Husk Design + Draft

P R O J E C T S P E C I F I C A T I O N

K Roulston Residence

6 Rinsary Lane
Lake Hawea
Central Otago

Issued for Consent

J25571

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Scope

New 2 bedroom home.

Address

Site Address	6 Rinsary Lane
Suburb	Lake Hawea
Region	Central Otago
Lot #	3
DP #	608803

Site Conditions

Wind Zone	H - High Wind Speed
Earthquake Zone	Zone 3
Exposure Zone	Zone B - Low
Snow Loading Zone	Zone N5

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1 SITEWORKS

1.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

1.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

4402.4.1.1:1986(NZS)	Soil compaction tests - Determination of the dry density/water content relationship - Test 4.1.1 New Zealand standard compaction test
4431:1989(NZS)	Code of practice for earth fill for residential development
NZBC E1	Surface Water

1.3 Siteworks

1.3.1 Scope

This section sets out the general requirements for sitework necessary for the satisfactory completion of the contract works. All aspects of this work shall be carried out to comply with all statutory obligations and regulations of regulatory bodies controlling the execution of the contract works, and in accordance with the project design documentation.

1.3.2 Requirements

1.3.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, in particular the 'Worksafe Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry'.

Carry out all construction operations in accordance with the Contractor's project-specific Health and Safety Plan.

1.3.2.2 Compliance

Allow for all work associated with the safe and orderly execution of the siteworks, including complying with all Territorial Authority requirements, Building Consent, Building Act, Health and Safety requirements, and all other acts, laws, by-laws and regulations that may affect the execution of the works.

1.3.2.3 Definition of Good Ground

Good Ground means any soil or rock capable of permanently withstanding an ultimate bearing pressure of 300 kPa (i.e. an allowable bearing pressure of 100 kPa using a factor of safety of 3.0), but excludes:

- Potentially compressible ground such as topsoil, soft soils such as clay which can be moulded easily in the fingers, and uncompacted loose gravel which contains obvious voids;
- Expansive soils being those that have a liquid limit of more than 50% when tested in accordance with NZS 4402:Test 2.2, and a linear shrinkage of more than 15% when tested, from the liquid limit, in accordance with NZS 4402:Test 2.6, and
- Any ground which could foreseeably experience movement of 25mm or greater for any reason including one or a combination of: land instability, ground creep, subsidence, (liquefaction, lateral spread - for the *Canterbury earthquake region only)*, seasonal swelling and shrinking, frost heave, changing ground water level, erosion, dissolution of soil in water, and effects of tree roots.

Soil below concrete foundations, footings and slabs-on-ground: unless specified otherwise, the general intent is to excavate to a stable, undisturbed sub-grade of 300 kPa ultimate bearing capacity.

Unless specified otherwise, soils (except those excluded from the Good Ground definition) tested with a dynamic cone penetrometer in accordance with NZS 4402: Test 6.5.2, shall be acceptable as good ground for building foundations if penetration resistance is no less than:

- 5 blows per 100mm at depths down to twice the footing width;
- 3 blows per 100mm at depths greater than twice the footing width.

Depths shall be measured from the underside of the proposed footing.

1.3.2.4 Stormwater & Sediment Control

Ensure the environmental protection of the site during the works. Carry out construction works and operations to ensure that they fully comply with the relevant controlling environmental authority's sediment control and stormwater discharge guidelines.

Provide suitable measures to prevent or minimise sediment generation and silt runoff in accordance with the requirements of the controlling Territorial Authority. Where required, detailed design of mitigation measures such as fences, cut off ditches, detention ponds, etc., shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified person employed by the Contractor.

Erosion and sediment control measures shall be maintained and remain in place until surface reinstatement has been established. If at any time the performance of the stormwater and sediment control measures, or ongoing review of them, indicates that they need to be extended or modified, the design modification and construction of these shall be undertaken by the Contractor at no extra cost to the Principal.

Basic management principles shall be implemented, in particular:

- areas being exposed at any one time shall be kept to a minimum;
- diversion ditches and catch drains or earth bunds to intercept and divert upslope stormwater runoff around areas of earthworks;
- waterborne silt captured by filter mesh fences, hay bales, vegetation buffer strips or settlement ponds/areas, in a way that manages adverse downstream effects;

- stockpiles of topsoil, excavated earth or other material shall not be positioned where they can be eroded or washed into any drain or watercourse.
- only pump water from trenches and detention areas using methods to prevent sediment entering any drain or watercourse.
- all soil-contaminated water shall be properly filtered before discharging into the stormwater drainage system.

1.3.3 Clearing & Stripping

1.3.3.1 Clearing

Remove from the site all vegetation and obstructions within the area of the earthworks that are not designated as remaining in the contract documents.

Clearing shall be carried out as a separate operation before stripping and excavation. Clearing shall include complete removal from the site of lightweight structures, foundations, trees, tree stumps, logs, roots, scrub, grass and other vegetation, paving materials, fences and rubbish, and the off-site disposal of such items.

The removal of surface grass and weeds shall be completed as part of the topsoil stripping operation.

All trees within the limits of the earthworks shall be removed unless designated as remaining by the Contract Administrator and contract documents.

Protect trees and other vegetation designated as remaining within the earthworks area, and trees and other vegetation beyond the limits of the earthworks, from damage by these operations.

Extraction of tree stumps (if any) shall include the removal of roots greater than 25mm diameter.

1.3.3.2 Stripping

Stripping shall be carried out as a separate operation after clearing and before excavation. All turf and organic topsoil shall be stripped from the areas subject to excavation before any excavation operations commence in these areas.

Except where limited by boundaries and existing structures or other limiting features, stripping shall extend no more than 500mm beyond the limits of areas subject to earthworks or construction, and to such depth as to avoid unnecessary over-excavation.

Topsoil to be kept, shall be stockpiled separately, away from other materials and as approved or directed by the Contract Administrator, for later re-spreading and use. Maintain and manage topsoil stockpiles to minimise contamination and erosion and to allow maximum reuse on the site.

1.3.4 Excavation

1.3.4.1 Excavation General

Excavate out all ground material above the finished levels or contours indicated on the design drawings, making due allowance for the construction of foundations, ground slabs, retaining walls,

hard paving, underground utilities, landscaping and reinstatement of topsoil. The manner of excavations is the responsibility of the Contractor.

Excavation, as a minimum, shall include stripping of the site to remove all rubbish, noxious material and organic material, including topsoil, covering the area where the buildings, paving and other work is to be placed.

Excavations shall be undertaken in accordance with the Excavation safety | WorkSafe'

As necessary, cross reference and coordinate excavation work with the design drawings - Architectural, Structural, Building Services, Civil.

As necessary, coordinate excavation work with other trades as to set-out and timing to ensure that all cut faces are covered or finished etc. as soon as practicable after the excavation is complete.

If, in the opinion of the Contract Administrator, weather conditions or the excavation methods employed are such as to result in undue disturbance of adjacent ground or ground below final trimming level, suspend the work and complete the excavation in accordance with the Contract Administrator's instructions.

1.3.4.2 Excavation for Foundations

Foundation excavations shall be accurately cut true to line, level and angle, to minimum sizes and to the levels and grades required for all slabs, footings and foundations, and over the rest of the areas shown for levels adjustment. Foundation excavations shall extend down to firm undisturbed ground to the required depth. Refer to the foundation layout and details shown on the drawings.

1.3.4.3 Excavation for Services

Excavate trenches for all services, including drainage, plumbing, electrical, gas, telecommunications as indicated on the drawings. Cross reference and coordinate all excavations with the Architectural, Structural and Building Services drawings.

1.3.4.4 Inadequate Soil Bearing Capacity

If the soil bearing capacity is not to the determination required by NZS 3604:Section 3.1.3, the foundation shall be excavated further and backfilled as follows and/or to the BCA's requirements:

Below Footings: Mass concrete having a minimum strength of 10 MPa at 28 days.
Below Slabs on Ground: Hardfill, placed and tightly compacted in layers of 150mm maximum thickness.
Service Trenches: Hardfill, placed and tightly compacted in layers of 150mm maximum thickness.

1.3.4.5 Maintain Excavations

Secure and maintain excavations free from slips, erosion, water and other fluids or fallen materials. Provide and maintain stable battered slopes, pile liners, shoring, strutting, sheet piling, planking, pumps and other materials or plant necessary for carrying out and maintaining excavations. Remove these when no longer necessary.

Allow to protect exposed faces of temporary batters and slopes as necessary using an approved protection method, to prevent slumping and collapse.

1.3.5 Earth Fill

1.3.5.1 Compliance & Testing

Earth fill works shall be carried out in accordance with NZS 4431 and the conditions of the Resource Consent/Building Consent. The Contractor is responsible for all associated earth fill testing and compliance.

1.3.5.2 Fill Placing

Earth fill material shall be placed and spread in a systematic manner, in near-horizontal layers of uniform thickness no greater than 230mm before compaction, progressively across the fill area. Any lumps or rocks exceeding 100mm in any direction shall be either broken down to less than 100mm or removed.

Do not place, spread or compact earth fill during or immediately after wet weather or when the ground is frozen. Except for essential work to maintain safety or drainage or prevent damage to work, no equipment shall be moved on or over the earthworks area during or immediately after wet weather.

1.3.5.3 Backfilling

The backfilling of earth fill around structures, and where required to bring undercut areas to finished levels and form, shall consist of selected earth fill material, evenly spread and compacted in uniform layers, with the use of suitable plant and equipment to achieve the specified relative compaction.

Do not, under any circumstances, substitute any specified hardfill backfill with earth backfill without prior written instruction from the Contract Administrator.

1.3.6 Hardfill & Blinding

1.3.6.1 Material

Hardfill material shall be good quality low fines crushed aggregate metal of approved origin, well graded and free of deleterious and organic material, and able to be compacted to a dense uniform layer. Hardfill material with obvious clumps of plastic content will not be accepted.
Except where specified otherwise, the maximum aggregate size shall not exceed 65mm and shall conform to the following:

Test Sieve Aperture	% Passing by Mass
63mm	100%
19mm	30-70%
4.75mm	10-40%
75 micron	10% maximum

1.3.6.2 NZS 3604 Granular Base to Underside of Slab-on-Grade

Granular hardfill base used as a capillary break to the underside of concrete slabs on grade shall consist of granular fill material conforming to NZS 3604: Section 7.5.3, and be systematically placed and compacted in horizontal layers no thicker than 150mm over the entire area beneath the proposed ground slab. Each layer shall be placed and compacted as a separate operation to subsequent layers.

The total thickness of the granular base shall be as indicated on the drawings, and no less than 75mm and no more than 600mm unless specified otherwise.

Compact each layer until the material is tightly bound together and does not visibly deform under the weight of a pressed adult heel. Compaction shall only be carried out with approved, special-purpose compaction equipment appropriate for the application. Compaction equipment shall follow systematic patterns of travel, and make sufficient passes to ensure that the required compaction has been uniformly obtained everywhere for each layer. Care should be taken not to overwork the subgrade or to cause weaving during hardfill compaction.

Blind the basecourse with a uniform layer of clean sand between 5mm and 25mm thick over all areas where a damp-proof membrane (DPM) is to be overlaid. Ensure the sand blinding layer is sufficiently compacted and smoothed before laying the DPM. Do not leave sand blinding exposed to the elements any longer than necessary, and install the DPM immediately or as soon as possible.

1.3.7 Reinstatement of Surfaces

1.3.7.1 General

This section covers the reinstatement of all surfaces disturbed by excavations and construction work. Reinstate all such disturbed surfaces and features, including grass surfaces, gardens and pavements to the standards specified on the drawings or herein. Reinstatement shall generally achieve a standard equal to or better than the pre-existing situation - in no case will a lower standard be accepted.

2 S T O N E W O R K

2.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

2.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

3604:2011(NZS)	Timber-framed buildings
4210:2001(NZS)	Masonry construction: Materials and workmanship
4236:2002(SNZHB)	Masonry veneer wall cladding

2.3 Schistwork

2.3.1 Scope

Supply the specified Schistwork and install as shown on the drawings.

2.3.2 Materials

Schist stone shall include variable colours ranging through ochres, umbers and greys. The schist shall be broken (and edge guillotined) into the finished stones before delivery to the site.

Mortar - Refer NZS 4210, strength 12.5 MPa at 28 days. Incorporate admixture exactly to the manufacturer's recommendations. Sand correctly graded to NZS 3103 and kept clean.

2.3.3 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

All work shall be by or under the direct supervision of Registered Masons certified by the NZ Mason's Registration Committee or, through reference to several completed projects, the Main Contractor must show that the proposed Subcontractor is fully competent to produce the required results. All aspects of the schistwork shall be to generally recognised best (local) trade practice.

Co-operate with the Contractor to ensure that all support foundations, nibs, and framed substrates are completely appropriate for the schistwork required, and that blockwork walls and fireplace insitu concrete walls have been fully waterproofed. Co-ordinate with all trades to build all necessary fixings, sleeves, or electrical or plumbing devices etc. into the schistwork and check that positions are correct before finish grouting. Coordinate with all trades to form all required holes, openings etc. in their exact positions.

Carefully select schist stones for sizes and faces and position to produce a well bonded (approximating stretcher bond) mass with the required face finish. Finish jambs and ends to clean straight lines.

Use mortar dry enough to avoid slurry trickles on the finished schist faces but moist enough to provide a good bond with the schist. No retempering of partially set or dried mortar. Keep the wall faces clean as work proceeds and regularly inspect for mortar droppings etc. Turn back scaffold planks at night and during rain. On completion thoroughly clean all surfaces affected by this work.

Paving work by tradespersons experienced with schist paving and competent to produce the required result. No exterior paving during inclement weather.

2.3.4 Schistwork Walls

Facing (nominally 200mm thick) to the areas shown on the drawings.

Veneer (nominally 200mm thick) to timber framed walls shown on the drawings.

All wall faces shall have a random layout of the full range of different sized stones, and the long axis of the visible face of every stone shall be horizontal.

All stones carefully selected to neatly build the wall faces - average mortar bed depth approx. 15mm, and the minimum mortar bed for any stone shall be 6mm.

Maintain plumb corners and reasonable coursing throughout all vertical schistwork. Vertical surfaces shall be evenly true to face, variation +10mm for almost all of the stones. Fill solid to the substrate behind the facing stones so that all schist pieces are fully encased in well bonding mortar.

Build the low solid walls and freestanding (landscaping) walls with two faces, and more or less from both faces concurrently, and with a reasonable number of stones bonding through from one side through to, or close to, the other face. Ensure that all reinforcing steel is well encased in mortar moist enough to bond well into the surrounding stonework. Where appropriate cap the wall with full width stones.

Build the high heavily reinforced solid walls also with two faces, and more or less from both faces concurrently. (Reinforcing is 125mm channels vertical at approx. 1200mm centres and D12 at 300mm centres horizontal, all galvanized, and all supplied and installed by the Steelworker) Build the walls in approximately 300mm rises with a more or less continuous 75mm clear space between the schist faces. Grout this space with a cement grout of minimum cement content 370 kg/cubic metre, of spread value between 450 and 530 in accordance with NZS 4210, and to have a strength of 20MPa at 28 days. All grout handling, placing etc. to the requirements of Concretor, ensure that the grout space is kept free of droppings, dirt etc., and ensure that there is at least 20mm cover to all of the steel reinforcing. Sawcut etc. the schist to ensure the clearances to the reinforcing are maintained whilst using appropriate sized stones, and that there is no reading of the channels as more or less vertical lines on the wall faces.

For facing work to blockwork or concrete incorporate 16mm dia. conduit tube as drawn to form small weepholes at approx 400mm centres in the bottom course mortar. Install wall ties (complying with NZS 4210) to facing schistwork, at 300mm centres above the first layer of stones, and averaging at 600mm centres horizontal and 350mm centres vertical across the full surface of the schistwork facing. Ties fixed with hot dip galvanised hex head 14 gauge x 55mm screws into the blockwork / concrete.

For veneer work to timber framing ensure that the substrate and timber framing has been installed correctly before commencing schistwork, and that the stud positions are accurately marked for ties fixing. Incorporate 16mm dia. conduit tube as drawn to form small weepholes at approx 400mm centres in the bottom course mortar (to drain any moisture that reaches the cavity. Install Duo King Size (or equal approved complying with NZS 4210) ties to the veneer schistwork, at 400mm centres above the first layer of stones, and averaging 400mm centres horizontal and vertical across the full surface of the schistwork veneer. Ties fixed with 14 x 100mm hot dip galvanized screws or equal approved through battens and into the timber studs.

Select even thickness schist slabs to form neat sill tiles to windows as detailed on the drawings.

Interior surface of planters parged to smooth surface with well bonded moist mortar as work proceeds.

3 CARPENTRY

3.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

3.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1170.2:2011(AS/NZS)	Structural design actions - Wind actions
1170.5:2004(NZS)	Structural design actions - Earthquake actions - New Zealand
1491:1996(AS/NZS)	Finger jointed structural timber
1859.1:2017(AS|NZS)	Reconstituted wood-based panels - Specifications - Part 1: Particleboard
1859.2:2017(AS|NZS)	Reconstituted wood-based panels - Specifications - Part 2: Dry process fibreboard
2270:2006(AS/NZS)	Plywood and blockboard for interior use
2271:2004(AS/NZS)	Plywood and blockboard for exterior use
2295:2006(NZS)	Pliable, permeable building underlays
2588:2018(AS|NZS)	Gypsum plasterboard
2589:2017(AS/NZS)	Gypsum linings - Application and finishing
2904:1995(AS/NZS)	Damp-proof courses and flashings
2908.2:2000(AS/NZS)	Cellulose-cement products - Flat sheets
3601:1973(NZS)	Metric dimensions for timber
3602:2003(NZS)	Timber and wood-based products for use in building
3603:1993(NZS)	Timber Structures Standard
3604:2011(NZS)	Timber-framed buildings
3617:1979(NZS)	Specification for profiles of weatherboards, fascia boards, and flooring
3622:2004(NZS)	Verification of timber properties
3631:1988(NZS)	New Zealand timber grading rules
3640:2003(NZS)	Chemical preservation of round and sawn timber
4200.1:2017(AS|NZS)	Pliable building membranes and underlays - Part 1: Materials
4200.2:1994(AS/NZS)	Pliable building membranes and underlays - Installation requirements
4219:2009(NZS)	Seismic performance of engineering systems in buildings
4389:2015(AS/NZS)	Roof safety mesh
AS/NZS 1080.1:2012	Timber - Methods of test - Method 1: Moisture content

AS/NZS 2269.0:2012	Plywood - Structural - Part 0: Specifications
AWCI Code of Practice	For Design, Installation and Seismic Restraint of Suspended Ceilings
NASH Standard	Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing - Part 1: Design Criteria
NZBC C/AS2-AS6	Protection from Fire
NZBC G6	Airborne and Impact Sound
SNZ HB 3604:2011	Timber-framed buildings - Selected extracts from NZS 3604:2011

3.3 General

This section includes the receiving, stacking and storage of all Carpenter's materials and the fabrication, erection and fixing of all framing, sheathings and finishing timbers, including all work incidental to neatly finishing in other trades and all temporary work and temporary bracing.

The Carpenter shall attend upon all trades, and shall supply and fix all obviously necessary but not specifically mentioned fixings and materials.

3.4 James Hardie Eaves & Soffits

3.4.1 Scope

Supply and install the specified James Hardie products as a fibre-cement sheet lining material to the eaves and soffits identified on the drawings, complete with all accessories. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with James Hardie Eaves And Soffits Installation Manual (check www.jameshardie.co.nz, or call 0800 808 868 for the latest edition) and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations.

3.4.2 Eaves & Soffit Lining

Hardie™ Flex Eaves Lining - 4.5mm. 4.5mm thick fibre-cement sheet lining with an un-sanded surface finish. The sheets are to be finished with a paint system. Installed in accordance with the James Hardie Eaves And Soffits Installation Manual to the locations shown on the drawings.

3.4.3 Co-operation

Co-ordinate with other trades to ensure that the panels correctly allow for fascia and wall cladding installation and associated flashings etc., and that services penetrations are correctly handled to maintain full weathertightness and sheet integrity.

Ensure that other trades are aware of the James Hardie Safe Working Practices.

3.4.4 Preparation

Check that the timber framing elements are in accordance with NZS 3604, or in accordance with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and in accordance with James Hardie requirements. The fascia and framing shall be in true alignment, complete and suitable for the sheets, and maximum moisture content as per NZS 3602. Ensure that the framing is true in line with no projections due to structural and bracing bracketry etc. Ensure that any hold-downs from the roof framing to the wall framing are correctly installed.

Check that the building underlay or rigid air barrier to the wall framing has been installed in full accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and the drawings. Check junctions to all other building elements and ensure that all necessary works have been completed eg. flashings etc that will enable the sheets and all accessories to be installed.

3.4.5 Flexible Sealant

Flexible silicone sealant to be SIKA Silaflex MS. Use to seal the sheets and accessories in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations and to James Hardie requirements. Ensure sealant compatibility with selected finish.

3.4.6 Workmanship

All installation work shall be carried out by an LBP, or supervised by an LBP, in accordance with James Hardie Eaves And Soffits Installation Manual and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations.

3.4.7 Delivery & Handling

Carry all sheets on edge. Stack sheets flat on a level platform off the ground ie. use the supplied delivery pallet on level ground (if no pallet then evenly spaced bearers on level ground at 600mm crs maximum). Keep sheets and accessories dry at all times. Avoid damage to sheet edges, ends, and surfaces. Keep uPVC flashings etc. out of direct sunlight, and store all accessories on flat and avoid damage. All installers to be familiar with and comply with the James Hardie Safe Working Practices in the Installation Manual, to use appropriate safety gear, and in particular to be aware to avoid breathing silica dust. Do not use any damaged or blemished sheets or accessories.

3.4.8 Installation

Install the sheets to the framing in accordance with the Installation Manual, complete with all accessories eg. mouldings, sealant, underflashings, etc.

Ensure that all cut edges of panels are primed prior to installation with Dulux 1 Step Prep, Resene Quick Dry, or similar. Ensure that the bottom edge of the fascia forms a drip edge of 15mm minimum to the sheet. Seal around services penetrations to maintain weathertightness and air pressure resistance.

3.4.9 Fixings

Hardie™ Flex Sheet 4.5mm sheets with galvanised nails in accordance with James Hardie requirements.

3.4.10 Completion

Ensure that the sheets have been fixed correctly, that all joints and accessories have been completed correctly, and that all penetrations have been taped correctly. Check that no damage has occurred to any installed sheet element or associated component, and replace as necessary. Ensure that the sheets are painted within 90 days of the sheet installation, complete with all accessories and flashings. Hand over a copy of the latest edition of the **James Hardie Hardie™ Flex Eaves Lining** Product Warranty to the client. Hand over a copy of the latest James Hardie Eaves and Soffits Installation Manual to the client for their maintenance information.

3.5 Timber Framing

3.5.1 Scope

Supply and install timber framing to the floors, walls, roofs, and other timber framed elements, as identified and detailed on the drawings. All aspects of this work shall be in accordance with NZS 3604, product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings and the specification.

3.5.2 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

All work shall be carried out to current best trade practise by experienced and competent tradesmen, familiar with the materials and installation techniques, in accordance with NZS 3604 and as shown on the drawings.

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings prior to installing timber framing.
Co-ordinate with other trades to install timber framing as required.

