT INSTALLED, THE WATER STOP MUST BE POSITIONED AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE UNENCLOSED SHOWER AREA. (REFER FIG. 1)

(b) SHOWER WITH SET DOWN ENCLOSED SHOWER

THE CONSTRUCTION OF WET AREAS WITH THE BUILDING SHALL COMPLY WITH CLAUSE SA 3.8.1.2 OF BCA VOLUME 2 AS FOLLOWS: BUILDING ELEMENTS IN WET AREAS WITH A BUILDING MUST -
(A) BE WATERPROOF OR WATER RESISTANT IN ACCORDANCE WITH TABLE 3.8.11; AND
(B) COMPLY WITH AS 3740; AND
(C) COMPLY WITH THE ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS OF MINISTER'S SPECIFICATION SA F1.7; AND
(D) HAVE FLOOR WASTES PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SA 3.2.2
(E) THE EXTENT OF WATERPROOFING FOR SHOWER AREAS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPENDIX C OF AS 3740-2010

AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE SHOWER AREA-
(a) A WATERSTOP SHALL BE POSITIONED SO THAT ITS VERTICAL LEG WILL FINISH FLUSH WITH THE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL; AND
(b) WHERE THE WATERSTOP INTERSECTS WITH A WALL, OR IS JOINED, THE JUNCTION SHALL BE WATERPROOF.

ALTERNATIVELY, THE WHOLE WET AREA FLOOR MAY BE WATERPROOFED AND DRAINED TO A FLOOR WASTE AS FOR SHOWER AREAS. AT DOORWAYS, WHERE THE HEIGHT OF THE TILING ANGLE NEEDS TO BE ADJUSTED FOR TILING FINISHING PURPOSES, THE ANGLE SHALL BE FIXED WITH A SEALANT COMPATIBLE WITH THE WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE WITHOUT DAMAGING THE WATERPROOFING SYSTEM.

PENETRATIONS

SHOWER AREAS
PENETRATIONS FOR TAPS, SHOWER NOZZLES AND THE LIKE SHALL BE WATERPROOFED BY SEALING WITH PROPRIETARY FLANGE SYSTEMS OR A SEALANT. WHEN SEALING THE TAP BODY TO THE WALL THE SPINDLE HOUSING SHALL BE ABLE TO BE REMOVED TO ENABLE THE REPLACEMENT OF THE WASHER WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SEAL. ANY PENETRATIONS OF MECHANICAL FIXINGS OR FASTENINGS THROUGH SURFACE MATERIALS SHALL BE WATERPROOFED.

OTHER AREAS

TAP PENETRATIONS ON HORIZONTAL SURFACES SURROUNDING BATHS AND SPAS SHALL BE WATERPROOFED BY SEALING WITH PROPRIETARY FLANGE SYSTEMS OR BY SEALING THE TAP BODY TO THE SUBSTRATE.

WATERPROOFING OF WET AREAS

NOT TO SCALE