3.5.3 Timber Framing

3.5.3.1 Timber Grade and Quality

Unless otherwise noted or specified on the drawings or specification, all framing timber shall be minimum structural grade SG 8 Radiata pine in accordance with NZS 3622.
Framing timber shall be seasoned or kiln dried, and be straight and true and free from wind, warp and distortion, and in lengths suitable for the members required, and shall have a moisture content of between 12% and 18% before installation.
Do not used damaged, faulty or defective materials.

3.5.3.2 Timber Treatment

All non-durable timber framing shall be appropriately treated against moisture and/or insect decay by treatment plants with recognised quality assurance systems that are administered by the Timber Preservation Council (NZTPC). Treatment of timber and wood-based building products shall be to the requirements of NZS 3602 as an absolute minimum, and all treated timber shall be identified and marked as required.
Carefully manage treated framing during installation to avoid accidental use of timber with a lower performance or durability treatment than that required or specified.

3.5.3.3 Storage & Handling

Check timber framing upon delivery and reject sub-standard or damaged material.
Store timber framing dry under cover, fillet stacked and well clear of the ground, and protect from damage, moisture, and contamination.
Ensure all appropriate personal protection equipment is worn at all times when handling and cutting treated framing.

3.5.3.4 Framing Installation

All timber framing members, including all dwanging, strutting, blocking, bracing etc, shall be sized, setout, fitted and fixed to the requirements of NZS 3604 and as shown on the drawings to accommodate structural loadings, cladding and lining setout and support, and the installation of other building components, fixtures and fittings.

All framing shall be erected without deviation, true to line, level, angle and plumb, and evenly aligned and square, and within the tolerances allowed in NZS 3604 Table 2.1. Framing members accurately cut, lapped, housed, joined, and seated so as to provide full contact over the bearing surfaces.

Temporarily prop, brace, tie, and secure framing members and elements as required until the framing is complete and self supporting. Leave in place for safety purposes as long as required.

Protect timber framing as required during installation against damage and moisture, and against significant variation of moisture content until ready for lining. Avoid ponding of water around floor plates.

3.5.3.5 Concrete Separation

Separate timber framing with an approved continuous damp proof course when in direct contact with concrete or masonry. Ensure that the DPC material is compatible with the timber treatment.
Free draining separations to external vertical faces shall be 12mm minimum and as noted on the drawings.

3.5.3.6 Timber Re-treatment

All cut or drilled surfaces of H4 and H5 treated timber framing shall be flood coat re-treated, with a suitable product recommended by the original treatment plant, before installation.

3.5.3.7 Edge Notching and Centre Holes

The notching, checking, and boring of framing members shall be in strict accordance with the requirements of NZS 3604.
Avoided checking and cutting where possible and keep to such dimensions so as not to prejudice the purpose for which the member is used. Keep edge notching to a minimum and where possible use centrally bored holes instead.
Concealed services pipes and wiring shall not project beyond the framing face and where possible shall be beyond the lining's fixing reach.

3.5.3.8 Framing Protection

Protect timber framing as required during installation against damage and moisture, and against significant variation of moisture content until ready for lining. Avoid ponding of water around floor plates.

3.5.3.9 Built-up Framing Members

Except for jack studs, bottom plates and top plates, framing members may be substituted with built-up members in accordance with the limitations of NZS 3604 2.4.4.7 with the prior approval of the Architect/Designer only.

3.5.4 Steel Fixings

3.5.4.1 Fastenings and Connectors

Unless otherwise noted or specified, timber framing fastenings and connectors shall be as specified in the relevant fixing schedules of NZS 3604 or have an equivalent capacity as specified therein. Timber framing connectors and fixings shall comply with the product information as required in NZS 3604 2.4.6, and shall be used and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Pre-drill nail holes in split-prone framing as necessary.

3.5.4.2 Durability of Fixings & Fastenings

Unless otherwise noted or specified, the minimum durability of timber framing fixings and fastenings, excluding nails and screws, shall comply with the durability requirements of NZS 3604 Table 4.1.
Galvanised steel fixing components, excluding nails and screws, shall have galvanised coating masses in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 4.2.
Unless noted or specified otherwise, the materials for nails and screws shall be as given in NZS 3604 Table 4.3.
Steel fixings and fastenings in contact with timber treated with copper based timber preservatives (H3.2 or higher) shall be in accordance with NZS 3604 4.4.4.
Stainless steel nails shall be minimum Grade 304 unless otherwise specified or noted.

3.5.4.3 Bolts and Coachscrews

Unless specified or shown otherwise, all bolted and coach screwed connections shall be M12 or M16 in accordance with the relevant fixing requirements given in NZS 3604.
Bolted and coach screwed connections shall have either a 50mm x 3mm square, or a 55mm x 3mm round, washer to each head and nut for M12 and M16 fixings. Washers shall be of the same material and durability as the bolt or coach screw.

3.5.5 Floor Framing

Unless specified or shown otherwise, boundary joists shall be continuous 25mm thick x joist depth as lateral support, and fixed to each end of the floor joists in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 7.5.

Boundary joist size:

3.5.6 Wall Framing

3.5.6.1 Plates

Top and bottom plates shall be to the dimensions and layout shown on the drawings. Unless specified or shown otherwise, top and bottom plates shall be fixed in accordance with NZS 3604 7.5.12 and Tables 8.18 and 8.19, true to line and level or angle.
Joints in top plates shall be made over a stud or over blocking between studs, and all top plate connections shall be in accordance with NZS 3604 8.7.3. Form all holes and edge notches in top and bottom plates in accordance with NZS 3604 8.7.5.

3.5.6.2 Studs

Studs shall be to the dimensions and spacings shown on the drawings, and installed true to line and plumb in both directions between top and bottom plates.

Unless noted otherwise, non-load bearing wall studs shall be to the spacings given in NZS 3604 Table 8.4, stud width as shown on the drawings.
Form all holes and edge notches in studs in accordance with NZS 3604 8.5.1.5. Do not notch, check, cut, or bore holes in the middle third of any trimming stud.
Should the need arise, studs shall be straightened in accordance with NZS 3604 8.5.3 with prior approval from the Architect/Designer only.

Unless noted otherwise, studs in loadbearing walls for 3 kPa floor loads shall be in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 14.10.

3.5.6.3 Lintels

Lintels shall be to the dimensions and locations shown on the drawings, and installed true to line and level, and shall be supported by a 45mm thick doubling stud or jack stud fixed to a trimming stud, and secured against uplift in accordance with NZS 3604 8.6.1.8 as required.
The thickness of a lintel may be made from two or more members, where each member is the length of the lintel, in accordance with NZS 3604 2.4.4.7.

3.5.6.4 Sill & Head Trimmers

Unless specified or shown otherwise, sill and head trimmers to openings shall be the same width as the wall stud and to the thickness given in NZS 3604 Table 8.15, and installed at the required opening height true to line and level, and supported by a 45mm thick doubling stud or jack stud fixed to a trimming stud.

3.5.6.5 Dwangs

Dwangs shall be the same width and thickness as the wall stud, and installed at the centres noted on the drawings, and accurately cut and fixed in place true to line and level and flush with stud edges.
Dwangs fixed in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 8.19.

3.5.6.6 Ribbon Boards

Ribbon boards shall be as dimensioned and located on the drawings, and installed on edge and checked 25mm into studs at the required height, true to line and level, and fixed in place in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 8.19.

3.5.7 Roof Framing

3.5.7.1 Rafters

All rafters (including hip, valley and jack rafters) shall be to the dimensions, spacings, pitch, and layout shown on the drawings.
Rafters shall be aligned and paired at the required spacings to ridge boards, ridge beams, hip rafters and valley rafters, and as shown on the drawings, and installed parallel, true to line, pitch and plane, and fixed in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 10.1.
Any required jointing of rafters shall be made over supports shown on the drawings only.
Unless shown otherwise, rafter seating to top plates, beams, and lintels shall have a minimum bearing of 32mm without reducing the rafter depth to less than 65mm, or 80%, at the birds mouth.
Extend rafter ends to form eaves as detailed on the drawings and in accordance with NZS 3604 10.2.1.14.

Fly rafters and outriggers installed to form gable verges as detailed on the drawings and in accordance with NZS 10.2.1.15.3

3.5.7.2 Purlins

Purlins shall be to the dimensions and spacings shown on the drawings and as required by the cladding material, and fixed to rafters and/or trusses in accordance with NZS 3604 Table 10.10 (purlins on their flat) and/or Table 10.11 (purlins on their edge).
Purlins on their flat shall be continuous over a minimum of two spans.
Provide all necessary blocking and lateral support to purlins laid on edge in accordance with NZS 3604 10.2.1.16.6, and as detailed.
Extend purlins to form gable verges as detailed and in accordance with NZS 3604 10.2.1.15.

3.5.7.3 Roof Trusses

Roof trusses shall be Specific Engineering Design (SED) in accordance with NZBC B1/VM1 and manufactured by an accredited fabricator, and shall comply with all aspects of NZS 3604 10.2.2. Roof trusses shall be fabricated to meet the specific design requirements of the roof including, but not limited to; roof layout, pitch, and details, in accordance with the drawings and specification.
Roof trusses shall be supported and fixed to the truss fabricator's specifications but shall be no less than that required by NZS 3604 Tables 10.14 and 10.15. Roof trusses shall be braced as shown on the drawings and in accordance with NZS 3604 10.3.

3.5.7.4 Roof Bracing

Roof bracing shall be as shown on the drawings and in accordance with NZS 3604 10.3 and 10.4 as necessary.

3.6 Workmanship & Materials

3.6.1 Workmanship

3.6.1.1 Supervision

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner. It is the main contractor's responsibility to ensure that the construction of all structural timber complies in all respects with the drawings and the specification.

All non-restricted building work shall be carried out by or under the direct supervision of competent tradespersons, suitably qualified for the work undertaken, and in accordance with the best and latest trade practice.

3.6.1.2 Timberwork

All timber shall be worked and cut to be true and square and free from wind and warp with all joints matching and mating to a proper contact fit over the full surface of the joint. All connections whether nailed screwed, glued, mortised or dovetailed shall be accurately made and properly executed to provide sound satisfactory connections for the class of work required.

Timber containing unacceptable defect or distortion shall not be cramped to provide mating at connections but shall be discarded and replaced by true defect-free timber before connections are made. Distribute any acceptable defects in timber so as not to impair the strength or the appearance of the finished work. Do not cut studs across the grain to straighten them.

The checking and cutting away of timbers shall be avoided where possible and shall be limited to such dimensions as will not prejudice the purpose for which the timber is used. Observe NZS 3604 restrictions on holing and checking of timber joists and beams. Concealed services pipes and wiring shall not project beyond the framing face and where possible shall be beyond the linings/claddings fixings reach.

Neatly punch exposed nailing to the diameter of the nail head below the surface. Completley remove bruises and tool marks, and replace all split timbers and hammer-marked finishing timbers.

Fit a 3-ply bituminous DPC or a single layer high impact polyethylene DPC at all timber to concrete junctions to provide complete separation. Ensure that the DPC material is compatible with the timber treatment.

Clean out framing voids before fixing sheathings or linings. Ensure framing voids are fully vermin proofed to the exterior. Build in as necessary all required flashings (supplied by others) to windows, doors, roof edges, etc.

3.6.1.3 Roof Underlay

Install heavyweight building paper or breathable/absorbent roof underlay behind roof cladding as detailed, with minimum 150mm side and end laps, lapped such that any water will be shed to the outside of the underlay, and sufficiently tensioned in a manner that prevents sagging or ponding.
R1 class roof underlays shall be fully supported on nylon straps or non-corrosive netting/mesh; R2 class self-supporting underlays shall be laid to maximum 1200mm span between adjacent supports.
Run roof underlay horizontally or vertically up the roof slope on roof pitches above 10° pitch, and horizontally on roof pitches 10° or less.
Fix roof underlay at maximum 300mm centres to purlins, with 6mm - 8mm stainless steel staples or 20mm large-head galvanised clouts or proprietary underlay fixings.
For tiled roofs, lay the roof underlay over the anti-ponding board and no-corrosive support netting/mesh, and fix at maximum 300mm centres to the rafters/trusses before the tile battens are installed.
Finish roof underlay along roof edges and junctions, valley gutters, and at the ridge as shown on the drawings. Carefully cut underlay at roof openings at 45º angle away from each corner and lap-tape closed to framed up-stands, ducts and other services penetrating the underlay in accordance with the underlay manufacturer's requirements and as detailed. Roof underlay must be separated from chimneys and flues in accordance with the requirements of the NZBC C1-C6 Acceptable Solutions.
Any damaged underlay shall be made good by lapping in a new section.
Do not leave roof underlays exposed before covering with the roof cladding for more than the manufacturer's recommended duration.

3.6.1.4 Window Installation

Prepare window and external door framing openings for joinery installation by neatly cutting the building wrap at 45º into corners, returning turning the wrap through the frame depth and fixing to the inside face.
Over-flash the underlay along the sill with a flexible flashing tape, installed full frame depth and length of the opening, returned minimum 100mm up the jambs, and with minimum 50mm return over the outside edge.
Over-flash the underlay at head/lintel corners with a flexible flashing tape, extending minimum 100mm each way from the corner, full frame depth, and with minimum 50mm return over the outside face.

Install external joinery frames with metal flashings as detailed and/or as required to completely weatherproof all frame-to-cladding junctions.
Unless shown otherwise, head flashings shall be carried minimum 75mm up behind claddings, extended at 15º out over the joinery head or facing board and returned down to cover the joinery or facing board minimum 10mm and finished with a 5mm, 45º 'kick out' drip-edge.
Neatly dress down the head flashings at the ends of the facings - for drained cavity construction, also form up-turned stop-ends in-line with the outside edge of cavity above.
Install metal (as specified) head flashings, fixed over the wall underlay, with the flashing upstand over-flashed minimum 50mm with a flexible flashing tape against the underlay, or with an additional piece of underlay extended over and lapped behind the underlay above, behind the inter-storey flashing or sill flashing above, or to the underside of the eaves.
Unless shown otherwise, sill flashings, where required, shall have a minimum 5º slope, minimum 8mm rear upstand with sealed sloping stop-ends, and be carried down minimum 35mm over the lower cladding and finished with a 5mm, 45º 'kick out' drip-edge.

Take delivery of window and door joinery. Check substrates for correct profile and alignment and that the joinery is fabricated to the correct wall construction set-out and depth. Set shims or pack as necessary to install joinery exactly true and square. Use appropriate separators between aluminium and other materials, and fix securely with due regard for any anticipated movements and for linings, trim, etc.

Install neat sealant beads as detailed or required.

After joinery installation, install closed cell backing rods as required and expanding foam seal the gap between the opening substrate and joinery liners/reveals (all round, from the inside).

On completion ensure that all sashes and doors neatly fit the openings with regular tolerances to all edges, and that all moving components and hardware are correctly adjusted and operating smoothly, without binding, to the required functionality.

3.6.2 Timber

3.6.2.1 Timber Materials

All timber shall be graded in accordance with NZS 3631 - Structural Grade MSG8 or better for all framing timber - (to meet the requirements of Table 2.3 of NZS 3603 for mechanically graded timber),

and Dressing Grade for all finishing timber. Timber that is deemed below standard, in the opinion of the Architect/Designer, shall be removed from the site.

All non-durable timber, including components in manufactured items, shall be appropriately treated against moisture and/or insect decay by treatment plants with recognised quality assurance systems that are administered by the Timber Preservation Council (NZTPC). Treatment of timber and wood-based building products shall be to the requirements of NZS 3602 as an absolute minimum, and all treated timber shall be identified and marked as required.
Ensure that similar timbers with different treatment levels are carefully managed during construction to avoid accidental use of an H1 treated item where H3 hazard class treatment is required by the NZS 3602.
Do not use LOSP (light organic solvent-based preservative) treated timber that has not adequately 'flashed-off'.
Ensure that all cut or drilled surfaces of H4 and H5 hazard class treated timbers are flood coat re-treated, with the product recommended by the original treatment plant, before installation.

All timber shall be seasoned or kiln dried, to the stable moisture content, be straight and true and free from wind, warp and distortion, and in lengths suitable for the members required and the location in the finished construction. All framing timber shall have a moisture content between 12% and 18 % before being installed. If the use of inadequately seasoned timber results in damage or opening joints in the finished building the timber shall be replaced. Fixing of internal linings shall be delayed after closing in until the timber framing has dried back below 20% moisture content and to allow for the maximum settling of substrates.

All kiln dried, dressed and/or finishing timbers shall be stacked under cover on delivery to the site, and all timber shall be full to the nominal sizes shown or specified, subject only to normal cutting and dressing tolerances.
All finishing timber shall have machine marks, stains and roughness removed and shall be sanded smooth.

Ensure that enclosed surfaces and ends of paint-finished exterior finishing timbers are fully primed before fixing. If this trade (Carpentry) carries out the priming it shall be to the specification and standard required of the Painter.

Unless specified otherwise, exposed framing timbers shall be unfinished to the exterior, and be fine bandsawn milled, treated with a minimum of discolouration, handled carefully at all times to avoid surface damage, and delivered free of crayon or pencil or other markings. Hazard class treatment markings shall be on the ends, NOT on the faces.

3.6.2.2 Timber Species

Unless noted or specified on the drawings, in the list below, or elsewhere in this specification all timber used shall be Radiata pine.
Other timbers shall be as follows:
- Douglas Fir (*NZ Oregon, Psuedotsuga menziesii*)
- Jarrah Clears (*Eucalyptus marginata*)
- Kwila Clears (*Merbau*)

- Balau (*Shorea spp*)
- Kwila (*Merbau*)
- Cedar Clears (*Western Red Cedar, Thuja plicata*)
- Rimu - (*NZ Red Pine*)
- Vitex Clears - (*Vitex cofassus*)
- Eucalypt Saligna Clears - *(Sydney Blue Gum*)
- Tasmanian Oak - (*Eucalyptus delegatensis / obliqua / regnans*)

Note: the use of alternate grades and varieties to those specified is subject to approval in each instance.

3.6.2.3 Timber Cavity Battens

To wall areas as noted install H3.1 treated ex.50mm x 25mm timber battens to form a drained vertical cavity complying with E2/AS1 in all respects. Ensure that flexible wall underlay and flexible flashing tape are completely and correctly installed before fixing battens in place. Fix the battens with 60mm hot-dip galvanised flat head nails at maximum 400mm centres, ensuring that the batten set-out completely fulfils the cladding's fixing requirements. Install 1:12 sloping horizontal cavity spacers where required to suit claddings, keeping the ends 50mm clear of the vertical battens.

3.6.2.4 Other Materials

Materials shall be delivered to site with the packaging and labelling intact, shall be of the same type, finish or colour to maintain continuity, shall be stored, and conditioned if required, in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, and shall be protected from damage, contamination, and moisture - as appropriate.
Handle all materials in accordance with best practice and the manufacturer's requirements, and in a manner that prevents damage or deterioration to the material. Do not use damaged or defective materials or products, or products that are beyond their designated shelf life.

3.6.3 Laminated Veneer Lumber

Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL) shall comply with AS/NZS 4357.0. Each piece of structural LVL shall be branded at least once with the manufacturer's logo and a registered brand or marking that clearly identifies the structural properties that apply to the product and its limitations on end use; all in conjunction with associated published literature.

Structural properties identified in the associated published literature shall be:
- details of marking specific to the product
- veneer details
- physical properties including
  - modulus of elasticity
  - bending stress
  - tension stress parallel to grain
  - compression stress perpendicular to grain
  - compression stress parallel to grain
  - shear stress
- joint group
- density

- dimensional tolerances
- adhesives used
- limitations on end use

The storage and handling of LVL shall comply with Appendix A of AS/NZS 4357.0. In particular:
- LVL should be kept dry during storage and transit
- LVL should be stacked on bearers well clear of the ground and arranged so that their supporting surfaces are in the one plane
- Bearers should be spaced sufficiently close so that LVL spanning between them does not deflect excessively under its own weight.
- Bearers or spacers within a stack should be located near direct vertical alignment
- Care should be taken in lifting and handling LVL in order to avoid mechanical damage
- Wrapping should avoid and prevent entrapment of moisture
- LVL should not be used in high humidity conditions or exposed to the weather.

3.6.4 Proprietary Roof Trusses

Roof trusses shall be of proprietary design, complying with the requirements of NZS 3603, NZS 3604, and AS/NZS 1170, and manufactured by suitably qualified fabricators.

Make allowance for all notching and holing to timber members to accommodate roof bracing etc., in the design of member sections of the roof trusses. Allow for all additional rafters, purlins, fixings and bracing necessary to complete the roof framing system with all accessories and incidental items necessary for proper installation even where not specifically shown on the drawings.
Proprietary roof trusses shall be designed to carry all imposed gravity and lateral loads. Refer to the approved design drawings for truss set-out and specified design loads. Roof trusses are assumed to be generally at 900mm centres spanning clear between walls or roof beams as shown on the drawings. The Main Contractor is responsible for the design of proprietary roof trusses, including their layout and interaction with and dependence on adjoining elements.

Provide all necessary design information and shop drawings for all proprietary roof trusses to be incorporated in the works for review prior to fabrication.
Provide Producer Statements from a Charted Professional Engineer covering the design and construction of the roof trusses. Provide all information required by the Territorial Authority for the purpose of obtaining a Building Consent.

3.6.5 Fixings

3.6.5.1 Nails

Comply with the requirements of NZS 3604 Section 2.4.4 and the Nailing Schedules of NZS 3604 as applicable. Unless noted or specified on the drawings or elsewhere in this specification, all nails fixing exterior timbers shall be Grade 304 or 316 stainless steel. Nails that will be covered with plaster or any similar material shall be hot-dipped galvanised, unless noted or specified otherwise.

Finishing brads to all finishing timbers shall be set out neatly and punched to the diameter of the nail below the surface. Bore slightly undersize holes for nailing that could cause splitting of the timber. Power-driven staples are completely unacceptable in finishing timbers.

3.6.5.2 Screws

Screw fastenings shall be of suitable gauge, head type, thread design, and length to provide secure fastening into the substrate material, and be suitable for the assembly/construction of the fixed item/element and the substrate material.
Unless noted or specified otherwise, screws exposed to the exterior shall be Grade 304/316 stainless steel or hot-dipped galvanised, and hot-dipped galvanised or similar corrosion resistant for damp situations.
Self-drilling screws shall be in accordance with AS 3566 for fastener type and corrosion resistance class.
Unless noted or specified otherwise, screws fixing hardware or similar shall be of the same material and finish as the hardware. Except where raised head screws are shown or specified, screws shall be countersunk flush or recessed where stopped/filled.

3.6.6 Flashings

Flashing materials shall be in accordance with the requirements of NZBC E2/AS1 Sections 2.2 Materials, 4.0 Flashings, Table C.1.1.1B: Compatibility of materials in contact , and Table C.1.1.1C: Compatibility of materials subject to run-off, and as noted on the drawings.
All flashings around windows, doors and other openings and apertures, at internal and external corners, inter-storey junctions, soffit junctions, and at junctions with other building elements and cladding systems, etc., shall all be carefully constructed, fixed and finished to the details shown on the drawings.

3.6.7 Sealants

3.6.7.1 Sealants

For critical joints such as primary water/weatherproofing seals, precast panels primary seals, structural floor slab control joints, structural glazing, immersion or hydrostatic pressure seals, etc., either use the sealant noted on the drawings or obtain a reputable sealant manufacturer's recommendation for the precise situation, and submit the manufacturer's specifications covering all relevant criteria and characteristics of the proposed sealant, primers, joint surfaces preparation, etc. to the Architect/Designer for review and confirmation to proceed.
If so requested, additionally submit a sample of the proposed sealant made up into a demonstration joint, incorporating the same materials, preparation, finish tooling, etc. After confirmation to proceed with the proposed sealant install a sample joint to approval, length approximately 2% of the overall length of the joints required, with a minimum length of two metres; when accepted this joint becomes the quality control sample for all subsequent similar joints.

For less critical joints such as those in covered or protected situations, and bathroom and kitchen ceramics and sanitaryware etc., either use the sealant noted on the drawings or select the sealant from a reputable manufacturer's range for the substrate materials involved, with due regard for the flexibility required, acid or neutral curing, mould resistance, paintability or clear or standard colours, slumping characteristics, temperature range expected, etc. - silicone, polymer or polyurethane sealants are anticipated.
For all simple gap-filling and draught sealing situations, either use the sealant noted on the drawings or select from a reputable manufacturer's range for a paintable acrylic sealant with good adhesion characteristics for the substrates involved - pay particularly care in the sealant selection where bare

metal, polycarbonate, polystyrene or similar substrates or where bituminous-based membranes are adjacent or where exposure to solvents is possible.

All joint surfaces preparation and priming and all sealant application work shall be exactly in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations, and carried out by competent and experienced applicators familiar with the materials and techniques required.
Ensure that the sealant is being used within the manufacturer's stated design parameters, particularly with regard joint design and anticipated cyclic movement.
Check that the joint faces are sound, completely dry, and frost free, clean and free of dirt, rust, oil, grease, laitance, etc., and they are primed to suit the surface porosity - particularly for critical locations.
Insert a polyethylene tape slip layer at the back of the joint or a closed cell polyethylene PEF backer rod where required and to the sealant manufacturer's recommendations. Mask off joint edges where a clean straight finish line is required.
Check the toxicity of the selected sealant and handle it appropriately. Check that the temperature during sealant installation is within the manufacturer's guidelines.
Apply the sealant and tool the filled joint's surface smooth and even, utilising a lubricant as necessary and strictly within the manufacturer's guidelines.
Remove any masking tape immediately after tooling, clean up all adjacent surfaces using the recommended cleaning agents as required, and protect the finished joint until the sealant has properly cured.

3.6.8 Interior Finishing Trim

All interior finishing trim shall be cut to the exact dimensions and fine sanded smooth, and with lightly sanded arrisses, and all fixed with plated finishing pins. Machine staple fixing is NOT acceptable.
Note that even traces of planer marks are unacceptable on architraves. Margins between interior trim and other elements shall be exactly even, and all mitres shall be exact and tight.

3.7 GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems

3.7.1 Scope

Supply and install the specified GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems to the locations identified on the drawings, incorporating all system components and accessories required for proper installation and performance. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems - System and Installation Manual publication and the current GIB® Site Guide (check www.gib.co.nz, or call 0800 100 442 for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems.

This specification section should be read in conjunction with the GIB® Plasterboard Linings specification and relevant GIB® Systems specifications, and other specification sections, as they are interrelated.

For the purpose of this specification, the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems - System and Installation Manual publication is referred to as the 'GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems Manual'..

3.7.2 Requirements

3.7.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

3.7.2.2 Warranty

GIB® Product & System Warranty:
- 10 Years Warranty - for all GIB® Products and Systems installed, according to warranty conditions.
- Provide the GIB® Product & System Warranty on the manufacturer's standard warranty form.
- Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.

3.7.3 GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems

3.7.3.1 GIB® Rondo® 310 Ceiling Batten System

GIB® Rondo® 310 Ceiling Batten System. Incorporating 35mm deep, concealed metal ceiling battens that are either fastened with proprietary metal support clips (recommended) to the support frame or fixed directly to the support frame.

Suitable for 10mm,13mm,16mm and 19mm thick GIB® plasterboard ceiling linings for residential and commercial applications. Plasterboard ceiling linings are generally screw-fixed directly to the underside of the ceiling battens. Maximum 130mm clearance from the underside of the support frame (joist/rafter) to the top of the ceiling batten.

GIB® Rondo® System Components:
- 310 Batten: 35mm deep, galvanised steel furring channel (batten).
- 340 Perimeter Channel: 35mm deep, galvanised steel perimeter 'U' channel.
- NZ18 Perimeter Angle: 32 x 32mm, galvanised steel perimeter angle.
- 311 Clip: 92mm long, galvanised steel batten fastening clip. Provides 30mm max. clearance from supporting joist or truss.
- 313 Clip: 192mm long, galvanised steel batten fastening clip. Provides 130mm max. clearance from supporting joist or truss.
- A311 GIB Quiet Clip®: 92mm high, galvanised steel batten fastening clip with rubber cushioning grommets.
- 312 Jointer: Galvanised steel batten jointing clip.

GIB® Rondo® 311 or 313 clips can be installed to provide additional restraint and accurate batten alignment when the battens are direct-fixed to the support frame. Use GIB Quiet Clip® for GIB® Noise Control Systems.

When installed as a ceiling diaphragm, the battens must be fixed directly to the support framing. If GIB® Rondo® clips are used, then a timber block (min 300mm) or a continuous timber member must be fixed alongside the support framing to create a direct connection.

Installed with all system components and accessories required for proper installation and performance, in accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems Manual, to the locations, layout, levels and details shown on the drawings.

Where electrical earthing of GIB® Rondo® 310 Ceiling Batten System is required, the electrical earthing shall be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with the electrical standards and regulations.

Installed Location:

3.7.4 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades to ensure that the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten System correctly allows for ceiling lining installation, and for the locations of recessed lights and other fittings installed by others, and to install GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems as required.

3.7.5 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004, it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

Installation of GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradespersons, who are familiar with the specified systems and installation techniques, in accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems - System and Installation Manual, to fully comply with all warranty requirements, and relevant requirements of AS/NZS 2785 (suspended systems). Submit evidence of experience on request, e.g. National Certificate of Interior Systems, or Certified Business Member of AWCINZ.

All cutting, jointing, fixing and supporting techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the manufacturer. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient and robust installation, to the required standard, free from damage and defects.

3.7.6 Delivery & Handling

Store all materials and accessories indoors, off the floor, on a flat, level surface in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Keep materials and accessories dry and protected from damage, distortion, moisture and contamination at all times.

Do not use damaged or defective materials and products.

Handle all materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and Product Data Sheets, and in a manner that prevents damage and distortion to the component.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet precautions for use, and use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Installers shall conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - including the OSH Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry.

3.7.7 Preparation

3.7.7.1 General

The building must be fully enclosed, weathertight and suitably dry before installation commences.

Check that all preliminary and preparatory building works have been completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Check that any required building services installations, including electrical, plumbing, mechanical, fire, or other service located behind the ceiling line and/or wall line, have been completed.

Supporting timber framing shall comply with NZS 3604, or with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and have a maximum moisture content 18% at the time of installation.

Supporting light structural steel framing shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4600 or the NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing, Part 1: Design Criteria. All light structural steel framing members shall satisfy the requirements of AS/NZS 1170.

Supporting steel stud partitioning shall comply with AS 1397 and as specified and shown on the drawings.

Supporting steel structures shall comply with NZS 3404.

Supporting concrete structures shall comply with the CCANZ CP 01:2011 or with NZS 3109. New concrete must have aged for a minimum of 28 days.

Supporting concrete masonry structures shall comply with NZS 4229, or with NZS 4230 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design.

Carry out all necessary substrate inspections and preparatory work in accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten System Manual and the GIB® Site Guide prior to installation.

Confirm the location and details of movement control joints, as indicated on the drawings, prior to installation.

The commencement of work on each section/area shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the installer that all preparatory works by other trades is complete.

3.7.8 Installation

3.7.8.1 GIB® Rondo® 310 Ceiling Batten System (600mm c/c battens)

GIB® Rondo® 310 Ceiling Batten System. Installed in accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems Manual, to the locations, layout, levels and details shown on the drawings. Suitable for 13mm thick, single layer, internal plasterboard ceiling linings for residential applications.

Ceiling Batten Set-out:
- Batten Spacing: Maximum 600mm centreto-centre spacings.
- Batten Span: Maximum 1200mm for multi-span battens. Maximum 900mm for single-span battens (non-jointed), and for garage ceilings.

Confirm the ceiling lining fixing and installation requirements prior to installing GIB® Rondo® 310 Metal Ceiling Battens. Make allowance for the lining thickness when establishing the finished batten datum level.

For Multi-span Battens: Set-out GIB® Rondo® 310 Metal Ceiling Battens at maximum 600mm centre-to-centre spacings, with a maximum batten span of 1200mm, to the areas, levels and details shown on the drawings.

For Single-span Battens (non-jointed): Set-out GIB® Rondo® 310 Metal Ceiling Battens at maximum 600mm centre-to-centre spacings, with a maximum batten span of 900mm.

Screw-fix GIB® Rondo® perimeter angle and/or channel to walls, true to line and level, with 32mm x 8g x GIB® Grabber® wafer head needle tip screws at 300mm centres max.

Fix GIB® Rondo® batten clips along the batten lines, 900mm or 1200mm apart (as above), to the support framing with 32mm x 8g GIB® Grabber® wafer head needle tip screws or pairs of 40 x 2.8mm GIB® Nails. Batten clip fixings and set-out shall be to the manufacturer’s installation requirements for the clip type, batten type and batten set-out.

Securely fasten the clips in place so that the battens are fixed at the correct datum level and are parallel, straight and true to line. Support batten ends on perimeter angle or channel, or alternatively, cut, fold and fix the batten end to the top plate.

Use full length battens. When jointing is necessary, joint battens using the manufacturer's proprietary batten jointer for the batten type.

Do not fix batten clips directly to H3.2, CCA, CuAz or ACQ treated timber - fully separate the clips from timber with DPC or other approved material.

Where required, provide additional battens for ceiling-mounted fixtures and fittings at the set-out shown on the drawings.

Ceiling Diaphragms:
- When installed as a ceiling diaphragm, the battens must be fixed directly to the support framing.

- If GIB® clips are used then a timber block (min 300mm) or a continuous timber member must be fixed alongside the support framing to create a direct connection.

3.7.9 Completion

Carry out a final inspection immediately after installation. Check that the GIB Rondo Metal Batten System has been installed correctly in accordance with the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems Manual and installation tolerances, to the correct set-out and details shown on the drawings, and that the installations are accurately aligned true to line, level (and/or plumb) and plane.

Check that the installed layout allows for the correct positioning and installation of all penetrations and services fixtures and fittings as indicated on the drawings.

Check for any damage and defective work - repair or replace as necessary to the required standard.

Leave all of this work complete and to the required standard in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements, as shown on the drawings.

Leave completed works and surrounding surfaces clean and free of rubbish and debris. Remove all rubbish and excess material from the site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the a copy of the GIB® Product and System Warranty.

Provide all necessary Producer Statements.

3.8 GIB® Wet Area Systems

3.8.1 Scope

Supply and install the specified GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems to the locations identified on the drawings, incorporating GIB® plasterboards and all system components and accessories required for proper installation and performance. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with the GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems publication and the current GIB® Site Guide (check www.gib.co.nz, or call 0800 100 442 for the latest editions), BRANZ Appraisal No.427, other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems, GIB® Plasterboard Linings, or GIB® System components and accessories.

This specification section must be read in conjunction with the GIB® Plasterboard Linings specification and relevant GIB® Systems specifications, and other specification sections, as they are interrelated.

For the purpose of this specification, the GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems publication is referred to as the GIB® Wet Area Systems Manual..

3.8.2 Requirements

3.8.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

3.8.2.2 Warranty

GIB® Product & System Warranty:

- 10 Years Warranty - for all GIB® Products and Systems installed, according to warranty conditions.
- Provide the GIB® Product & System Warranty on the manufacturer's standard warranty form.
- Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.

Include with the warranty: a copy of the completed GIB® Installation Sign-Off sheet, and the GIB® Plasterboard Lining Systems Care and Maintenance bulletin.

3.8.2.3 Quality Assurance

Ensure that the installation and finishing of GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems comply in all respects with the approved design drawings and specifications, and Building Consent.

Maintain and comply with industry-recognised quality control and assurance procedures to ensure that all stages of work are carried out to the highest standard.

3.8.2.4 Inspection & Acceptance of GIB® Wet Area Systems

Carry out all necessary pre-installation, installation and finishing inspections necessary for GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems for each area of work in accordance with the requirements of the GIB® Wet Area Systems Manual, GIB® Site Guide, and BRANZ Appraisal No.427.

Complete the GIB® Wet Area Systems Manual and GIB® Site Guide Pre-Installation Checklists prior to installing GIB® plasterboard linings.

Complete the GIB® Interior Plasterer/Stopper Installation Sign-Off Certificate upon completion and before handover for subsequent decoration.

3.8.2.5 Defective Materials & Work

Should defective materials and/or work be found at any time before the final acceptance of the work, it shall be rejected. Rejected GIB Aqualine® Wet Area System materials and/or work shall be repaired and/or replaced to the satisfaction of the Architect/Designer, without delay and at no additional cost to the Principal.

3.8.2.6 Producer Statement (other manufacturer's system)

Producer Statement PS1 - where required. Where GIB® plasterboard linings are installed as a component of another manufacturer's proprietary system, the system manufacturer shall furnish a completed Producer Statement PS1 (Design) as confirmation that the specified proprietary system as

designed and documented complies with the relevant clauses of the New Zealand Building Code. The PS1 Producer Statement shall not serve as a product warranty or guarantee of compliance.

3.8.3 Performance

3.8.3.1 Limitations of GIB® Plasterboard

GIB® plasterboard products must NOT be:
- used in external situations, or
- exposed to water or be installed in situations where extended exposure to humidity above 90% RH can reasonably be expected, or
- exposed to temperatures in excess of 52°C for prolonged periods.

In addition to the limitations above, GIB Aqualine® plasterboard must NOT be:
- used for bracing purposes in shower cubicles or above baths; or
- applied directly to solid plaster (gypsum or cement), wood based sheet linings or similar materials, masonry or concrete; or
- installed over a vapour barrier or a wall acting as a vapour barrier.

3.8.4 GIB Aqualine® Tiled Wall Systems

3.8.4.1 Tiled Walls (tile weight - max. 26kg/m²) - Timber Frame

GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems - Tiled Walls - Timber Frame. A timber frame, wet area lining system for tiled walls with a maximum tile weight of 26kg/m², incorporating one layer of 10mm GIB Aqualine® on the wet area side. Refer to the GIB® Wet Area Systems literature.

3.8.5 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.
Co-operate with the Decorator to ensure that the specified Finish Levels for plasterboard jointing and finishing is achieved before decorating commences.

Coordinate with other trades to install GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems to the required set-out and standard, and to ensure:
- appropriate tolerances and clearances allow for adjacent internal linings, fixtures, fittings, services, etc; and
- GIB® plasterboard linings correctly allow for proper door and window installation; and
- penetrations for building services are correctly handled to maintain sheet integrity and system performance.

3.8.6 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004, it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

Installation of GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradespersons, who are familiar with the specified materials and installation techniques, in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements, and to fully comply with all warranty

requirements. Submit evidence of experience on request, e.g. National Certificate of Interior Systems, or Certified Business Member of AWCINZ.

Carry out all necessary installation inspections in accordance with the GIB® Wet Area Systems Manual and the GIB® Site Guide, and to fully comply with the manufacturer's warranty requirements as the works progress.

All cutting, jointing, fixing and sealing techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the manufacturer. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient and robust installation, to the required standard, free from damage and defects.

Make all necessary provisions to protect adjacent work and surfaces from damage during installation.

On Completion:
- Check that GIB Aqualine® Systems have been correctly installed and finished in accordance with the requirements of the GIB® Wet Area Systems Manual and GIB® Site Guide, to the correct set-out, dimensions and details shown on the drawings.
- Check for any damage and defective work - repair or replace as necessary to the required standard.
- Ensure that inspection and assessment of the plasterboard Finish Level have been carried out, and that written agreement stating the completed jointing and finishing is acceptable for subsequent surface sealing and decoration has been provided.
- Ensure that the GIB® Installation Sign-Off Certificate has been completed and signed by the Interior Plasterer/Stopper.
- Leave all of this work complete and to the required standard in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements, as shown on the drawings and the conditions of the Building Consent.
- Clean up thoroughly and leave the finished work and surrounding surfaces clean and free of contamination from compound splashes and sanding dust. Remove all associated rubbish and excess material from the site.
- Issue to the Owner a copy of the GIB® Plasterboard Lining Systems Care and Maintenance bulletin, and a copy of the GIB® Product and System Warranty.

3.8.7 Delivery & Handling

Store all GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems plasterboard linings and system components indoors, off the floor, on a flat, level surface in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Keep stored plasterboard linings and system accessories dry, out of direct sunlight, and protected from damage, moisture and contamination at all times.

Do not use damaged or defective materials and products, or products that are beyond the designated shelf life. Cracked or damaged GIB Aqualine® sheets must never be used.

Should a problem be encountered with any GIB® product during installation or delivery, immediately contact the GIB® Helpline on 0800 100 442. Do not continue to use the product that is not performing to specification or expectation. Keep samples of the product in question and where possible, document batch numbers and/or manufacturing dates.

Handle all materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and relevant Product Data Sheets, and in a manner that prevents damage.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with the manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet precautions for use, and use appropriate safety gear when handling materials. Carry plasterboard sheets on edge, and avoid damage to sheet edges, ends, and surfaces.

Installers shall conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - including the OSH Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry.

3.8.8 Preparation

3.8.8.1 General

All framing shall be complete and ready for GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems and associated GIB® plasterboard linings installation.

Timber framing shall comply with NZS 3604, or with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and have a maximum moisture content 18% at the time of plasterboard lining installation.

Light structural steel framing shall comply with the the requirements of AS/NZS 4600 or the NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing, Part 1: Design Criteria. All light structural steel framing members shall satisfy the requirements of AS/NZS 1170. Comply with the steel framing fabricator's specifications and requirements for plasterboard installation.

Steel stud partitioning shall comply with AS 1397 and as specified and shown on the drawings. Comply with the manufacturer's specifications and requirements for plasterboard installation.

Concrete substrates shall comply with the CCANZ CP 01:2011 or with NZS 3109. New concrete must have aged for a minimum of 28 days. Ensure that concrete surfaces are within the tolerances specified.

Concrete masonry structures shall comply with NZS 4229, or with NZS 4230 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design.

Carry out all necessary moisture readings. Do not commence installation until the moisture readings are below the required level.

Carry out all necessary substrate inspections and preparatory work in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the GIB® Site Guide prior to installation. Complete and sign the GIB® Site Guide Pre-Installation Checklist.

Check that the building envelope has been finished at all penetrations including doors, windows, services, etc., and the building is weathertight.

Check junctions to all other building elements and ensure that all necessary works have been completed, including cavity insulation.

Check that all fixtures, fittings and built-in items are correctly installed, and that all framing and substrate edges are completed as detailed.

Confirm the location and details of movement control joints, as indicated on the drawings, prior to installation.

Ensure all pre-wiring and service piping is installed and complete.

Check that any required cavity insulation has been installed correctly and its bulk thickness does not exceed the framing thickness.

Remove all debris and rubbish from framing voids prior to installing linings.

The commencement of work on each section/area shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the installer that all preparatory works by other trades is complete.

3.8.8.2 Framing Check

Framing - check all aspects of preparatory works, including but not limited to:
- Check that the framing is straight and true to line, and is plumb/level and correctly aligned.
- Check that the framing is within the required deviation tolerances defined in AS/NZS 2589 according the specified Finish Level.
- Check that vertical and horizontal framing members are at the spacings shown on the drawings, and that any required battens or furring channels are installed to the required layout.
- Check that the framing has no projections due to structural and bracing bracketry, etc. Ensure that framing brackets, plates, braces, hold-downs, etc., are correctly installed.

3.9 Thermakraft Underlay, DPM, DPC & Tapes

3.9.1 Scope

Supply and install Thermakraft Underlays and Membranes, as specified herein, to the locations identified on the drawings, complete with all accessories required for proper installation and performance. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with Thermakraft Ltd technical information and installation requirements (check www.thermakraft.co.nz, or call 0800 806 595 for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the design drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for the specified products from Thermakraft Ltd.

The following is a list and a general description of the extent of the Thermakraft Underlays and Membranes works, which are more specifically defined in the contract documents, required for the completion of the contract works:

3.9.2 Requirements

3.9.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

3.9.2.2 Warranty

Kingspan Thermakraft Product Warranty Statement:

- 15 Years Warranty - for all Thermakraft warranted products installed, according to the warranty conditions.
- Provide the Thermakraft Ltd Product Warranty on the manufacturer's standard warranty form.
- Commence the warranty from the date of permanent installation.

3.9.2.3 Substitutions

Thermakraft Ltd products shall be as specified herein and as indicated on the approved drawings. The substitution of Thermakraft branded products for alternative brands is not permitted under any circumstances.

The substitution of a specified Thermakraft product for an alternative Thermakraft branded product by the Contractor shall only be permitted with the Contract Administrator's written authorisation, and shall be at no additional cost to the Principal. Should any resultant extra work and/or redesign work be required to accommodate alternative Thermakraft branded products to satisfy design, performance and compliance requirements, then the cost of these shall be borne by the Contractor.

3.9.3 Damp-Proof Course

Supercourse 500 DPC. A 0.75mm thick, high-impact, single-layer Polyethylene film, embossed on both sides. Available in 50mm 75mm, 90mm, 100mm, 150mm, 200mm, 250mm, 300mm, and 500mm roll widths. Supercourse 500 DPC is suitable for use as a separation barrier between most incompatible and dissimilar materials.

Used as a general damp proof course (DPC) for separating timber and wood-based products and metal from concrete, masonry, brick, and stone surfaces, and as a moisture barrier (Install Guide).

Also used as a concealed flashing behind brick veneer cladding in accordance with NZS 4229 and NZBC E2/AS1.

Installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, BRANZ Appraisal No.329, and as shown on the drawings.

3.9.4 Roof Underlay

Covertek 215. A grey-coloured, economic, versatile and lightweight self-supporting, non-fire-retardant, absorbent, breathable, synthetic non-woven polyolefin roof and wall underlay. Constructed with a microporous water-resistant film between spun-bonded polyolefin layers, providing resistance to shrinkage, tearing, and moisture ingress.

Can only be used in lined applications. Section E2 NZBC defines a lining as "the rigid sheet covering for wall, ceiling or other interior surface." Must not be used in unlined buildings such as unlined garages, sheds, soffits or canopies.

Installed as a roof or wall underlay over timber or steel framing in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and BRANZ Appraisal No. 1229. Suitable for use in NZS 3604 wind zones up to and including Extra High (roof) and Very High (wall).

Covertek 215 roof underlay can be used directly under direct-fixed roof claddings or under roof cavity battens, including profiled metal, metal tile and masonry tile roofing. It must be installed taut, with a minimum 150mm lap, and fixed at maximum 300mm centres. Printed side must face outwards.

Covertek 215 roof underlay must be installed in a manner that prevents ponding of water and span no more than 1200mm without additional support. When run vertically at pitches from 3° up to 10°, additional support is required (see Install Guide).

Do not leave Covertek 215 exposed on roofs for more than a total of 7 days before covering. For wall applications, maximum exposure is 60 days. Cannot be used under translucent roof sheeting.

3.9.5 Window Flashing Tape

3.9.5.1 Aluband Bituminous Adhesive Flexible Window Flashing Tape

Aluband Window Flashing Tape. A polymeric faced, bituminous modified, self-adhesive tape with a release backing paper. Must be used in conjunction with the Thermakraft Corner Moulds, and when used with the declared Kingspan Thermakraft flexible underlays is part of the Thermakraft OneWrap System.

Aluband Window Flashing Tape is part of the Thermakraft ONE WRAP System - a total building wrap solution.

Aluband Window Flashing Tape is suitable for use on timber or steel framed buildings, in conjunction with a compatible flexible underlay, around framed joinery openings as a secondary weather barrier, in NZS 3604 Wind Zones up to and including 'Extra High'.

Aluband Window Flashing Tape can be used on the sill and lintel of framed joinery openings, and to seal flashing upstands to a flexible underlay.

Physical Properties:
- Thickness: 0.65mm.
- Installation temperature range: minimum 5°C; maximum 30°C.
- Maximum UV exposure: 42 days.
- Tape width: Available in 75mm, 150mm, and 200mm wide rolls.

The width of Aluband Window Flashing Tapes used shall be selected to suit the depth of framed openings and Thermakraft installation requirements.

Installed in accordance with the requirements of the Thermakraft Aluband Application & Installation Guide and BRANZ Appraisal No.878, to the locations and details shown on the drawings.

Compatible with all Thermakraft building underlays. Unaffected by LOSP or other solvent based treated timber. However, LOSP or other solvent based treated timber must have sufficient time for the solvent chemical to flash off in well ventilated area. Recommended minimum 7 days.

Thermakraft Corner Moulds MUST be used at flashing corners (see installation guide).

Do not leave Aluband Window Flashing Tape exposed to weather and UV light for more than 42 days after installation.

Flashing Tape Size:
Installed Location:

3.9.6 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades to install Thermakraft Underlays, DPMs, and DPCs as required.

3.9.7 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

All installation work shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradespersons, familiar with the specified products and installation techniques, in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and to fully comply with all warranty requirements.

All cutting, joining, and fixing techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the manufacturer, and carried out with the use of suitable tools and equipment appropriate for the application. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient, and weathertight installation.

3.9.8 Delivery & Handling

Store underlay rolls on end, undercover, on a flat, clean and dry surface. Keep stored materials dry, out of direct sunlight, and protected from damage and contamination at all times.

Handle materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in a manner that prevents damage to or deterioration of the product.

Do not used damaged or defective materials, or products that are beyond their designated shelf life.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with the manufacturer's safe handling requirements and precautions for use, and shall use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Installers shall conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - including the Best practice guidelines for working on roofs and current WorkSafe New Zealand guidance applicable to construction work.

3.9.9 Preparation

3.9.9.1 General

Prior to installation, carry out all necessary inspections and preparatory work required, and ensure that all preliminary works by other trades has been completed to specification and as shown on the approved drawings.

Do not commence installation until all necessary preliminary works by others is complete and to the required standard. The commencement of work shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the installer that all preliminary works by other trades is complete.

Supporting timber framing shall comply with NZS 3604, or with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and have a maximum moisture content of 20% at the time of cladding installation. Allow LOSP treated timber to sufficiently flash-off before installing Thermakraft building underlays and foils.

Supporting light structural steel framing shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4600 or the NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing, Part 1: Design Criteria. Comply with the light structural steel framing fabricator's specifications and requirements for fixing cladding and roofing components.

Supporting heavy steel structures shall comply with NZS 3404.

3.9.10 Installation - Wall Underlay

3.9.10.1 Aluband Window Flashing Tape

Install Aluband Window Flashing Tape in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, to the locations and details shown on the approved drawings.

Window Sills:
- Fit Thermakraft Corner Moulded Piece to the bottom corners of the opening.
- Cut Aluband Window Flashing Tape to the length of the sill trimmer plus an additional 400mm.
- Apply the tape over the underlay along the sill trimmer, with the back edge flush with the inside edge of the framing, and returned minimum 200mm up both trimming studs.
- Fold the tape minimum 50mm over the face of the underlay on the outside of the opening.
- Press the tape firmly in place over the underlay to ensure a continuous weathertight seal is maintained.

Window & Door Lintels:
- Install Aluband Window Flashing Tape to the top corners of framed window and door openings, over the underlay and 200mm along the lintel and 200mm down the trimming stud, with the back

edge flush with the inside edge of the framing.
- Fold the tape minimum 50mm over the face of the underlay on the outside of the opening.
- Press firmly in place over the underlay to ensure a weathertight seal.
- Apply a 100mm strip of Aluband Window Flashing Tape at 45° over the taped outside face of each corner.

Avoid joining Aluband Window Flashing Tape. Where necessary, form joins with minimum 100mm overlap, keep any required joining to an absolute minimum.

Do not over-stretch tape during installation, and ensure adequate adhesion and weathertightness is maintained against the underlay.

Do not leave Aluband Window Flashing Tape exposed to weather and UV light for more than 42 days after installation - replace with new window flashing tape if 42 day's exposure is exceeded.

3.9.11 Installation - Roof Underlay

3.9.11.1 Covertek 215 - synthetic roof underlay

Covertek 215 Roof Underlay shall be installed without additional support on roofs with slopes 10° or greater, provided the span between supports does not exceed 1200mm. Lay the underlay horizontally across the roof slope, over rafters or purlins, starting at the gutter or lowest point and progressing upwards to the ridge. Extend no more than 20mm into gutters. Provide a minimum 150mm shiplap at side and end laps, ensuring all laps are formed to shed water to the exterior. The underlay must be installed tight and without creases or sagging, with fasteners “capturing” the underlay at each purlin to prevent downward slippage.

Fix Covertek 215 at maximum 300mm centres to timber framing using 8–12mm stainless steel staples, 20mm large-head galvanised clouts, proprietary galvanised underlay fixings, or self-drilling wafer-head screws. For steel-framed buildings, refer to the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice for appropriate fixing methods.

Where the span exceeds 1200mm or where roof pitch is between 3° and 10°, additional underlay support must be provided using AUSMESH Roof Safety Mesh, AUSNET hexagonal netting, or Thermastrap, as recommended by Kingspan Thermakraft. Horizontal installation must not be used where purlin spacing exceeds 1200mm.

For concrete or pressed metal tile roofs, install Covertek 215 over rafters and over anti-ponding boards in accordance with NZBC E2/AS1. Fix at maximum 300mm centres before tile battens are installed. Allow the underlay to drape no more than 20mm into the gutter.

Complete all roof edge, ridge, valley, and penetration detailing in accordance with the Thermakraft Covertek 215 Installation Guide and the NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice. For penetrations, cut the underlay at 45° from each corner and lap-tape around upstands and ducts using Thermakraft Premium Joining Tape, White General Purpose Tape, or Aluband (note: Aluband must not be used near polybutene piping). Maintain a minimum clearance of 50mm to the outer liner of flue penetrations.

Can only be used in lined applications

Covertek 215 can only be used in lined applications. It provides temporary weather protection for a maximum of 7 days and should be covered with roofing as soon as practicable.

3.9.12 Completion

Check that all underlays have been installed correctly and are properly supported, and that all underlay edges, joins and ends are correctly finished prior to closing off with claddings - all in accordance with Thermakraft installation requirements.

Check installed membranes and underlays for defective work and damage - replace and/or repair as necessary to the required standard.

Leave all of this work complete, and free of defects, and to the required standard in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the Thermakraft maintenance requirements and the Thermakraft product warranties for the installed products.

3.10 GIB® Plasterboard Linings

3.10.1 Scope

Supply and install GIB® Plasterboard Linings specified herein, as sheet lining materials to the walls, ceilings and other elements identified on the drawings, complete with all accessories required for proper installation, finishing and performance. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with the current GIB® Site Guide and relevant GIB® Systems literature (check www.gib.co.nz, or call 0800 100 442 for the latest editions), and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations.

No substitutions are permitted for GIB® Plasterboard Linings, GIB® Systems or GIB® System components and accessories.

This specification must be read in conjunction with relevant GIB® Systems specifications - GIB® EzyBrace® Systems, GIB® Fire Rated Systems, GIB® Noise Control Systems, GIB® Aqualine® Wet Area Systems, GIB® X-Block® Systems, GIB® Quietline®, GIB® Intertenancy Barrier System, and GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems - and other specifications sections, as they are interrelated. .

3.10.2 Requirements

3.10.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

3.10.2.2 Warranty

GIB® Product & System Warranty:

GIB Systems Durability.
The following systems have, unless stated otherwise in GIB® technical literature, a serviceability life in excess of that stated and satisfy the requirements of NZBC Clause B2 Durability:
15 Years:
- GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems.

50 Years:
- GIB® Fire Rated Systems
- GIB EzyBrace® Systems
- GIB X-Block® Systems
- GIB Noise Control® Systems.

Provide the GIB® Product & System Warranty on the manufacturer's standard warranty form.
Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.

Include with the warranty: a copy of the completed GIB® Installation Sign-Off sheet, and the GIB® Plasterboard Lining Systems Care and Maintenance bulletin.

3.10.2.3 Quality Assurance

Ensure that the installation and finishing of GIB® Plasterboard Linings and associated GIB® Systems comply in all respects with the approved design drawings and specifications, and Building Consent.

Maintain and comply with industry-recognised quality control and assurance procedures to ensure that all stages of work are carried out to the highest standard.

3.10.2.4 Inspection & Acceptance of GIB® Plasterboard Linings

Carry out all necessary pre-installation, installation and finishing inspections of GIB® Plasterboard Linings for each area of work in accordance with the requirements of the GIB® Site Guide and associated industry Code of Practice (AWCI) recommendations.

Complete the GIB® Site Guide Pre-Installation Checklist prior to installing GIB® plasterboard linings, and relevant GIB® Performance Systems Installation Checklists.

Complete the GIB® Interior Plasterer/Stopper Installation Sign-Off Certificate upon completion and before handover for subsequent decoration.

3.10.2.5 Defective Materials & Work

Should defective materials and/or work be found at any time before the final acceptance of the work, it shall be rejected. Rejected GIB® Plasterboard Linings and GIB® Systems materials and work shall be repaired and/or replaced to the satisfaction of the Architect/Designer, without delay and at no additional cost to the Principal.

3.10.2.6 Producer Statement (other manufacturer's system)

Producer Statement PS1 - where required. Where GIB® Plasterboard Linings are installed as a component of another manufacturer's proprietary system, the system manufacturer shall furnish a completed Producer Statement PS1 (Design) as confirmation that the specified proprietary system as designed and documented complies with the relevant clauses of the New Zealand Building Code. The PS1 Producer Statement shall not serve as a product warranty or guarantee of compliance.

3.10.2.7 Substitution of GIB® Plasterboard Linings

GIB® plasterboard linings shall be as specified herein and as indicated on the approved drawings. The substitution of GIB® branded plasterboard linings and GIB® System components for alternative brands is not permitted under any circumstances.

The substitution of a specified GIB® plasterboard lining for an alternative GIB® plasterboard lining by the Contractor shall be in strict accordance with the requirements of the GIB® Site Guide: 2.3 - Board Substitution Options, and relevant GIB® Systems literature. Such substitutions shall only be permitted with the Architect's/Designer's written authorisation, and shall be at no additional cost to the Principal. Should any resultant extra work and/or redesign work be required to accommodate alternative GIB® Plasterboard Linings to satisfy design, performance and compliance requirements, then the cost of these shall be borne by the Contractor.

3.10.3 Performance

3.10.3.1 Limitations of GIB® Plasterboard

GIB® plasterboard products must NOT be:
- used in external situations, or
- exposed to water or be installed in situations where extended exposure to humidity above 90% RH can reasonably be expected, or
- exposed to temperatures in excess of 52°C for prolonged periods.

3.10.3.2 Bracing Performance - Timber Framing

Bracing Performance - GIB EzyBrace® Systems - Timber Framing. To the timber framed elements noted as 'Bracing' on the drawings, additionally comply with all relevant aspects of the GIB EzyBrace® Systems (2016) publication and GIB Ezybrace® Bracing Software according to the specified bracing unit rating, BRANZ Appraisal No.928, and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations. Refer to separate specification GIB EzyBrace® Systems.

3.10.3.3 Wet Areas

Wet Area Plasterboard Linings - GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems. To the areas noted as ‘Wet Area’ on the drawings, additionally comply with all relevant aspects of the GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems publication, BRANZ Appraisal No.427 (2021), and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations. Refer to separate specification GIB Aqualine® Wet Area Systems.

3.10.4 GIB® Plasterboard Linings

3.10.4.1 GIB® Standard Plasterboard, 10mm

GIB® Standard Plasterboard, 10mm. A 10mm thick standard plasterboard interior lining. Suitable for use in residential and commercial applications on walls. Manufactured to exceed the requirements of AS/NZS 2588. Refer to the GIB® Site Guide.

Installed Location:

3.10.4.2 GIB® Standard Plasterboard, 13mm

GIB® Standard Plasterboard, 13mm. A 13mm thick standard plasterboard interior lining. Suitable for use in residential and commercial applications on walls and ceilings. Manufactured to exceed the requirements of AS/NZS 2588. Refer to the GIB® Site Guide.

Installed Location:

3.10.4.3 GIB Braceline® & GIB Noiseline®, 10mm

GIB Braceline® & GIB Noiseline®, 10mm. A 10mm thick dual purpose plasterboard interior lining, with a high-density core for extra bracing and noise control performance. Suitable for use in residential and commercial applications on walls and ceilings where increased bracing and noise control performance is required. Manufactured to exceed the requirements of AS/NZS 2588. Refer to the GIB® Site Guide.

Installed Location:

3.10.4.4 GIB Aqualine®, 10mm

GIB Aqualine®, 10mm. A 10mm thick moisture resistant plasterboard interior lining, with a water resistant polymer impregnated core to help prevent moisture penetration. Suitable for use in residential and commercial applications on walls and ceilings in spaces at risk from water or moisture damage. Manufactured to exceed the requirements of AS/NZS 2588. Refer to the GIB® Site Guide.

Installed Location:

3.10.4.5 GIB Aqualine®, 13mm

GIB Aqualine®, 13mm. A 13mm thick moisture resistant plasterboard interior lining, with a water resistant polymer impregnated core to help prevent moisture penetration. Suitable for use in residential and commercial applications on walls and ceilings in spaces at risk from water or moisture damage. Manufactured to exceed the requirements of AS/NZS 2588. Refer to the GIB® Site Guide.

Installed Location:

3.10.5 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.
Co-operate with the Decorator to ensure that the specified Finish Levels for plasterboard jointing and finishing is achieved before decorating commences.

Coordinate with other trades to install GIB® Plasterboard Linings as required, and to ensure that:
- appropriate tolerances and clearances allow for adjacent internal linings, fixtures, fittings, services, etc; and
- the linings correctly allow for proper door and window installation; and
- penetrations for building services are correctly handled to maintain sheet integrity and system performance.

3.10.6 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004, it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

Installation and finishing work of GIB® Plasterboard Linings shall be carried out by qualified and experienced tradespersons, familiar with the specified materials and installation and finishing techniques, in accordance with the GIB® Site Guide and the relevant GIB® product technical literature, and to fully comply with all warranty requirements. Submit evidence of experience on request, e.g. National Certificate of Interior Systems, or Certified Business Member of AWCINZ.

GIB® Plasterboard Linings shall be jointed and finished to the specified Finish Levels in accordance with AS/NZS 2589 and GIB® Site Guide. Make all necessary arrangements for the quality assessment of plasterboard jointing and finishing Finish Levels prior to commencing decorating.

All cutting, fixing, jointing, finishing and sealing techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the manufacturer. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient and robust installation, to the required standard and free from damage and defects.

Protect surrounding surfaces and areas from jointing compound splashes and sanding dust.

3.10.7 Delivery & Handling

Store GIB® Plasterboard Linings indoors, in neat, flat stacks off the floor, in dry conditions and without any sagging or distortion, in accordance with the GIB® Site Guide. Keep plasterboard linings, compounds and accessories dry, out of direct sunlight, and protected from damage, moisture and contamination at all times.

Do not use damaged or defective materials and products, or products that are beyond the designated shelf life.

Should a problem be encountered with any GIB® product during installation or delivery, immediately contact the GIB® Helpline on 0800 100 442. Do not continue to use the product that is not performing to specification or expectation. Keep samples of the product in question and where possible, document batch numbers and/or manufacturing dates.

Handle all products and materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and relevant Product Data Sheets and GIB® Site Guide, and in a manner that prevents damage. Carry plasterboard sheets on edge, and avoid damage to sheet edges, ends, and surfaces.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with the requirements of the GIB® Site Guide precautions for use, and use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Installers shall conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice.

3.10.8 Preparation

3.10.8.1 General

All framing and substrates shall be complete and ready for GIB® Plasterboard Lining installation.

Timber framing shall comply with NZS 3604, or with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and have a maximum moisture content 18% at the time of plasterboard lining installation.

Light structural steel framing shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4600 or the NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing, Part 1: Design Criteria. All light structural steel framing members shall satisfy the requirements of AS/NZS 1170. Comply with the steel framing fabricator's specifications and requirements for plasterboard installation.

Steel stud partitioning shall comply with AS 1397 and as specified and shown on the drawings. Comply with the manufacturer's specifications and requirements for plasterboard installation.

Concrete substrates shall comply with the CCANZ CP 01:2011 or with NZS 3109. New concrete must have aged for a minimum of 28 days. Ensure that concrete surfaces are within the tolerances specified. For of direct bonded plasterboard linings, concrete substrates must below 75% relative humidity prior to installation.

Concrete masonry substrates shall comply with NZS 4229, or with NZS 4230 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design. For of direct bonded plasterboard linings, concrete masonry substrates must below 75% relative humidity prior to installation.

Carry out all necessary moisture readings. Do not commence installation until the moisture readings are below the required level.

Carry out all necessary substrate inspections and preparatory work in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the GIB® Site Guide prior to installation. Complete and sign the GIB® Site Guide Pre-Installation Checklist.

Check that the building envelope has been finished at all penetrations including doors, windows, services, etc., and the building is weathertight.

Check junctions to all other building elements and ensure that all necessary works have been completed, including cavity insulation.

Check that all fixtures, fittings and built-in items are correctly installed, and that all framing and substrate edges are completed as detailed.

Confirm the location and details of movement control joints, as indicated on the drawings, prior to installation.

Ensure all pre-wiring and service piping is installed and complete.

Check that any required cavity insulation has been installed correctly and its bulk thickness does not exceed the framing thickness.

Remove all debris and rubbish from framing voids prior to installing linings.

The commencement of work on each section/area shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the installer that all preparatory works by other trades is complete.

3.10.9 Installation

3.10.9.1 General

Install GIB® Plasterboard Linings and accessories in accordance with the requirements of the GIB® Site Guide and product technical literature and associated fixing schedules, to the locations and details shown on the drawings. For GIB® Performance Systems, refer to the relevant GIB® system specification.

Prior to installation, confirm:
- The locations and construction details of all movement control joints;
- The locations and installation details of all building services items within framed structures;
- The specified GIB® plasterboard installation and fixing requirements;
- The specified Finish Level(s) for the plasterboard linings.
- Subsequent surface treatments and finishes applied to GIB® plasterboard.

3.10.9.2 Standard Ceiling Fixing - Metal Ceiling Battens

GIB® Plasterboard Ceiling Linings - Standard Ceiling Fixing with Metal Ceiling Battens. Metal ceiling battens shall be from the GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems - refer to separate specification GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems.

Unless independently supported, uniformly distributed loads (fixtures and fittings and/or overlaid insulation) supported by GIB® plasterboard ceiling linings shall not exceed 3.0 kg/m².

Metal ceiling batten spacings shall be shall be as given in the GIB® Site Guide according to the specified plasterboard thickness - 600mm for 13mm or greater thickness, 450mm for 10mm thickness. Ceiling battens shall all run in the same direction within the ceiling area. In no case shall ceiling battens be continuous over movement control joints in the structure.

Install GIB® Plasterboard sheets right angles to ceiling battens, with sheet end-joints staggered minimum 600mm and located off battens and back-blocked. Fully support sheets during positioning and fixing - for ceiling installations, the use of a mechanical lifting machine is recommended.

Plasterboard sheets shall be fixed to ceiling battens in conjunction with GIBFix® adhesive applied at maximum at 200mm centres. Do not apply adhesive at sheet edges or within 200mm of fasteners. Firmly press the plasterboard where adhesive has been applied to ensure full contact.

Fix sheets to timber ceiling battens with GIB® Grabber® Self Tapping Screws in accordance with GIB® Site Guide fastener schedule according to the plasterboard thickness. Position fasteners no closer than 12mm from a tapered edge or 18mm from a cut sheet edge.

Install all necessary paper-faced metal beads, casing beads, shadow and reveal beads and other edge trims to plasterboard corners and edges as necessary and as detailed on the drawings.

Form movement control joints to the locations and details shown on the approved drawings. Where not indicated on the drawings, movement joints shall be positioned at maximum 12m intervals in both directions on any single ceiling, and where there is a change in ceiling lining material, and shall coincide with the junctions between adjoining spaces.

Accommodate recessed light fittings, heating and ventilating diffusers and grilles and other utility fixtures and fittings that penetrate the ceiling lining.

3.10.9.3 Wall Linings - Horizontally Fixed - Timber Frame

GIB® Plasterboard Wall Linings Horizontally-Fixed to Timber Framing. Install GIB® plasterboard sheets horizontally, at right angles to studs, with any end-joints staggered, and with the bottom edge of the lower sheet gapped 5–10mm off finished floor level.

All joints between sheets shall be touch fitted. Eliminate or minimise the butting of sheet end-joints by using full-length or long-length sheets. Give careful consideration to the placement of sheet joints. Where possible, place joints in situations where they are less likely to be affected by critical lighting.

It is recommended that sheet end joints in horizontally fixed plasterboard be unsupported, off-stud and back blocked - stud centres must not exceed 600mm. For plasterboard linings with Level 3 Finish and Level 4 Finish, sheet end joints can be located on-stud.

Sheet end joints at openings, such as window and door openings, shall not coincide with the vertical edges of the opening - sheets shall be fitted so that the vertical end joint falls minimum 200mm either side of the edge of the opening.

Plasterboard sheets shall be fixed to timber framing in conjunction with GIBFix® adhesive applied at maximum at 300mm centres to intermediate studs. Do not apply adhesive at sheet edges or within 200mm of fasteners. Firmly press the plasterboard where adhesive has been applied to ensure full contact.

Fix sheets to timber framing with GIB® Grabber® High Thread Screws or GIB® Nails in accordance with GIB® Site Guide fastener schedule. Place fasteners at 300mm centres to top and bottom plates and to perimeter studs, and to each stud where the horizontal joint crosses the stud, with screws no closer than 12mm from sheet edges. It is recommended that fasteners at wall corners are placed 50mm in from the corner in each direction (horizontal/vertical).

Install all necessary paper-faced and metal beads, casing beads, shadow and reveal beads and other edge trims to plasterboard corners and edges as necessary and as detailed on the drawings.

Form movement control joints to the locations and details shown on the approved drawings. Where not indicated on the drawings, movement joints shall be positioned at maximum 12m intervals in both directions (horizontally/vertically), and shall coincide with movement joints in the primary structure, and where there is a change in wall lining material.

Accommodate piped and cabled services and other building services fixtures and fittings that penetrate the wall lining.

3.10.10 Completion

Check that GIB® Plasterboard Linings have been installed in accordance with the GIB® Site Guide and GIB® Systems literature, and are finished to the specified finish levels.

Check for any damage and defective work - repair or replace as necessary to the required standard.

Ensure that inspection and assessment of the plasterboard Finish Level has been carried out, and that written agreement stating the completed jointing and finishing is acceptable for subsequent surface sealing and decoration has been provided.

Ensure that the GIB® Installation Sign-Off Certificate has been completed and signed by the Interior Plasterer/Stopper.

Leave all of this work complete and to the required standard in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements, as shown on the drawings and the conditions of the Building Consent.

Clean up thoroughly and leave the finished work and surrounding surfaces clean and free of contamination from compound splashes and dust. Remove all associated rubbish and excess material from the site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the GIB® Plasterboard Lining Systems Care and Maintenance bulletin, and a copy of the GIB® Product and System Warranty.

Preparation and painting (by others) of GIB® Plasterboard Linings shall be carried out in accordance with AS/NZS 2311 and with the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Refer to separate specification section Painting & Decorating.

3.11 JSC TMT Weatherboard Cladding

3.11.1 Scope

JSC Cladding Systems comprises: weatherboards installed over H3.2 treated timber castellated cavity battens to form either a 20mm cavity or a 45 mm cavity, fascia boards and moulding profiles.

The System if designed, used, installed and maintained in accordance with the conditions of this Certificate will comply with or contribute to

compliance with the following performance provisions of the NZ Building Code:

Clause B1 STRUCTURE: Performance B1.3.1, B1.3.2, B1.3.4 for the relevant physical conditions of B1.3.3 (a), (f), (h), (j) and (m)

Clause B2 DURABILITY: Performance B2.3.1(b) and B2.3.2(b).

Clause E2 EXTERNAL MOISTURE: Performance E2.3.2, E2.3.5 (contributes to), E2.3.6 (contributes to), E2.3.7.

Clause F2 HAZARDOUS BUILDING MATERIALS: Performance F2.3.1.

3.11.2 Thermally Modified Timber

JSC TMT Taxon is a clearer grade thermally modified timber that has a soft even-grained appearance with minimal knots.

Due to the thermally modified process that the timbers undergo, TMT Taxon comes in a deep chocolate brown tone and is suitable for a variety of interior and exterior applications such as exterior claddings, interior linings, battens and more depending on the type you choose.

3.11.3 Weatherboard Type & Profile

Vertical Shiplap Cladding System
Square edge & 6mm neg. channel.
Profiles: TMT341,
Effective Cover: 65mm

Profiles: TMT55
Effective Cover: 110mm

Profiles: TMT56
Effective Cover: 155mm

3.11.4 Co-operation

Co-operation
Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works, including membranes, wraps, rigid air barriers, and trims and any other related works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.
Co-ordinate with trades the locations of pipes, outlets, cables, meter boards and other fittings installed by others.

3.11.5 Workmanship

Workmanship
Installation work shall be carried out by qualified tradesmen, under the direct supervision of a LBP, familiar with the specified products and installation techniques, and in accordance with JSC installation requirements and as noted and detailed on the drawings.
Store weatherboards and accessories undercover, flat and clear of the ground in accordance with JSC

recommendations, and protect from damage until use. Do not use damaged or faulty materials. Do not install weatherboards when wet.

Contact JSC Architectural Team for complete system fixing details and installation guidelines: specification@jsc.co.nz, ph:09 412 2800. or visit www.jsc.co.nz

3.11.6 Substrate

Cavity Installation for Vertical Systems
Ensure that the wall framing is plumb and in true alignment, has a maximum moisture content of 20% at the time of weatherboards installation, and that any additional framing required for fixing at corners, openings and soffits is correctly in place. Ensure that the building wrap or rigid air barrier as specified has been installed in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations and NZBC requirements, with all finishing tapes, flashings etc. at windows, doors, corners and penetrations all correctly incorporated to give a continuous seal. Ensure that the horizontal cavity battens and base vent strip are correctly installed and appropriate for the weatherboards installation, and in complete accordance with JSC requirements.

3.11.7 Fixing

Flat Head Nails, Stainless Steel - 'VertiClad'
Grade 316 Stainless Steel Annular Grooved Flat Head Nails in accordance with JSC nailing requirements and as shown on the drawings.
Ensure set-out of weatherboards allows for a 2mm expansion gap between lapped boards. All nail fixings are to be pre-drilled a minimum of 1mm diameter smaller than the nail gauge. Face fix weatherboards with a single nail at each fixing point, with nails driven in a slight (2°+) upward slope, 35mm from the overlapping edge of the weatherboard. Nails shall achieve a minimum 30mm embedment into the framing, or 35mm embedment into structural cavity battens where applicable. Do not pin laps of weatherboards. Clinch nails may be used for temporary fixing.

3.11.8 Installation

Flashings - 'VertiClad'
Weatherboard flashing material compatibility shall be in accordance with NZBC E2/AS1 2.2, and as shown on the drawings.
All boards full length. Back flash all internal and external corners, and finish with JSC moulding & trim, all as detailed or noted.
Ensure that materials used are compatible with the window frame materials and fixings and cladding materials and fixings. Refer to JSC flashing details page.

Flashing material: Stainless Steel

3.11.9 Completion

Completion
Check that the specified JSC TMT® Weatherboard cladding system has been correctly installed and fixed to the layout and details shown on the drawings; that all joints, associated trim and accessories are finished correctly; and that all openings and penetrations have been properly flashed and sealed. Check for damaged materials and defective work - carry out repairs as necessary to the required

standard.
Ensure that the work of other trades does not negatively impact on or reduce the minimum clearances required by the NZ Building Code, between the cladding and ground, roof and/or deck junctures.
Leave all of this work complete and weathertight and to the required standard in accordance with JSC requirements and NZBC E2/AS1.
Leave the completed works and surrounding surfaces clean and free of debris and rubbish. Remove all rubbish and excess material from the site.
Complete and sign the Restricted Building Work (RBW) memorandum. Issue a copy of the RBW document to the Building Consent Authority and to the Main Contractor.
Issue to the Owner a copy of the JSC MAINTENANCE GUIDE.

3.12 Ecoply Barrier

3.12.1 Scope

Supply 7mm H3.2 CCA treated Ecoply Barrier and install it as a rigid air barrier to the outside face of the external timber framed walls where noted. All aspects of this work shall be in full accordance with NZS 3604 and NZBC E2/AS1 and Carter Holt Harvey Woodproducts 'Ecoply Barrier Specification and Installation Guide' (Ph 0800 326 759 to confirm the date of the most recent edition).

For technical information on products to attach to this project, please visit productspec.co.nz/en/supplier/chh%20plywood.

3.12.2 Preparation

Check that the timber wall framing complies with NZS 3604, or specific design, has studs at maximum 600mm centres and nogs at maximum 1200mm centres, is plumb and in true alignment, includes all blocking required for Ecoply Barrier fixing at openings, joints, corners and soffits etc., and (preferably) has a maximum moisture content of 20% at the time of Ecoply Barrier installation. Ensure that bottom plate hold-downs for bracing panels are correctly installed. Upon delivery store plywood on four evenly spaced level bearers, and protect the plywood from rain dirt etc

3.12.3 Installation

Ecoply Barrier installation work shall be carried out by competent tradesmen, observing recommendations within the Material Data Safety Sheet for H3.2 CCA Ecoply. Handle the plywood carefully, and reject any sheets with damaged edges or faces.

Fix sheets vertically. Sheets setout neatly from corners, incorporating 2 - 3mm expansion gaps at all joins. All sheet edges fully supported. Install with cut sheet ends to the top, and with other cuts sealed with flashing tape (Metalex Clear can be used on cut edges additionally if this is desired). Fix with 40x2.5mm clouts or Paslode Impulse 50x2.8mm ring round head drive nails, all hot dipped galvanised or better. Fix at 150mm centres to all sheet edges, 7mm in from the sheet edge, and at 300mm centres to all intermediate supports.

Install Ecoply PVC Z flashing (from E2 Flashing Solutions) to horizontal joints. Seal all vertical joints and corners with Ecoply Sealing Tape, installed on clean surfaces. Ensure that base clearances to E2/AS1 are provided. Ensure that the overcladding is installed within 6 months of Ecoply Barrier installation.

4 EXTERNAL WINDOW & DOOR JOINERY

4.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

4.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1734:1997(AS/NZS)	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Flat sheets, coiled sheet and plate
1866:1997(AS/NZS)	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Extruded rod, bar, solid and hollow shapes
2208:1996(AS/NZS)	Safety glazing materials in buildings
4211:2008(NZS)	Specification for performance of windows
4223.1:2008(NZS)	Code of practice for glazing in buildings - Glass selection and glazing
4223.2:2016(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 2: Insulating glass units
4223.3:2016(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 3: Human impact safety requirements
4223.4:2008(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 4: Wind, dead, snow, and live actions
4667:2000(AS/NZS)	Quality requirements for cut-to-size and processed glass
4668:2000 (AS/NZS)	Glossary of terms used in the glass and glazing industry
AS/NZS 4666:2012	Insulating glass units

4.3 Aluminium Windows & Doors

4.3.1 Scope & Design Performance

4.3.1.1 Scope:

Supply and install Aluminium Windows and Doors, as specified herein, to the locations and details shown on the design drawings, complete with all necessary components and accessories required for proper installation and performance.

All aspects of this work shall comply with the NZ Building Code, related manufacturer's technical literature and other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations.

4.3.1.2 Durability Performance - Exposure Zone B - Low:

Aluminium Window and Door joinery installation is located in a NZS 3604 Exposure Zone B: Low - within an inland area with little risk from wind-blown sea-spray salt deposits.

ISO 9223 Category: C2 Low: Characterised by no obvious marine influences. Typically, more than 1000 metres from the exposed coasts or more than 500 metres from industrial emissions.

All aspects of the Aluminium Window and Door joinery, including hardware, shall meet the durability requirements for the given Exposure Zone in accordance with NZBC B2.

4.3.2 Requirements

4.3.2.1 Safety:

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

4.3.2.2 Warranty:

Window & Door Materials & Workmanship Warranty:

- Standard Manufacturers Window and door product warranty periods apply unless noted otherwise in the contract documents
- Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.

4.3.2.3 Shop Drawings:

Prepare and submit to the Main Contractor for verification and approval prior to the commencement of fabrication works, Shop Drawings describing the general arrangement and connection to the building envelope of the specified window & door systems.

These shall include, but not be limited to:

- Design calculations - where required;
- Dimensioned elevations of all joinery elements (typical scale = 1:50; minimum scale = 1:100);
- Complete details of the installation construction, connections and all support systems (typical scale = 1:2; minimum scale = 1:5);
- Sealant types and backing rods, etc;
- Provision for movement, thermal, wind load and/or seismic - where required;
- Coordination requirements/issues with other works and trades - where applicable;
- A schedule of materials, finishes, componentry, fittings, fixings and fastenings - where required.

4.3.3 Aluminium Windows

4.3.3.1 Aluminium Windows:

Aluminium Windows shall be manufactured to manufacturer's standard details.

Specification:

- Mullions and transoms, with or without external fins, shall be thermally broken, and in accordance with the manufacturer's Span Tables for compliance with the project wind load.

- Sashes shall be box sashes - glass captive, or beaded sash - capable of reglazing without dismantling sashes.
- Thermal breaks are to be provided as indicated on the Window & Door schedule.
- Glass: Refer to Glazing and Glass clauses.
- Finish: Refer to Aluminium Finish clause
- Furniture: Refer to Hardware clause.

Configuration (as indicated on the drawings):

- Casement
- Awning
- Sliding
- Double hung
- Bi-fold

Refer to the Window & Door Schedule drawings for specific requirements of individual elements.

Manufactured and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the locations, configurations and details shown on the drawings and schedules.

4.3.4 Aluminium Doors

4.3.4.1 Aluminium Doors:

Aluminium Doors shall be manufactured to standard manufacturer's requirements.

Specifications:

- Frames shall be manufactured, in accordance with the manufacturer's Span Tables, and to suit joinery configurations and opening swings.
- Stiles and rails shall be box sections - glass captive, or beaded - capable of reglazing without dismantling doors.
- Thermal breaks are to be provided as indicated on the Window & Door schedule.
- Glass: Refer to Glazing and Glass clauses.
- Finish: Refer to Aluminium Finish clause.
- Furniture: Refer to Hardware clause.

Configurations (as indicated on the drawings):

- Hinged Doors (single): Inward opening; outward opening. Left-hand swing LH; Right-hand swing RH. With coupled overlight; with coupled sidelight.
- French Doors (double): Inward opening; outward opening. Single-paired; double-paired (open-out fold-away). With coupled overlight; with coupled sidelight.

- Bifold door - 2-Panel Layback, 3-Panel Layback, 2-/2-Panel Layback. Can be combined with 1-Panel Hinged, 1-Panel Fixed.
- 'S' sliding panel, and 'F' fixed panel: F-S, S-F, F-S-F, F-S/S-F. Moving panels slide inside/behind fixed panels.

Refer to the Window & Door Schedule drawings for specific requirements of individual elements.

Manufactured and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the locations, configurations and details shown on the drawings and schedules.

4.3.5 Glazing Platform

4.3.5.1 Special Double glazing:

Maximum 22mm thick, air or gas-filled, sealed insulating glass units (IGUs). Glass type as specified and in accordance with NZS 4223.1 and NZS 4223.3. Double glazed IGUs shall be manufactured and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 4666. Factory-fitted to Aluminium Windows & doors, as identified on the drawings and schedules.

- IGU external glass type:
- Gas type:
- IGU internal glass type:

4.3.6 Glass

4.3.6.1 Low - E Glass:

Heat-reflective coated surface, annealed float glass, complying with AS/NZS 4667 and in accordance with NZS 4223.1. Installed to the locations identified on the drawings and schedules.

Location:

4.3.7 Finish

4.3.7.1 Powder Coated Aluminium:

Polyester powder coating in accordance with WANZ Powder Coating Quality Assurance System and AAMA 2603-98 performance is required.

4.3.8 Fabrication

4.3.8.1 Fabrication:

Fabricate Aluminium Windows & Doors in accordance with the approved window schedule, approved workshop drawings and other project documentation.

Unless noted otherwise, the approved window schedule, joinery fabrication shall include the installation of all glazing, hinges, stays, running gear, and other hardware items scheduled on the approved shop drawings.

As necessary, provide protection and temporary bracing required for the general handling of the joinery elements. Ensure that all opening doors and windows are temporarily secured for transportation and general handling.

4.3.9 Co-operation

4.3.9.1 Co-operation:

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades, as required, on the installation of the Aluminium Windows & Doors to the required layout, details and tolerances.

4.3.10 Workmanship

Aluminium Windows & Doors will be manufacturerd in workshops containing all mechanical equipment appropriate for the work, and by experienced and competent tradesmen who are familiar with the techniques and materials specified.

The manufacturer will co-ordinate with other trades to establish the exact sizes for all frames before fabrication. Frames and sashes will be fabricated true, square, rigid, and 'out of wind', with all joints strongly mechanically fixed, and with mitres tight and fully sealed. Potential thermal, wind and seismic movements will be accommodated within the construction. All cavities will drain to the exterior, and all drilling swarf etc. will be removed during fabrication.

Stays, hinges, running gear and glazing will be installed as scheduled (the Designer will be notified if any scheduled hardware of fixing position appears to be inappropriate for this project).

Hardware will be fixed true to line and position, and adjusted and oiled as required for correct operation.

Glass will be cut true and square, sized to provide correct edge clearances, blocked into place as required, and all units will be delivered either pressure fit, pocket glaze, or beaded/wedged, unless site glazing is required. Glazing gaskets will be compatible with all adjacent materials, and cut 1% over-length to absolutely avoid stretching during installation. Frames will be braced etc. as necessary for transportation to the site.

Flashings as detailed will be supplied. Flashing materials will be compatible with the Aluminium Windows & Doors.

4.3.11 Preparation

4.3.11.1 Preparation:

Prior to installation, carry out all necessary inspections of the supporting structure to ensure all preliminary work is complete. Do not commence installation until all necessary preliminary work by others is complete and to the required standard. The commencement of work on each section of the

installation shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the Installer that all preliminary work by other trades is complete and to the required standard.

Supporting structures shall comply with the NZ Building Code, and must be structurally sound and dimensionally stable and in the correct alignment, true to line and level (and grade for sloped balustrades).

Confirm the location of all movement control joints prior to the commencement of the works.

Concrete:
- Supporting reinforced concrete elements shall comply with NZS 3101, or NZS 3604.
- New concrete must have aged for a minimum of 28 days prior to installation.

Concrete Masonry:
- Supporting reinforced concrete masonry elements shall comply with NZS 4229, or NZS 4230 and AS/NZS 1170.

Timber Framing:
- Supporting timber-framed structures shall comply with NZS 3604, or NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170.

Structural Steel:
- Supporting steel structures shall comply with NZS 3404.

4.3.12 Delivery and Installation

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and the construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Arrange for delivery of the Alumnium Windows & Doors to the site only when a suitable storage situation is available for them, handle the joinery in accordance with the manufacturers requirements, avoid any frame distortion, avoid rubbing damage, avoid contact with concrete, plaster, mud etc. and keep them dry. Retain protective coverings for as long as possible, and remove them at completion.

Experienced and competent tradesmen who are familiar with the techniques and materials specified shall carry out all installation work. Fix in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Take utmost care to avoid damage to anodized or powder coated surfaces - correction of any such disfigurement requires written authority - replace any badly damaged items.

Use fixings compatible with the materials involved, as recommended by the windows manufacturer and to comply with the DWP requirements, basically aluminium or Type 316 stainless steel where exposed externally; galvanized to AS/NZS 4680, 610g/m2, may be used where not exposed.

Thoroughly check all preparatory work to openings prior to installation, including underlay, corner seal tapes, adjacent cladding, pre-installed flashings, waterproofing systems etc. as appropriate. Use

inert barriers or coatings to prevent contact between dissimilar metals or between aluminium and concrete.

Install flashings as detailed and supplied by the manufacturer, installed tightly and neatly with absolute minimum tolerances, with head weathering jamb, jamb weathering sill, and sill open (draining) to exterior. Except where the window is recessed all head flashings shall extend 30mm minimum beyond the frame.

Air-seal all frame perimeters to adjacent structure to a depth of 15 - 20mm with expanding foam or appropriate sealant including a PEF rod at head, sill and jambs to retard the spread of sealant.

Weather-seal frame jambs etc. to adjacent surfaces (or to each other) as detailed or as required by the windows manufacturer, to achieve a fully watertight installation. In preparation for sealant the joints shall be clean, dry, and primed if necessary. Insert closed cell polyethylene backer rods or a polyethylene tape slip layer if required. Mask adjacent surfaces if appropriate, install the sealant fully in accordance with the sealant manufacturer's recommendations, and finish to even smooth surfaces.

Remove trade debris progressively, appropriately clean any affected adjacent surfaces, thoroughly clean the Aluminium Windows & Doors, check that all hardware is in full working order, and provide safety indication of the glass for the balance of adjacent works.

4.3.13 Completion

4.3.13.1 Completion:

Check the Aluminium Windows & Doors have been correctly installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the locations, layout and details shown on the design drawings.

Check the installation for damage and defects, including surface marking. Carry out any necessary repairs in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the required standard. Replace Aluminium Window and Door elements where repair is not possible or will not be accepted.

Leave all of this work complete, clean and free from damage and defects, and to the required standard in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Leave surrounding surfaces clean and free of rubbish and debris. Remove all rubbish and excess material from the site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the manufacturer's maintenance requirements and a copy of the manufacturer's Warranty.

5 GLAZING

5.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

5.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1170.0:2002(AS/NZS)	Structural design actions - Part 0: General principles
2208:1996(AS/NZS)	Safety glazing materials in buildings
3604:2011(NZS)	Timber-framed buildings
4211:2008(NZS)	Specification for performance of windows
4223.1:2008(NZS)	Code of practice for glazing in buildings - Glass selection and glazing
4223.2:2016(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 2: Insulating glass units
4223.3:2016(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 3: Human impact safety requirements
4223.4:2008(NZS)	Glazing in buildings - Part 4: Wind, dead, snow, and live actions
4232.2:1988(NZS)	Performance criteria for fire resisting enclosures - Part 2: Fire resisting glazing systems
4667:2000(AS/NZS)	Quality requirements for cut-to-size and processed glass
4668:2000 (AS/NZS)	Glossary of terms used in the glass and glazing industry
AS/NZS 4666:2012	Insulating glass units

5.3 Non-Structural Glazing

5.3.1 Scope

Supply and install the selected glass products to the windows, doors, curtain wall systems, roofs and canopies, balustrades and barriers, partitions and screens, and other non-structural glazing elements, as noted and shown on the drawings. All aspects of this work shall be in accordance with the glass manufacturer's installation requirements and recommendations, other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

5.3.2 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades for all necessary holes and cut-outs, etc., for glass-mounted hardware, fittings and fixtures, and to install all glass and glazed elements as required.

5.3.3 Workmanship

All installation work shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradesmen familiar with the products specified and installation techniques, to the manufacturer's requirements and recommendations, and the requirements of the relevant Glazing Standards, and to the layout and details shown on the drawings.
Handle and store glass in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
Provide temporary safety markings to all glass panes as the installation work progresses.
Finish all external glazing wind and watertight.
Do not use damaged, marked or faulty materials.

5.3.4 Glass Type

5.3.4.1 Low-E Glass

Low Emissivity Glass. Heat-reflective coated surface, annealed float glass, complying with AS/NZS 4667 and in accordance with NZS 4223.1. Installed to the locations identified on the drawings and schedules.

Manufacturer, brand name & type:

5.3.5 Insulating Glass Units

5.3.5.1 Special Double Glazing

Special Double Glazing. Air or gas-filled, sealed insulating glass units (IGUs), complying with NZS 4223.2. Glass type as specified and in accordance with NZS 4223.1 and NZS 4223.3. Double glazed IGUs shall be manufactured and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 4666. Factory-fitted to the windows and doors identified as 'double glazed' on the drawings and schedules.

IGU external glass type:
Gas type:
IGU internal glass type:

5.3.6 Components & Accessories

5.3.6.1 Aluminium Framed Glazing

Provide all necessary glazing components and accessories including glazing tape, setting and distance blocks, sealants, gaskets, etc., to complete aluminium framed glazing as required.

5.3.7 Installation

5.3.7.1 Aluminium, Double Glazed (IGU's)

Install Insulated Glass Units into aluminium frames in accordance with the glazing manufacturer's recommendations and NZS 4223.1, and as detailed.

5.3.8 Completion

Check that all glass has been installed correctly to the required standard and as shown on the drawings. Check for damage and surface marking and replace as necessary. Clean off and remove all

temporary safety markings, as programmed and when instructed, and leave glass trade clean.
Remove all rubbish and waste material from site.
Issue to the Owner a copy of the Glass Manufacturer's maintenance requirements and all necessary Manufacturer Warranties.

6 INSULATION

6.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

6.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

4218:2009(NZS)	Thermal insulation - Housing and small buildings
4220:1982(NZS)	Code of practice for energy conservation in non-residential buildings
4243.1:2007(NZS)	Energy efficiency - Large buildings - Building thermal envelope
4246:2016(NZS)	Energy efficiency - Installing bulk thermal insulation in residential buildings
4859.1:2018(AS|NZS)	Thermal insulation materials for buildings - Part 1: General criteria and technical provisions

6.3 Pink Batts Insulation

6.3.1 Scope

Supply and install Pink® Batts® Insulation, as specified herein, to the locations identified on the drawings, complete with all accessories required for proper installation and performance. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with Tasman Insulation technical information and installation requirements (check pinkbatts.co.nz, call 0800 746 522, or email customer@pinkbatts.co.nz for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for Pink® Batts® Insulation.

Pink® Batts® insulation is certified under the GREENGUARD Certification Program (UL 2818). Being certified for indoor air quality gives an assurance that products meet strict chemical emissions limits (including minimal levels of VOCs and formaldehyde), to help create healthier indoor environments.

The following is a list and/or general description of the extent of the Pink® Batts® Insulation works, which are more specifically defined in the contract documents, required for the completion of the contract works:

6.3.2 Requirements

6.3.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, particularly those for construction and building maintenance.

6.3.2.2 Warranty - applies to BRANZ Appraised Pink® Batts® Ceiling & Wall products

Pink® Batts® Lifetime Product Warranty:

- 50 Years Warranty for BRANZ Appraised Pink® Batts® ceiling and wall products installed according to the warranty conditions.
- Provide the Pink® Batts® Lifetime Product Warranty on the manufacturer's standard warranty form.
- Commence the warranty from the date of permanent installation.

6.3.2.3 Substitutions

Pink® Batts® Insulation shall be as specified herein and as indicated on the approved drawings. The substitution of Pink® Batts® branded products for alternative brands is not permitted under any circumstances.

The substitution of a specified Pink® Batts® product for an alternative Pink® Batts® branded product by the Installer (PinkFit® or other) shall only be permitted with the Contract Administrator's written authorisation, and shall be at no additional cost to the Principal. Should any resultant extra work and/or redesign work be required to accommodate alternative Pink® Batts® branded products to satisfy design, performance and compliance requirements, then the cost of these shall be borne by the Installer.

6.3.3 Wall Thermal Insulation

6.3.3.1 Pink® Batts® Ultra® R2.8 Wall

Pink® Batts® Ultra® R2.8 Wall - product code 7127128. A non-combustible, resin bonded fibrous glasswool insulation manufactured from recycled and virgin glass and cured urea extended phenolic resin. R-value R-2.8. 90mm thick x 560mm wide x 1140mm long segments.

BRANZ Appraised for use as a thermal insulating material for framed or part-framed walls, ceilings and roofs of domestic and commercial buildings according to the conditions and limitations of BRANZ Appraisal No.238. Refer to product data - https://www.pinkbatts.co.nz/assets/Products/April-2022-changes-/Wall-Product-Sheet_April22_1075-RevF.pdf

Pink® Batts® Ultra® R2.8 Wall is licenced with Environmental Choice New Zealand: Thermal Building Insulants Licence No.2504017.

Installed as wall cavity thermal insulation to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Installed Location:

6.3.3.2 Pink® Batts® Ultra® R4.0 140mm Wall

Pink® Batts® Ultra® R4.0 140mm Wall - product code 7127140. A non-combustible, resin bonded fibrous glasswool insulation manufactured from recycled and virgin glass and cured urea extended phenolic resin. R-value R-4.0. 140mm thick x 560mm wide x 1140mm long segments.

BRANZ Appraised for use as a thermal insulating material for framed or part-framed walls, ceilings and roofs of domestic and commercial buildings according to the conditions and limitations of BRANZ Appraisal No.238. Refer to product data - https://www.pinkbatts.co.nz/assets/Products/April-2022-changes-/Wall-Product-Sheet_April22_1075-RevF.pdf

Pink® Batts® Ultra® R4.0 140mm Wall is licenced with Environmental Choice New Zealand: Thermal Building Insulants Licence No.2504017.

Installed as wall cavity thermal insulation to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Installed Location:

6.3.4 Ceiling Thermal Insulation

6.3.4.1 Pink® Batts® Classic R3.6 Ceiling

Pink® Batts® Classic R3.6 Ceiling - product code 7110136. A non-combustible, resin bonded fibrous glasswool insulation manufactured from recycled and virgin glass and cured urea extended phenolic resin. R-value R-3.6. 180mm thick x 432mm wide x 1220mm long segments.

BRANZ Appraised for use as a thermal insulating material for ceilings of domestic and commercial buildings according to the conditions and limitations of BRANZ Appraisal No.238.

Pink® Batts® Classic R3.6 Ceiling is licenced with Environmental Choice New Zealand: Thermal Building Insulant Licence No.2504017. Refer to data - https://www.pinkbatts.co.nz/assets/Uploads/Downloads/Roof-and-RTA-Data-Sheet-February-2023.pdf

Installed as ceiling thermal insulation to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Installed Location:

6.3.4.2 Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof R1.0

Pink® Batts® Superbatts®Skillion Roof R1.0 - product code 7113210. A non-combustible, resin bonded fibrous glasswool insulation manufactured from recycled and virgin glass and cured urea extended phenolic resin. R-value R-1.0. 40mm Max. thickness x 580mm wide x 1220mm long segments.

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof insulation products are specifically designed for skillion roofs, and provide high levels of thermal performance while ensuring the maximum thickness the segments can achieve.

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof insulation has been BRANZ Appraised for use as a thermal insulating material for timber framed skillion roofs of domestic and commercial buildings - refer to BRANZ Appraisal No.767.

Installed as ceiling thermal insulation to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Installed Location:

6.3.4.3 Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof R3.2

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof R3.2 - product code 7110232. A non-combustible, resin bonded fibrous glasswool insulation manufactured from recycled and virgin glass and cured urea extended phenolic resin. R-value R-3.2. 115mm Max. thickness x 432mm wide x 1220mm long segments.

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof insulation products are specifically designed for skiillion roofs, and provide high levels of thermal performance while ensuring the maximum thickness the segments can achieve.

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof insulation has been BRANZ Appraised for use as a thermal insulating material for timber framed skillion roofs of domestic and commercial buildings - refer to BRANZ Appraisal No.767.

Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof R3.6 is licenced with Environmental Choice New Zealand: Thermal Building Insulants Licence No.2504017.

Installed as ceiling thermal insulation to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Installed Location:

6.3.5 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with trades to install Pink® Batts® Insulation as required.

6.3.6 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

The building envelope must be fully enclosed and weatherproof, with construction materials framing at or below the required moisture content, before insulation installation commences.

All installation work shall be carried out by registered PinkFit® Installers, or by experienced and competent installers, familiar with the specified products and installation techniques, in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and to fully comply with all warranty requirements.

Carry out all necessary pre-installation and pre-line inspections of Pink® Batts® Insulation for each area of work in accordance with the requirements of industry best practice recommendations and the manufacturer's guidelines. Inspect all Pink® Batts® insulation work before it is closed off with linings or made inaccessible.

Insulation shoud be installed without leaving gaps or compresing the material. Always maintain full insulation thickness to ensure that the stated thermal and acoustic values are achieved. Do not install insulation into closed cavities with a cavity depth less than the insulation's stated thickness.

6.3.7 Delivery & Handling

Store the Pink® Batts® Insulation materials undercover, in a weatherproof environment, off the floor, on a flat, even surface in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Keep materials dry and protected from damage, moisture and contamination at all times.

Do not use damaged or defective materials.

For best practice, refer to Pink Batts Product and Installation Guides. Further assistance contact 0800 746 522. Do not continue to use the product that is not performing to specification or expectation. Keep the product in question and where possible, the bale package documentation with batch number and/or date of manufacture.

Handle Pink® Batts® Insulation products in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in a manner that prevents damage to and contamination of the product. Ensure installed Pink® Batts® Insulation remains dry at all times.

Conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - including the Workplace and facilities requirements

6.3.8 Installation

6.3.8.1 General

Install Pink® Batts® Insulation in accordance with NZS 4246 and the manufacturer's requirements.

Each installation is unique, so prior to installation:
- check for all hazards that may cause injury; and
- carry out any required repair work before starting installation; and
- ensure there’s adequate lighting to identify any hazards; and
- treat all electrical cables as live, being careful not to cut or expose cables and wires; and
- beware of other sharp objects (protruding nails, splinters etc.), pests (bees and wasps), loose boards and pipe work.

6.3.9 Completion

Check that all specified Pink® Batts® Insulation products have been installed correctly in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

Check for damage and defects - replace damaged and defective insulation as necessary to the required standard.

Ensure the installed insulation will be adequately protected for durability and performance in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements.

Leave all of this work complete, and in the condition required for proper performance, including for the installation of subsequent linings, in accordance with the manufacturer's warranty requirements.

Leave adjacent surfaces and finished work clean and free of damage. Remove all associated rubbish and waste material from site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the Pink® Batts® Lifetime Product Warranty for all Pink® Batts® Insulation products installed.

7 ROOFING

7.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

7.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1170.2:2011(AS/NZS)	Structural design actions - Wind actions
1170.3:2003(AS/NZS)	Structural design actions - Snow and ice actions
1562.3:1996(AS/NZS)	Design and installation of sheet roof and wall cladding - Plastic
2295:2006(NZS)	Pliable, permeable building underlays
2728:2013(AS|NZS)	Prefinished/prepainted sheet metal products for interior/exterior building applications - Performance requirements
4200.1:2017(AS|NZS)	Pliable building membranes and underlays - Part 1: Materials
4200.2:1994(AS/NZS)	Pliable building membranes and underlays - Installation requirements
4389:2015(AS/NZS)	Roof safety mesh
4534:2006(AS/NZS)	Zinc and zinc/aluminium-alloy coatings on steel wire
NZMRM Code of Practice	NZ Metal Roof and Wall Cladding Code of Practice - Version 3.0

7.3 Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing

7.3.1 Scope

Supply and install the specified Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing to the locations identified on the drawings, complete with all accessories. All aspects of this work shall be in complete accordance with the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual and other relevant Dimond technical literature (check www.dimond.co.nz, or call 0800 346 663 for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing. .

7.3.2 Trapezoidal Roofing

7.3.2.1 Hi Five

Dimond 'Hi Five'. A trapezoidal profile; 27mm deep; 191mm crest centre to centre; 60mm wide crest; 131mm wide pan; 822mm sheet width; 765mm effective cover.

- Manufactured from the material type, thickness and finish specified.
- The minimum roof pitch for Hi Five is 3° (approx. 1:20).

- Sheets shall be continuous from ridge to gutter; where a step is designed into the roof, sheets shall be continuous from ridge to step then step to gutter.
- Sheet ends must be stop-ended under flashings, and must be lipped into gutters on roofs sloped below 8°.
- Installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the locations and details shown on the drawings.

Installed Location:

7.3.3 Roofing Material

Dimond profiled metal roofing shall be manufactured from ColorCote® ZinaCore X™ - 0.40mm BMT. Pre-painted, hot-dipped aluminium/zinc alloy coated steel coil conforming with AS/NZS 2728. 550 MPa minimum yield strength. 150gms/m² coating weight. Atmospheric Classifications C1-C4.

Colour:

7.3.4 Ancillary Components & Accessories

Roofing Fasteners. Roofing fastener type and durability shall comply with AS 3566 Class 4 or Class 5, as appropriate, and be no less than the durability of the material being fixed.
Fastener type and placement (frequency) shall be appropriate for the environmental conditions and the specified roofing profile and material and the supporting structure material; all in accordance with the NZMRM Code of Practice and the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual.

Roof Flashings. Roof flashings shall be fabricated from the same material and coating as the roofing material, to maintain durability and compatibility requirements.

Unless otherwise noted or specified, flashings shall be:
- formable grade 0.55 BMT for galvanised, aluminium/zinc-coated and pre-painted steel, and 0.9mm BMT for aluminium;
- to the same standards as the profiled roofing sheets;
- notched when installed across the roofing profile or provided with a soft edge - in accordance with Dimond requirements.

Flashings, flashing fastenings and fastening frequency shall be in accordance with the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual - in particular, Table 2.1.0 Effective Minimum Cover of Flashing Over Roof Sheet - and the NZMRM Code of Practice.

Do not construct flashing joints and flashing junctions in a manner that rely entirely on sealant to maintain weathertightness.

7.3.5 Preparation

Prior to installation, carry out all necessary inspections and preparatory work required, and ensure that all preliminary works by other trades have been completed to specification and as shown on the approved drawings.

Do not commence installation until all necessary preliminary works by others are complete and to the required standard. The commencement of work shall be deemed to indicate full acceptance by the installer that all preliminary works by other trades are complete.

Supporting timber structures shall comply with NZS 3604, or with NZS 3603 and AS/NZS 1170 for specific design, and have a maximum moisture content in accordance with the requirements of NZS 3602 at the time of installation.

Supporting light-gauge steel framed structures shall comply with the requirements of AS/NZS 4600 or the NASH Standard for Residential and Low-rise Steel Framing, Part 1: Design Criteria.

Supporting heavy steel structures shall comply with NZS 3404 and the NZ Building Code.

Roof Structure - check all aspects of preparatory works, including but not limited to:
- Check that the purlins are installed to the required set-out and spacings, are straight and true to line and plane, and are securely fixed.
- Check that all barge and fascia boards have been installed to the correct line and plane with all edge blocking complete and secure.
- Check that valley gutter and hidden gutter framing is to the required dimensions with solid backing supports securely fixed, true to line and plane.
- Check that internal gutter membrane linings are properly dressed back and adhered to a solid substrate along the roof edge as shown on the design drawings.
- Check that all trimming for roof penetrations, all roof/wall junction blocking, and all necessary work by other trades are complete.
- Check that solid backing required for fully supported roofing is complete and securely fixed in accordance with the design drawings.

7.3.6 Installation

7.3.6.1 Roof Underlay

Install roof underlay in accordance with the underlay manufacturer's requirements and with minimum 150mm side and end laps, and lapped such that any water will be shed to the outside of the underlay.

Non-self-supporting underlay must be supported by hexagonal wire mesh, safety mesh or alternative support, as specified and/or as shown on the design drawings, in accordance with the roofing underlay manufacturer's recommendations.

Underlay shall be installed in a manner so that it is sufficiently tensioned without sagging, overhangs fascia boards 20mm - 25mm, and finished along roof edges, ridges, valley gutters, roof/wall junctions and at penetrations to the details shown on the drawings.

Underlayment for fully-supported roofing shall be in accordance with the requirements of the NZMRM Code of Practice 14.4.5.

Separate roof underlay from chimneys and flues in accordance with the requirements of NZBC Acceptable Solutions C/AS2 to C/AS6, Part 7.5.9.

7.3.6.2 Flashings

Install flashings to roof edges, ridges, roof/wall junctions, parapets and roof penetrations as detailed on the drawings and in accordance with Dimond Roofing technical literature and the NZMRM Code of Practice. All flashings shall be neatly formed and finished, securely fastened to the structure, weatherproof and have falls set to avoid water ponding. For highly visible flashings, plan each flashing joint and/or junction with specific regard to aesthetic requirements.

7.3.6.3 Penetrations

Penetrations in the roofing that are greater than 150mm in any direction must have support framing installed around the perimeter of the penetration. Penetration flashings shall not rely solely on silicone sealant to achieve weathertightness of the flashing.
Flash pipes penetrating the roofing with a proprietary pipe collar flashing.

7.3.6.4 Cleaning

Completely clean off all drill and other swarf and pop-rivet shanks as the work proceeds (at least daily), and keep them and other rubbish out of the spoutings. Remove trade debris from the roof and from the site progressively, and on completion leave the roof and rainwater system completely clean.

7.3.7 Fixing

7.3.7.1 Hi Five - Steel-Based Sheet, fixed to Timber Purlins

Crest-fix Dimond 'Hi Five' profiled roofing (manufactured from steel-based sheet) to NZMRM Code of Practice requirements and in accordance with the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Technical information on the Dimond website.

- Fix to Timber Purlins using Class 4, 14g-10 x 75mm, Type-17, Hex. Head, Wood Tek Screw with Seal Washer; or RoofZip M6 x 65mm HG-Z4/5 Screw with Seal Washer.

Fasteners shall achieve minimum 30mm embedment into structural timber/purlins. Where cavity battens, sarking or insulation is installed over the purlins/framing, increase the screw length by the thickness of the batten/sarking/insulation accordingly.

Pre-painted screws and washers shall be factory pre-painted for an accurate colour match with roofing.

7.3.8 Delivery & Handling

Store Dimond profiled metal roofing, flashings and accessories undercover, clear of level ground, on bearers at evenly spaced centres as recommended by the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual. Keep stored materials and accessories dry and protected from damage and contamination at all times.
Do not use damaged or defective materials or products, or products that are beyond their designated shelf life.

Handle materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in a manner that prevents damage to or deterioration of the material, including surface marking.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with the manufacturer's safe handling requirements and precautions for use, and shall use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Installers shall conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - including the Best practice guidelines for working on roofs and current WorkSafe New Zealand guidance applicable to construction work.

For all work undertaken on the roof, installers shall always wear soft, clean footwear with a light-coloured sole. Do not walk on translucent/natural lighting sheet.

7.3.9 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

All installation work shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradespersons, familiar with the specified products and installation techniques and certified to install Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing, to fully comply with all warranty requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient, robust and weathertight installation.

All cutting, fixing and installation techniques, fastenings and sealants shall be exactly as recommended by the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual in accordance with the NZMRM Code of Practice, and carried out with the use of suitable tools and equipment appropriate for the application.

Always maintain isolation of dissimilar materials in accordance with the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual. Isolate dissimilar materials (metal and non-metal) in close proximity as necessary by painting the surfaces or fitting separator strips. Place isolators between metals and treated timber or cement-based materials. Do not use unpainted lead-sheet or copper materials to come in contact with, or allow water run-off from these onto, galvanised or Zincalume® materials.

7.3.10 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the design drawings. Co-operate with other trades to ensure that framed roof members and/or roof substrates are in accordance with the design drawings and specifications.

Coordinate to ensure that all roof members required for ridges, hips, valleys, barges, penetrations, junctions with vertical faces, etc. are correctly installed. Coordinate with the rainwater system installer, and generally with other trades as required, to install Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing.

Ensure that each section of roof is waterproofed as soon as possible after preparatory work is complete; allow to carry out the works in several operations if necessary to comply with this condition.

7.3.11 Completion

Check that the Dimond Profiled Metal Roofing and associated components and flashings have been installed and finished correctly.
Check for defective work, damage and surface marking - replace and/or repair as necessary.
Sweep down the completed roof and clean out spouting, gutters and rainwater pipes.

Leave all of this work complete and weathertight and to the required standard in accordance with the NZMRM Code of Practice and the Dimond Roofing & Cladding Systems Manual.
Leave the completed works and surrounding surfaces clean and free of debris and rubbish. Remove all rubbish and excess material from the site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the Dimond maintenance requirements upon completion of the contract works.

Provide the roofing material manufacturer's/supplier's 'Product Warranty' for the installed roofing product on the Dimond Standard Warranty Form. Warrant this work under normal conditions and use against failure of coating and for weatherproofing by material penetration. Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.
Factory applied coatings; the warranty period is determined by the specified product and the site location and environment - contact Dimond to evaluate the warranty conditions.

Provide the installer's 'Installation Warranty' on the installer's Standard Warranty Form. Warrant this work under normal environmental conditions and use against weatherproofing failure. Commence the warranty from the date of practical completion of the contract works.

8 PAINTING & DECORATING

8.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

8.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

2310:2002(AS/NZS)	Glossary of paint and painting terms
2311:2017(AS/NZS)	Guide to the painting of buildings
2312.1:2014(AS/NZS)	Guide to the protection of structural steel against atmospheric corrosion by the use of protective coatings - Part 1: Paint coatings
3750.0:2008(AS/NZS)	Paints for steel structures - Introduction and list of Standards

8.3 Resene Painting General

8.3.1 Scope

Supply and apply the selected Resene coating systems to the surfaces identified on the drawings and as noted in the Resene Interior/Exterior/Protective Finishes schedules within this specification. All aspects of this work shall be in accordance with the Resene One-Line Specifications, Product Data Manual, and Putting Your Safety First (check 0800 RESENE for the latest editions), and other relevant product manufacturer's recommendations.

8.3.2 Warranties & Requirements

The Manufacturer/Supplier is to warrant this work under normal conditions of use against failure referring to the Resene Promise of Quality in the Resene One-Line specifications and product data manual.

Substitutions are NOT permitted to any specified Resene coating system, or associated components and products. Do not combine paints from different manufacturers in a paint system.

If in the applicator's own expertise and judgement an amendment to this specification is required, or where a substrate preparation, or required painting system is not covered in this specification, this shall be brought to the attention of the contract administrator and any amendment agreed before work proceeds any further.

8.3.3 Health & Safety

Refer to and comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 including the obligation to:

Eliminate hazards and if hazards cannot be eliminated or isolated, then minimise the hazards in this work by using the proper equipment and techniques as required by the MPNZA Painters hazard handbook and Resene Putting your safety first handbook.

Supply protective clothing and equipment.

Inform the contractor as well as the employees and others on site of those hazards and put in place procedures for dealing with emergencies.

Obtain from Resene (phone 0800 RESENE, or www.resene.co.nz) the safety data sheet for each product used and comply with the required safety procedures. Keep sheets on site.

8.3.4 Materials

8.3.4.1 Materials Generally

Do not combine paints from different manufacturer's in a paint system.

Use only Resene products (which are guaranteed for consistency and performance under ISO 9001 and APAS) prepared, mixed and applied as directed in the Resene One-Line Specifications and Product Data Manual. This specification has been written using where practical and available both low/no VOC and Environmental Choice approved products.

8.3.4.2 Exposed Dark Colours

Darker colours in areas of high sun exposure place significant stress on the coating and substrate. Resene 'CoolColour' technology reduces heat absorption of a wide range of colours. Contact your local Resene Representative or visit www.resene.co.nz for more information or visit www.resene.co.nz/coolcolour. View a list of Resene colours that can be made using Resene CoolColour technology at www.resene.co.nz/colourlibrary.

8.3.5 Conditions

To conform to required trade practice, which shall be deemed to include those methods, practices and techniques contained in the Master Painters New Zealand Association Inc. Specification manual.

Where surfaces have been treated with preservatives or fire retardants, check with the treatment manufacturer that coating materials are compatible with the treatment and do not inhibit its performance. If they are not compatible, obtain instructions before proceeding.

The descriptions of areas in schedules and elsewhere are of necessity simplified. Coat ancillary exposed surfaces to match similar or adjacent materials or areas, except where a fair-faced natural finish is required or items are completely prefinished. In cases of doubt obtain written instructions before proceeding.

Do not paint hinges or hardware that cannot be removed. Before commencing work carefully remove hardware, fixtures and fittings, set aside where they cannot be damaged or misplaced and replace on completion.

Supply, lay and fix dropsheets, coverings and masking necessary to protect adjoining, fixtures, fittings and spaces from paint drops, spots, spray and damage.

8.3.6 Preparation

Refer to the Resene One-Line specifications and product data manual for surface preparation sheets (or obtain them by phoning 0800 RESENE, or at www.resene.co.nz) listed in the materials systems schedule clauses. Carry out the preparatory work required by them for each of the substrates.

Handle cautiously lead-based paint and asbestos, if present, as outlined in the preamble of the Resene One-Line specifications and product data manual and the Putting your safety first brochure.

Remove and/or repair sharp edges, cracks and holes if present, as outlined in the preamble of the Resene One-Line specifications and product data manual.

Elastomeric sealants, if used, should not be painted. The paint film will not match the flexibility of the sealant and may severely limit its effectiveness.

If any substrate or surface, that even with the preparation work called for in this section, cannot be brought up to a standard that will allow painting or clear finishing of the required standard then do not proceed until remedial work is carried out.

Make good cracks, holes, indented and damaged surfaces. Use suitable gap fillers to match the surface being prepared. Any special priming requirements of the fillers must be satisfied. Allow to dry or set before sanding back level with the surface. Prime or seal timber before using putty.

Exterior and wet areas: Use only Portland cement base or water-insoluble organic base gap fillers.

Carry out this work under cover in a suitable environment with suitable lighting. Store items, both before and after coating, in a clean, dry area protected from the weather and mechanical damage, properly stacked and spaced to allow air circulation and to prevent sticking.

Pre-treat any cut surfaces of preservative treated timber before priming. Ensure L.O.S.P. treated joinery has dried sufficiently to lose solvent odour. Pre-treat bare timber with Resene TimberLock (see Data Sheet D48) to improve the durability of subsequent coats. Liberally coat end grain, allow to soak in and then recoat.

Where off-site coatings are specified they must be applied to surfaces including those concealed when incorporated into the building.

Apply primer to suit the coating system to surfaces which will be concealed when incorporated into the building.

Prime or seal and paint bottom edges of external doors before hanging.

Stained, varnished, or painted joinery to have the first two coats, or the primer and one undercoat, applied to rebates and beads before glazing.

According to the putty manufacturer's instructions allow putty to set, then prime with Resene Wood Primer (see Data Sheet D40). Fully protect the putty by completing the Resene coating system as soon as it is sufficiently firm.

8.3.7 Application

Comply with the Resene One-Line specifications and product data manual data sheets and the additional requirements of this work section.

Ensure large wall areas that require more than one container of paint per coat, have enough paint boxed (mixed) together to complete the final coat. This will not apply if a single factory batch of paint, rather than shop tinted paint, is applied.

Although generally supplied ready-mixed, thoroughly mix paints. Lift any settled pigment and ensure the paint is homogenous.

Defer painting of exterior surfaces until weather conditions are favourable - warm dry days without frost or heavy dews. Avoid painting in direct sunlight any surfaces that absorb heat excessively. As far as possible apply paint in the temperature range 15°C to 25°C. If temperatures fall outside the range of 10°C and 35°C do not paint unless paints with the necessary temperature tolerance have been specified. Do not apply solvent borne paint if moisture is present on the surface.

Painting work to generally follow the following sequences:
- Complete surface preparation before commencing painting.
- Apply primers, sealers, stains, undercoats, paints and clear coatings in the sequences laid down by Resene.
- Allow the full drying time between coats laid down by Resene.
- Do not expose primers, undercoats and intermediate coats beyond Resene's recommendations before applying the next coat.
- Finish broad areas before painting trim.
- Ensure batch numbers of tins are matched for whole areas.
- Internally, paint ceilings before walls and walls before joinery, trim and other items.

Select brush, roller, or pad and apply coatings to the requirements of Resene to obtain a smooth, even coating of the specified thickness, uniform gloss and colour.

Lightly sand primers, sealers, undercoats and intermediate coats to remove dust pick-up, protruding fibres and coarse particles. Complete by removing dust immediately before applying the next coat.

Correct defective work immediately and recoat as required, following precisely the Resene system being applied.

Each coat of paint and the completed paint system to have the following qualities and properties:

- Uniform finish, colour, texture, sheen and hiding power and the proper number of coats applied.
- No blemishes such as runs, sags, crinkling, fat edges, entrained paint skins, hairs, dust, bare or starved patches, cracks, brush marks, ladder marks and blistering.

- Proper covering of corners, crannies, thin edges, cracks, end grain and other difficult places of application.

8.3.8 Completion

Clean adjoining surfaces, glass and fittings of any paint contamination. Clean off glass indicators at the completion of the building works. Clean glass inside and out to a shining finish. Use the Resene Washwise on site 'paint equipment clean-up water' reclamation system to minimise the environmental impact of cleaning paint application tools.

Leave the whole of this work uniform in gloss and colour, of correct thickness, free from painting defects, clean and unmarked and to the standard required by following procedures.

Remove dropsheets, coverings and masking to leave surrounding surfaces and areas clean, tidy and undamaged. Remove debris, unused materials and elements from the site.

Replace hardware without damage to it or the adjoining surface and leave hardware properly fitted and in working order.

Note: The use and disposal of paint and thinners represents a significant environmental hazard. Ensure all paint and thinners are disposed of in the following manner:
- When requested hand over part used paint containers to client for maintenance touch ups.
- Recycle leftover paint at a Resene ColorShop as part of the Resene "Paintwise programme". Contact your local Resene ColorShop for details or view information online at www.resene.co.nz/paintwise.htm.
- Donate left over paint to local community groups.
- Solvent based paints, paint thinners, turpentine, mineral spirits and solvents require special disposal procedures. Do not pour down sewer or storm water drains, sinks or into the ground. If they cannot be recycled they must be disposed of in a refuse dump licensed to take toxic waste.

8.3.9 Maintenance

Good maintenance of coating systems involves a routine of regular cleaning as well as regular inspections. Regular inspections of the coating systems are recommended to identify breakdown, accidental damage to or undesirable deterioration of the paint.

Refer the Resene Caring for your paint finish brochure and the Resene website, www.resene.co.nz/comn/services/maintenance.htm.

9 PLUMBING

9.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

9.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1221:1997(AS/NZS)	Fire hose reels
1254:2010(AS/NZS)	PVC-U pipes and fittings for stormwater and surface water applications
1260:2017(AS|NZS)	PVC-U pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent applications
1477:2017(AS|NZS)	PVC pipes and fittings for pressure applications
1546.1:2008(AS/NZS)	On-site domestic wastewater treatment units - Septic tanks
1596:2014(AS/NZS)	The storage and handling of LP Gas
2032:2006(AS/NZS)	Installation of PVC pipe systems
2033:2008(AS/NZS)	Installation of polyethylene pipe systems
2492:2007(AS/NZS)	Cross-linked polyethylene (PE-X) pipes for pressure applications
2537.1:2011(AS/NZS)	Mechanical jointing fittings for use with crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) for pressure applications - Part 1: Plastics piping systems for hot and cold water installations - Crosslinked polyethylene (PE-X) - General
2642.2:2008(AS/NZS)	Polybutylene pipe systems - Polybutylene (PB) pipe for hot and cold water applications
2712:2007(AS/NZS)	Solar and heat pump water heaters - Design and construction
3000:2018(AS|NZS)	Electrical installations - Known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules
3500.1:2015(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage - Part 1: Water services
3500.1:2018(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 1: Water services
3500.1:2021(AS/NZS)	Plumbing and drainage, Part 1: Water services
3500.2:2015(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage - Part 2: Sanitary plumbing and drainage
3500.2:2021 (AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 2: Sanitary plumbing and drainage
3500.2:2021(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage, Part 2: Sanitary plumbing and drainage
3500.3:2018(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 3: Stormwater drainage
3500.3:2021(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage, Part 3: Stormwater drainage
3500.4:2015(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage - Part 4: Heated water services
3500.4:2018(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 4: Heated water services

3500.4:2021(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage, Part 4: Heated water services
3501:1976(NZS)	Specification for copper tubes for water, gas, and sanitation
4020:2018(AS|NZS)	Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water
4121:2001(NZS)	Design for access and mobility: Buildings and associated facilities
4517:2010(NZS)	Fire sprinkler systems for houses
4602:1988(NZS)	Low pressure copper thermal storage electric water heaters
4603:1985(NZS)	Installation of low pressure thermal storage electric water heaters with copper cylinders (open-vented systems)
4606.1:1989(NZS)	Storage water heaters - General requirements
4607:1989(NZS)	Installation of thermal storage electric water heaters: valve-vented systems
4613:1986(NZS)	Domestic solar water heaters
4614:1986(NZS)	Installation of domestic solar water heating systems
4617:1989(NZS)	Tempering (3-port mixing) valves
4692.1:2005(AS/NZS)	Electric water heaters - Energy consumption, performance and general requirements
4766:2020(AS|NZS)	Rotationally moulded buried, partially buried and non-buried storage tanks for water and chemicals
5601.1:2013(AS|NZS)	Gas installations - Part 1: General installations
7602:1977(NZS)	Specification for polyethylene pipe (Type 5) for cold water services
7643:1979(NZS)	Code of practice for the installation of unplasticized PVC pipe systems
7646:1978(NZS)	Specification for polyethylene pipes and fittings for gas reticulation
AS/NZS 3500.5:2012	Plumbing and drainage - Part 5: Housing installations
NZBC B2/AS1	Durability
NZBC G11	Gas as an Energy Source
NZBC G12	Water Supplies
NZBC G13/AS1	Sanitary Plumbing

9.3 General

Carry out all works necessary to leave the water, waste, vent and soil systems serving the sanitary fittings and the plumbing hardware shown on the drawings or specified below in correct working order complete with all ancillary systems (safetrays, floor drains, overflows, relief valves, etc.) required, and with all normal incidentals customarily installed by this trade.

Comply with the Building Code, Territorial Authority By-laws and statutory authority Regulations as appropriate. Obtain all necessary permits and consents, serve all necessary notices, arrange for all tests and pay all fees and customary charges in connection with the required works.

9.4 Workmanship

9.4.1 Co-operation

Co-operate with all other trades. Attend upon Concretor, Drainlayer and Carpenter to set out the exact positions of pipe runs before adjacent work is put in hand, and to ensure that all pipes, sleeves, fixings, flashings etc. are correctly incorporated into the structure as construction proceeds.

9.4.2 Workmanship

All plumbing work shall be carried out by, or under the direct control of, properly qualified tradesmen, and shall be to recognised high standards.

The cutting away and checking of timbers shall be limited to such dimensions as will not prejudice the purpose for which the timber is used; observe NZS 3604 restrictions on the holing and checking of joists and beams. Chasing and checking of other materials only to approval. Install seismic restraints to storage tanks and HWCs.

Weatherseal wherever pipes, screws, bolts or other fastenings penetrate an external surface, and particularly roofing; seal with gaskets, flashings (and overflashings if necessary) or mastic as appropriate - any damage that results from failure of such seals will be made good at the Plumber's expense.

Adequately protect all surfaces. Any damage to fittings or surfaces made good by the appropriate trade at the Plumber's expense.

9.4.3 Pipework

Joints between pipes of different materials shall always be to the approval of the TA Plumbing Inspector.

Pipework set-out neatly with a minimum number of bends, and more or less parallel to and at right angles to structural elements - avoid diagonal piping.

All internal pipework shall be concealed except where otherwise is either shown or approved. Exposed pipework shall be accurately and neatly run. Arrange all pipework (and particularly traps) in a manner which will allow maximum future accessibility for repairs or maintenance. Arrange for access panels to any primary maintenance positions, and install conveniently located isolating valves for each group of fittings. Wingbacks securely and squarely fixed. Crox unions usually acceptable only at the final connection to fittings. Install white plastic flanges where pipes penetrate linings in visible locations.

Where pipes are covered with nail fixed linings and trim ensure that their positions are marked on the linings to minimise the risk of subsequent nailings penetrating the pipe. Any such damage shall be rectified immediately, with all consequential damage made good.

Set pipework out in straight runs to even gradients. Fix all pipes to the structure sufficiently to fully support and to prevent sagging or vibration. Clips and saddles shall be the same material as the pipe. Exterior pipes on stand-off brackets. Fixings to the exterior or damp locations shall all be hot dip

galvanized unless otherwise noted. Sleeves for pipes or drains penetrating concrete or masonry shall be uPVC, 20mm minimum larger internal diameter than the external diameter of the pipe, finished flush with concrete or masonry, and packed and mastic sealed.

Close open ends of the systems during construction to prevent the entry of foreign matter.

9.4.4 Temperature Movement

All work shall respect in full all probable thermal movements - layouts, fixings and jointings shall be arranged to allow thermal movement without risk of prejudice to watertight conditions, or risk of damage from straining of the pipes which will generate failures.
In particular, observe best local trade practice to avoid problems arising from freezing conditions.

9.4.5 Excavation

Allow to carry out all excavation that is required to suit the services installed by this trade. Check for other services before excavation. Trenches true to line and level, base of trenches clear of loose material, and shore trenches as required to suit the ground conditions. Backfilling shall be carried out by this trade, and be to the requirements specified in Siteworks.

9.4.6 Testing

All plumbing services shall be completed in stages which will allow for proper testing under normal working pressures prior to the application of insulation, concealment or other enclosure. Testing of piped water services shall be by hydrostatic testing in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.1 and shall not show any leakage when subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 1500kPa for a period of not less than 30 minutes. All leaks remedied and retested. On completion the whole of the plumbing services to be subjected to full operational tests in the presence of the plumbing inspector, with any defects revealed in these tests properly remedied.

9.4.7 Warranties

Warranty cards and manufacturer's guarantees for all items supplied and installed by this trade shall be correctly filled in and handed over at Practical Completion.

9.5 Materials

9.5.1 Materials

Materials shall be delivered with packaging and labeling intact. Incidentals (jointing compounds, PTFE tape, seals, washers, silfos, solvent cements, etc.) shall be completely appropriate for the application involved. The use of imperfect items or items damaged in any way is always subject to approval.

9.5.2 Materials Separation

Separate dissimilar metals in any circumstances which could produce contact or electrolytic action by a water film, with thick plastic tape, bituminous felt or other inert material. Pipes in contact with or built into concrete or masonry shall be fully spiral wrapped in Denso tape or equal.

9.6 Systems

9.6.1 Wastes & Vents

All traps sized to AS 3500.2. Wastes and vents all uPVC. Wastes shall be to AS 3500.2 falls as a minimum. Vents shall be generally as indicated, but avoid where permissible in compliance with AS 3500.2, or shall be combined above the flood level of the fittings.

Fit bird proof domes to all vents.

9.6.2 Cold Water System

9.6.2.1 Supply From Existing Toby

All cold water supply pipework shall be medium/high-density polyethylene (MDPE/HDPE), arranged and fixed so that all joints are in a fully ‘relaxed' condition, without any stress or tension.
Lay on a 20mm main from the existing toby along the route shown on the Site Plan to the connection position noted on the Floor Plan (pipe depth, protection, backfilling, signal strip etc. to comply with all Supply Authority requirements). At the connection position take a branch feed off for the hosecocks (and reticulate to the positions shown and install angle hosecocks) and toilet cisterns and then take the main feed through an accessibly positioned cleanable in-line sediment and dirt filter.
Primary distribution from the water filter shall be in 20mm piping, reducing to 15mm for the final feed to individual items. Install conveniently located isolating valves to turn off each group of fittings, and install a small isolating valve alongside each toilet cistern not integrally fitted with one. (Note that these isolating valves and the hosecocks are not covered by the Plumbing Hardware Prime Cost Sum).

9.6.3 Hot Water System

9.6.3.1 Electric Storage, High Pressure Hot Water Cylinder

Supply the electric storage high pressure hot water cylinder noted on the drawings and install it where shown. Where appropriate install the cylinder on a safetray, with its drain discharging in a visible location.

Install temperature and pressure relief valves, cold water expansion valves, flow control valves, line strainers, pressure limit valves, and non-return/isolating valves as required to leave the hot water system in full design operational order. Install a tempering valve for each cylinder to control the hot water temperature at any sanitary fixture used for personal hygiene at not more than 50°C.
Check that the water pressure is suitable for the cylinders operation, and install PRV's if excessive.
Pressure relief discharges shall be copper and to the exterior in approved positions.
Flush all pipework before making the final connections. Lag the main distribution pipes full length with wall pipe insulation.
Showers shall have priority feeds, without 'tees', and the pipework layout shall ensure that the showers temperature and pressure remain as even as possible.
Irrespective of whether a mixing device is installed, the storage water heater control thermostat shall be set at a temperature of not less than 60°C to prevent the growth of Legionella bacteria.

9.7 Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters

9.7.1 Scope

Supply, install and commission the selected Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters to the locations shown on the drawings, complete with all necessary fittings and accessories for proper operation and functionality. All aspects of this work shall be in strict accordance with Rheem technical literature and installation requirements (check www.rheem.co.nz, or call 0800 657 336 for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, with all relevant Standards, Regulations and Acts, and the Plumbing specification, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters.

9.7.2 Mains Pressure Electric Water Heaters

Rheem 312025 Mains Pressure Electric Vitreous Enamel Water Heater. 25 litre storage capacity, mains pressure supply, single electric heating element. Galvanised steel casing - suitable for indoor installations only, 405mm diameter x 385mm high, left hand connection.
Maximum 70°C, minimum 60°C thermostat settings. 1000kPa maximum working pressure.
240V/50Hz electrical connection, 2.4kW maximum load.
Standard magnesium anode. 15kg approximate weight when empty.

Location:

Rheem 312135 Mains Pressure Electric Vitreous Enamel Water Heater. 135 litre storage capacity, mains pressure supply, single electric heating element. Galvanised steel casing - suitable for indoor installations only, 488mm diameter x 1335mm high, right hand connection.
Maximum 70°C, minimum 60°C thermostat settings. 1000kPa maximum working pressure.
240V/50Hz electrical connection, 2.0kW or 3.0kW maximum load options - 3.0kW maximum load.
Standard magnesium anode. 50kg approximate weight when empty.

Element rating:
Location:

9.7.3 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings prior to installation.
Co-ordinate with all trades to install Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters and accessories as required.

9.7.4 Workmanship

Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heater installation shall be carried out by experienced tradesmen, familiar with the specified products and installation techniques, under the direct supervision of a NZ certified Registered Plumber, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with the requirements of AS/NZS 3500.4, AS/NZS 3000, NZBC G12, and with all local codes and regulatory authority requirements.

Electrical wiring and prescribed electrical work (by others) shall be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with the electrical standards and regulations and the Electrical specification.

Adequately protect all surrounding work surfaces during installation. Any damage to fittings or finished surfaces shall be made good by the appropriate trade at the Plumber's expense.

9.7.5 Delivery & Handling

Store Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters and accessories under cover on a flat surface in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Keep products clean and dry, and protect from damage and contamination. Do not use damaged or defective products. Handle Rheem products in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

9.7.6 Installation

Install the selected Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters, complete with accessories, to the locations shown on the drawings in accordance with the Rheem Installation Instructions and complying with the New Zealand Building Code.

Ensure that the required clearances are provided for the servicing and removal of the water heater and accessories, and that the water heater information label / rating plate and thermostat can be viewed and read when installed.
Ensure that the pipework is correctly sized and that a non-return valve is installed on the cold water line to the water heater. Provide a 50mm minimum clear opening around pipes and fittings connected to the water heater that pass through the support platform or floor.
Where required, install a safe tray below the water heater to prevent water damage to the building or property in the event of a leak.
Install a suitable moisture barrier under indoor water heaters installed on a concrete surface that is not fully cured or prone to dampness.
Ensure that the water heater sacrificial anode, if fitted, is the correct anode type.
Seismically restrain water heaters in accordance with NZBC G12/AS1 6.11.4, or Section 203 of NZS 4603, or with the specific design shown on the drawings.

Connect Rheem water heaters to the mains pressure hot and cold water system, with all necessary safety devices, valves, fittings and accessories, to achieve the required operation performance and functionality.
Install relief valve drains to expansion control valves and pressure relief valves in accordance with NZBC G12/AS1 or AS/NZS 3500.4, and follow all requirements when water heaters are located where freezing is likely.

Electrical connections to water heaters must be made in complete accordance with AS/NZS 3000 and the Rheem Installation Instructions. A 20mm flexible conduit is required for the electrical cable to the water heater. The power supply to the water heater must not be switched on until the water heater is filled and a satisfactory megger reading is obtained.

Commission Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

9.7.7 Completion

Check that the Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heaters have been installed correctly and have been commissioned and are operating at the required performance and functionality. Check that pipework connections are leak free. Check that the water heaters are properly restrained against earthquake forces.
Check for damage, defects, faults and leaks and replace/repair as necessary.
Leave the works area clean and free of rubbish. Remove rubbish and waste material from the site.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the Rheem Domestic Electric Water Heater maintenance requirements and a copy of the Rheem Warranty for the installed water heaters.

Issue all As-Built Documentation required to the relevant parties.

10 DRAINAGE

10.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

10.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

1254:2010(AS/NZS)	PVC-U pipes and fittings for stormwater and surface water applications
1260:2017(AS|NZS)	PVC-U pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent applications
1546.1:2008(AS/NZS)	On-site domestic wastewater treatment units - Septic tanks
1547:2012(AS/NZS)	On-site domestic wastewater management
2032:2006(AS/NZS)	Installation of PVC pipe systems
3500.0:2003(AS/NZS)	Plumbing and drainage - Glossary of terms
3500.2:2018(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 2: Sanitary plumbing and drainage
3500.2:2021 (AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 2: Sanitary plumbing and drainage
3500.3:2018(AS|NZS)	Plumbing and drainage Part 3: Stormwater drainage
7643:1979(NZS)	Code of practice for the installation of unplasticized PVC pipe systems
NZBC G13/AS2	Foul Water Drainage

10.3 General

Carry out all required works to leave the sewer and stormwater systems shown on the drawings in correct working order complete with all normal incidentals.

Comply with Local Authority By-laws and Health Department Regulations as appropriate. Obtain all necessary permits and consents, serve all necessary notices, arrange all tests and pay all fees and customary charges in connection with the works.

10.4 Workmanship

10.4.1 General

Carry out all required works to leave the sewer and stormwater systems shown on the drawings in correct working order complete with all normal incidentals. Comply with Local Authority By-laws and Health Department Regulations as appropriate. Obtain all necessary permits and consents, serve all necessary notices, arrange all tests and pay all fees and customary charges in connection with the works.

10.4.2 Co-operation

Cooperate with all trades and attend upon the Concretor and Plumber to set out exact pipe runs before any adjacent work is put in hand and ensure that all sleeves etc. are correctly incorporated as work proceeds.

10.4.3 Materials

All pipes and other materials shall comply with the appropriate Standards, and shall be protected from damage of any kind until installation is complete. All incidentals appropriate for the applications involved. Concrete shall be 17.5MPa and as specified under Concretor, Mortar shall be as specified in Blocklayer.

10.4.4 Workmanship

All drainlaying shall be carried out by, or under direct control of, properly qualified tradesmen, and shall be to recognised high standards. Ensure cast-in items are installed when required so that no delay is caused by this trade. Adequately protect all adjacent surfaces - clean down to remove dirt etc., and any damage shall be made good by the appropriate trade at the Drainlayer's expense.

On completion of drainlaying clean up full area affected by this trade to the condition it was in before drainlaying commenced.

Site is to be returned as close as possible to its present condition on completion of the contract.

10.4.5 Excavation

As required for sewer and stormwater. Check for other service lines before excavation - the Drainlayer is responsible for making good any damage. Trenches true to line and with even gradients between gullies, soil stack terminations or downpipes, etc.

Keep the bottom of trenches clear of loose material. All pipes shall be laid in appropriate bedding material, compacted as required. Shore trenches if required to suit ground conditions. Backfilling shall be by this trade, to the standards required in Siteworks.

10.5 Foul Water Drainage

10.5.1 Scope

Supply, install, test and commission new, gravity-flow foul water drains on the site, to the locations, layout and details shown on the drawings, complete with all necessary components and accessories required for satisfactory completion and performance of the foul water drainage system. All aspects of this works shall comply with the requirements of the NZ Building Code, related compliance Standards, Regulations and Acts, and to the requirements of the Territorial Authority, and as specified herein and on the approved drawings and schedules. Ancillary work and/or services not specifically mentioned but necessary to complete the work to specified levels of performance shall be deemed included.

Install foul water drains in natural ground, beneath and external to the building, for the distances indicated on the drawings. Allow for all ventilation requirements, inspection openings, bends,

branches, manholes, inspection chambers, overflow gully traps, etc., as required and indicated on the drawings. Unless shown otherwise, the foul water drains shall be connected to the building's sanitary drainage system, and discharge to the foul water network.

The foul water drainage plans are diagrammatic only. Allow for all necessary vents, inspection fittings, cleaning eyes, traps and venting in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 and to comply with the New Zealand Building Code, and as required by the Territorial Authority. Refer to the drawings for the dimensioned locations of sanitary waste pipes and outlets.

10.5.2 Requirements

10.5.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, in particular the 'Worksafe Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry', and the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines'

Carry out all construction operations in accordance with the Contractor's project-specific Health and Safety Plan.

10.5.2.2 Compliance

Obtain all necessary permits and consents, serve all necessary notices, arrange all tests and pay all fees and customary charges in connection with the foul water drainage works.

The Drain Layer shall be deemed to have allowed for all work associated with the safe and orderly execution of the foul water drainage work, including complying with all Territorial Authority requirements, Building Consent, Building Act, Health and Safety requirements, and all other acts, laws, by-laws and regulations that may affect the execution of the work.

10.5.2.3 Notifiable Work

Notify WorkSafe NZ of work that is notifiable (particular hazardous work) under the Health and Safety in Employment Regulations 1995, 24 hours before starting the work.

10.5.2.4 Inspections

Inspections of foul water drainage works shall take place at each of the stages as scheduled in the Building Consent. Confirm a written programme to facilitate these inspections, including notification when each stage of the work is ready for inspection.

Obtain and pay all fees for any required inspections which are additional to the Building Consent.

10.5.2.5 Testing

Carry out all necessary testing of the foul water drainage installations, and demonstrate to the Contract Administrator and the controlling Territorial Authority that the installations are watertight and comply with the requirements of the New Zealand Building Code, related compliance Standards, and the design documents.

10.5.2.6 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades as necessary to install foul water drains to the required locations and layouts.

10.5.2.7 Workmanship

Foul water drainage work shall be carried out by qualified and experienced tradespersons, familiar with the required installation requirements, under the direct supervision of a NZ certified Registered Drainlayer, in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 in compliance with the New Zealand Building Code, and all local codes and regulatory authority requirements, and the conditions of the Building Consent.

All pipe cutting, jointing, and supporting techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Pipes, fittings and accessories shall be handled and installed in such a manner that prevents any damage to the component.

All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient, robust and watertight installation.

Carry out all necessary inspections and tests during installation to ensure compliance with the design specifications and regulatory requirements. Provide test result sheets to the Contract Administrator to show compliance has been achieved.

Take all necessary measures during installation to protect the foul water drainage system from damage, and to prevent the entry of:
- extraneous water;
- soil, sand, or rock,
- the contents of any septic tank; or
- any other substance, the discharge or which could impede the operation of the foul water drainage network.

Ensure that any installed drain is adequately protected from any damage and excessive loading during the remaining construction period.

Protect adjacent finished work and surfaces from damage and contamination during installation. Any damage to fittings or finished surfaces shall be made good by the appropriate trade at the Drain Layer's expense.

Any associated electrical wiring and prescribed electrical work (by others) shall be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with the electrical standards and regulations and the Electrical specification.

10.5.2.8 Defective Materials & Work

Should defective materials and/or work be found at any time before the final acceptance of the work, it shall be rejected. All rejected foul water drainage materials and work shall be repaired and/or

replaced to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator, without delay and at no additional expense to the Principal.

10.5.2.9 Delivery & Handling

Store foul water drain pipes and accessories undercover, out of direct sunlight, clear of the ground, on an even surface, and protected from damage and contamination in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Keep pipes and accessories out of direct sunlight and protected from damage and contamination at all times.

Where possible, store pre-packed PVC pipes in the original delivery crate.
Store loose PVC pipes on evenly spaced bearers at maximum 1.0m centres, with pipe sockets alternated so the the sockets do not bear on each other, and with side supports if pipes are stacked more than two layers high. When loose PVC pipes are stacked in a pyramid, the maximum stack height shall be 1.0m and the bottom pipes shall be chocked.

Do not used damaged or faulty materials or products, or products that are beyond their designated shelf life. Do not use PVC materials that have been exposed to or stored in direct sunlight longer than the period specified by the manufacturer.

Handle all products and materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and in a manner that prevents damage or deterioration of the material/product.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet precautions for use, and use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - in particular the 'OSH Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry' and the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines'.

10.5.2.10 As-Built Drawings

On completion and before application for Code Compliance Certificate, prepare As-Built Drawings of the foul water drainage system, that accurately record the new and/or modified foul water drainage installation.

Information shall include, but not limited to, type, class and size of all pipes, the location, grade and direction of flow of all pipes, the location of all bends, changes in direction, cleaning access positions, manholes, and all dimensions, levels, inverts, etc.

Submit prepared as-built drawings to the Contract Administrator for review. Issue as-built drawings in accordance with the Contract Administrator's instruction, and in the required format.

10.5.2.11 Warranties

On completion and before Practical Completion, provide all relevant manufacturer/supplier warranties in favour of the Principal, covering materials, equipment, proprietary products, etc., supplied and installed.

10.5.3 Materials

10.5.3.1 General

Supply and deliver to the site all pipes, fittings, precast manholes, granular bedding material and other materials required for incorporation in the drainlaying work. All drainlaying materials shall be fit for purpose and intended use, new, of good quality and free from defects, and as specified herein and on the approved drawings and schedules.

10.5.3.2 PVC-U Pipes & Fittings

PVC-U foul water drain pipes and fittings for non-pressure applications shall comply with AS/NZS 1260: 'PVC-U pipes and fittings for drain, waste and vent application'. Installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2, and AS/NZS 2032 or AS/NZS 2566.2.

Pipe Classification:
Class SN4-SN6 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For domestic and residential applications, and low load areas.
Class SN8-SN10 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For commercial and industrial applications, and medium load areas.
Class SN16 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For heavy traffic load areas.

10.5.3.3 Gullies

Gully traps shall be of an approved type and installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 and the requirements of the Territorial Authority.

Gully traps shall be PVC construction, including dish and lid.

The overflow level of gully dishes shall be set no less than 25mm above paved surfaces, and no less than 100mm above unpaved surfaces.

Provide adequate support to gully riser and dish with compacted bedding or concrete.

Where subject to damage, protect gully traps with a smooth-finished concrete surround, or with 2:1 sand/cement mortar, surrounding the entire gully and separated from the building foundation, in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 and as shown on the drawings.

10.5.3.4 Bedding & Surround Material

Except where specified otherwise on the drawings, bedding (underlay, side support, overlay) material shall be compacted clean granular non-cohesive material - crushed rock or gravel screenings - of nominal particle size range of 7-10mm with a maximum particle size of 20mm, that is free from organic material and clay, and have a moisture content appropriate to the degree of compaction required. If the bedding material is contaminated or an excessive amount of oversized particles are present, the bedding material shall be rejected and not used.

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10.5.3.5 Backfill Material

Except where specified otherwise, backfill material above the pipe embedment layer (150mm above the top of pipe) shall be selected excavated material that is free from any builder's waste, any organic material, any rocks or hard matter larger than 20mm, and any soil lumps larger than 75mm.

Except where specified otherwise, pipes beneath private roadways and where subject to vehicular traffic - all backfill from the top of the embedment layer (150mm above top of pipe) to the underside of the pavement layer shall be GAP 65 - General All Passing 65mm.

Mechanically compact backfill material in layers not exceeding 300mm to a relative compaction no less than 95% of the NZ Standard Compaction.

Trenches in public footpaths and roads shall be backfilled in accordance with the requirements of the controlling authority.

10.5.4 Trench Excavation

10.5.4.1 Clearing of Surfaces

Where trenches are to be excavated in a grassed area, garden or a berm, the topsoil shall be stripped from the area of the excavation and stockpiled separately adjacent to the trench for use in reinstating the surface.

Where trenches are to be excavated in existing concrete or asphalt paved areas, the paving shall be cut to neat, straight lines, parallel to the trench prior to excavation, with a nominal 100mm trimming allowance either side of the excavation width. The excavation shall be carried out with minimal damage to the existing paved surface.

Where trenches are to be excavated in existing segmental paved areas, the pavers shall be removed by hand, cleaned and set aside for later reinstatement.

Subsequent trench backfill shall be adequately compacted to avoid subsidence of reinstated surfaces.

10.5.4.2 Excavation

Locate all existing buried services before commencing excavation work in any area.

Excavations for trenches and pits shall be properly executed and supported in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 3500.2.

Carry out excavation work to comply with all relevant health and safety regulations and guidelines, including the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines' where appropriate.

Unless specified otherwise, the excavation of trenches shall be taken out by open cut to the levels and grades shown or implied on the drawings. Excavate trenches to the depths which will provide for the appropriate type of bedding.

Trench excavations shall be of sufficient width to allow all operations necessary for the jointing of pipes and placing of the specified backfill. The bottom width of the trenches shall at least the

combined measurement of the outside diameter of the pipe plus 200mm - with a minimum clearance of 100mm on each side of the drain barrel. The trench width at the top of the pipe shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe plus 600mm unless the pipe in the trench is covered with concrete. The trench above the top of the pipe may be cut wider, either by excavating a wider bench or by battering the trench wall.

10.5.4.3 Shoring

Make all necessary provisions for shoring trench walls to comply with all regulations and for health and safety measures.

Trench shoring materials and equipment must be suitable for the purpose for which they are to be used, of sound quality, and adequate in strength for the particular use.

Shoring shall be placed by experienced operators under competent supervision, and shall not be altered, dismantled, or interfered with except on the instruction of the authorised supervisor.

Ensure no voids are left in the backfill when shoring is removed, and the required compaction density of the backfill is achieved.

10.5.4.4 Dewatering

Take all necessary precautions to keep trenches and pits free from water. Provide all necessary pumps, drainage pipes and other equipments required for dewatering. Install all necessary filtering and detention measures required by the Territorial Authority.

If the bottom of the trench is likely to be adversely affected by rain, remove the final 80mm of excavation as a separate operation immediately before placing the bedding material.

10.5.5 Pipe Laying

10.5.5.1 Bedding Pipes

Provide a minimum 75mm thick underlay layer of well compacted bedding material for all pipes. A chase shall be excavated in the bedding to accommodate any jointing socket or fitting in the drain. The pipe embedment material shall be laid and compacted so that the pipe is evenly and continuously supported along its length on either side of the pipe, and with an overlay layer minimum 150mm thick.

When trench support systems are used, the bedding material shall be placed and compacted in a manner so that no loss of compaction results from removal of the trench side support systems. The trench support shall be removed in such a way as to ensure that the placing and compaction of the bedding material occurs below the trench supports and directly against the undisturbed ground of the trench walls.

After completion of the jointing and inspection of drain pipes, place and compact the bedding surround material around the pipe to the required depth over the pipe. The material shall be carefully placed around and over the pipe using hand tamping and in a manner that ensures the pipe

is uniformly supported all round its perimeter and without voids. Take care during placement and compaction to ensure the pipe is not displaced or damaged.

10.5.5.2 Laying Pipes

Install foul water drains in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.2 to the layout, levels and grades shown on the drawings Drain pipes shall be laid to provide maximum falls, in straight lines and at an even grade, without obstruction to flow, and with full allowance for bedding.

Before installing the pipes, check the bore of each pipe is free from foreign matter and that the pipe exterior and the socket have not been damaged in handling or storage. All pipelines shall be kept clean and free of dirt and debris at all times during installation, testing and commissioning.

PVC-U foul water drain pipes shall be properly jointed (rubber ring joint or solvent welded joint) to produce a watertight seal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Start laying main drains at the point of outfall and insert junctions for branch drains as the work proceeds. Pipes shall be laid with the least number of bends, in the centre of the trench, in straight lines between bends, and to the grades and locations shown on the drawings.

Install all necessary fittings, including vents, inspection openings and access points, bends and junctions, to the locations shown on the drawings and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where not specified on the drawings or schedules, fittings for inspection openings, bends, junctions, etc., shall be selected from the PVC pipe system range of products and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Other than precautions against damage by displacement or floating pipes, no bedding surround material or backfill shall be placed until the laying of the drain has been inspected by the Territorial Authority.

10.5.5.3 Jointing - Solvent Cement Welded Joints

Solvent welded joints shall only be used for jointing PVC-U pipes and fittings where rubber-ring jointed fittings are not manufactured. Use only cleaner primers and solvent cements specified by the manufacturer for the application and socket type. Only sockets complying with the relevant Standard shall be installed. Do not use cleaner primers or solvent cements if the 'use by' date has expired. The marking of pipes by scoring is not permitted. All joints shall be watertight and prevent the infiltration of groundwater and the intrusion of tree roots.

Solvent welded joints shall be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and generally as follows:
- Solvent welding shall only be carried out in dry conditions above 5°C.
- Ensure the components are dry, clean and free of dust, dirt, grease and surface contaminants during all stages of the jointing process.
- Prior to welding, the components shall be assembled dry and checked for position and alignment to ensure accurate re-assembly in the correct position.
- Mark the spigot with a witness mark (pencil, not scored) at a distance equivalent to the internal depth of the socket.

- Dry the spigot end, up to the witness mark, and the socket interior, then clean and degrease with a clean cloth moistened with the pipe or fitting manufacturer's specified priming fluid.
- Apply an even coating of solvent cement to the internal surface of the socket for the full engagement length, and to the external section of the spigot up to the witness mark.
- Only use the minimum amount of solvent cement in the socket necessary for a fully solvent-welded joint.
- Insert the spigot close to, but not beyond, the witness mark. Do not use excessive force. Firmly restrain the joint for the minimum period recommended by the pipe manufacturer.
- Wipe off excess solvent cement from the outside of the joint, and where possible from the inside.
- Adhere to the manufacturer's specified procedures and time frames for filling and testing pipework.
- Allow all solvent welded joints to fully cure before subjecting pipework to any imposed load or testing.

10.5.5.4 Pipe Cover

Unless specified otherwise on the drawings, the minimum pipe cover (finished surface to top of pipe) shall be:
- where not subject to vehicular loading: 300mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - not in roadways: 500mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - in sealed roadways: 500mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - in unsealed roadways: 500mm.
- pipes in embankment conditions or subject to loading from heavy construction equipment: 750mm.

10.5.6 Connection

10.5.6.1 Public Network - Street Sewer Connection

Connect to discharge the foul water drainage line directly to the public mains street sewer in accordance with the requirements of the Territorial Authority and as shown on the drawings.

10.5.7 Testing

10.5.7.1 Foul Water Drains

Test the foul water drainage installation, including all drains, connections and system components, for water tightness in accordance with the requirements of the Territorial Authority (TA).

Where required by the Territorial Authority, the testing shall be undertaken in the presence of a representative of the TA. Demonstrate to the Contract Administrator and the Territorial Authority that the installation complies with the requirements of the contract documents, related standards and regulatory bodies. Lodge all certificates of approval with the Contract Administrator.

Unless specified otherwise by the Territorial Authority, the test method shall be the Water Test procedure for non-pressure pipelines as defined in AS/NZS 2302. Where appropriate, the procedures in NZBC E1/VM1 may be used as an alternative. The acceptability of other test methods are be subject to the approval of the Territorial Authority and the Contract Administrator.

Provide all necessary plant, equipment and instruments required for the specified testing procedure. All testing and commissioning shall be undertaken by suitably skilled and experienced technicians.

Pressure testing shall be carried out after the pipes have been laid and the bedding material has been placed over the pipes as specified.

Prior to testing ensure that all pipe junctions and inspection eyes are exposed, and pipelines have been flushed and all residual debris cleaned out.

Foul water manholes shall be tested for watertightness by plugging all pipes and filling with water. After absorption has taken place the water level shall remain constant for thirty minutes.

Test results shall be recorded clearly on properly formatted Test Result sheets, and submitted to the Contract Administrator within 48 hours of completion of testing.

Repair or replace any materials or workmanship found to be defective or faulty during testing, and repeat the test until a satisfactory test result is achieved.

Leave the installation watertight and free of defects, and operating to the required performance standard.

The work shall be deemed incomplete unless all required testing and commissioning has been carried out and has passed the requirements of the testing specification and the Territorial Authority.

10.5.7.2 Water Test Procedure - to AS/NZS 2302

Water test procedure of foul water drains (non-pressure) - to AS/NZS 2302: Section 7.3.2.
- The pipeline shall be filled with water to a height of not less than 1m above the natural ground level at the highest point of the section being tested, or to the flood level of the lowest sanitary fixture, but not exceeding 5m at the lowest point of the test section.
- The pressure shall be maintained without leakage for at least 15 minutes.
- The source of any leaks shall then be ascertained and any defects repaired.
- The pipeline shall then be retested.

Note: Testing should not be carried out if groundwater is present above the pipeline. If groundwater is present, the test pressure should be increased to compensate for the depth of groundwater at a rate of 10 kPa for every 1m of groundwater depth.

10.5.8 Backfilling

10.5.8.1 Backfilling

Trenches shall be backfilled as soon as possible after the laying, inspecting and testing of the pipeline.

Where required, lay marker tape along the length of the drain, just above the top of the pipe embedment zone, before backfilling.

Trench backfill materials shall be placed over the pipe embedment, and compacted to restore the trench as near as practicable to the normal surrounding ground surface level and reduce the

likelihood of subsidence. Backfill material shall be placed in uncompacted layers not exceed 300mm, then mechanically compacted to the required density.

Temporary trench support systems shall be lifted progressively above each layer of backfill to ensure each layer is compacted against undisturbed ground.

Any deficiencies of trench filling exposed by settlement shall be corrected to the required standard.

10.5.9 Reinstatement of Surfaces

10.5.9.1 Reinstatement of Surfaces

Refer to separate specification section - Siteworks - Reinstatement of Surfaces.

Ground and paved surfaces above excavated foul water drainage trenches shall be reinstated to the standard specified. Reinstatement shall generally achieve a standard equal to or better than the pre-existing situation - in no case will a lower standard be accepted.

Hedges, fences and other features to be retained that have been damaged or removed during the work shall be reinstated to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

10.6 Stormwater Drainage

10.6.1 Scope

Supply, install, test and commission new, gravity-flow stormwater drains on the site, to the locations, layout and details shown on the drawings, complete with all necessary components and accessories required for the satisfactory completion and performance of the stormwater system. All aspects of this works shall comply with the requirements of the NZ Building Code, related compliance Standards, Regulations and Acts, and to the requirements of the Territorial Authority, and as specified herein and on the design drawings and schedules. Ancillary work and/or services not specifically mentioned but necessary to complete the installation shall be deemed included.

Install stormwater drains in natural ground, beneath and/or external to the building, for the distances indicated on the drawings. Allow for all inspection openings, bends, branches, manholes, inspection chambers, etc., as required and indicated on the drawings. Unless shown otherwise on the drawings, the stormwater drains shall be connected to the roof and surface stormwater installations, and discharge to the stormwater network.

The stormwater drainage plans are diagrammatic only. Allow for all necessary inspection fittings, cleaning eyes, and traps in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.3 and to comply with the New Zealand Building Code, and as required by the Territorial Authority. Refer to the drawings for the dimensioned locations of roof drainage system rainwater pipes and outlets, and surface drainage outlets, etc.

The following is a list and a general description of the extent of Stormwater Drainage works, which are more specifically defined in the contract documents, required for the completion of the contract works:

10.6.2 Requirements

10.6.2.1 Safety

Comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA), and with all relevant Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2016, and with all relevant WorkSafe New Zealand (WorkSafe) Approved Codes of Practice and WorkSafe Information and Guidance, in particular the 'Worksafe Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry', and the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines'

Carry out all construction operations in accordance with the Contractor's project-specific Health and Safety Plan.

10.6.2.2 Compliance

Obtain all necessary permits and consents, serve all necessary notices, arrange all tests and pay all fees and customary charges in connection with the stormwater drainage works.

The Drain Layer shall be deemed to have allowed for all work associated with the safe and orderly execution of the stormwater drainage work, including complying with all Territorial Authority requirements, Building Consent, Building Act, Health and Safety requirements, and all other acts, laws, by-laws and regulations that may affect the execution of the work.

10.6.2.3 Inspections

Inspections of stormwater drainage works shall take place at each of the stages as scheduled in the Building Consent. Confirm a written programme to facilitate these inspections, including notification when each stage of the work is ready for inspection.

Obtain and pay all fees for any required inspections which are additional to the Building Consent.

10.6.2.4 Testing

Carry out all necessary testing of the stormwater drainage installations, and demonstrate to the Contract Administrator and the Territorial Authority that the installations are watertight and comply with the requirements of the New Zealand Building Code, related compliance Standards, and the design documents.

10.6.2.5 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.

Coordinate with other trades as necessary to install stormwater drains to the required locations and layout.

10.6.2.6 Workmanship

Stormwater drainage work shall be carried out by qualified and experienced tradespersons, familiar with all required installation requirements, under the direct supervision of a NZ certified Registered Drain Layer, in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.3 and to comply with the New Zealand Building Code, and all local codes and regulatory authority requirements, and the conditions of the Building Consent.

All pipe cutting, jointing, and supporting techniques shall be exactly as recommended by the pipe manufacturer. Pipes, fittings and accessories shall be handled and installed in such a manner that prevents any damage to the component.

All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient, robust and watertight installation.

Carry out all necessary inspections and tests during installation to ensure compliance with the design specifications and regulatory requirements. Provide test result sheets to the Contract Administrator to show compliance has been achieved.

Take all necessary precautions during installation to protect the stormwater drainage system from damage, and to prevent the entry of:
- soil, sand, or rock;
- sewage, including the contents of any septic tank, or trade waste; or
- any other substance that could damage or impede the operation of the stormwater drainage network.

Ensure that any installed drain is adequately protected from any damage and excessive loading during the remaining construction period.

Protect adjacent finished work and surfaces from damage and contamination during installation. Any damage to fittings or finished surfaces shall be made good by the appropriate trade at the Drain Layer's expense.

Any associated electrical wiring and prescribed electrical work (by others) shall be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with the electrical standards and regulations and the Electrical specification.

10.6.2.7 Defective Materials & Work

Should defective materials and/or work be found at any time before the final acceptance of the work, it shall be rejected. All rejected stormwater drainage materials and work shall be repaired and/or replaced to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator, without delay and at no additional expense to the Principal.

10.6.2.8 Delivery & Handling

Store stormwater drain pipes and accessories undercover, out of direct sunlight, clear of the ground, on an even surface, and protected from damage and contamination in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements. Keep pipes and accessories out of direct sunlight and protected from damage and contamination at all times.

Store loose PVC-U pipes on evenly spaced bearers at maximum 1.0m centres, with pipe sockets alternated so the the sockets do not bear on each other, and with side supports if pipes are stacked more than two layers high. When loose PVC-U pipes are stacked in a pyramid, the maximum stack height shall be 1.0m and the bottom pipes shall be chocked.

Do not used damaged or faulty materials or products, or products that are beyond their designated shelf life. Do not use PVC-U materials that have been exposed to or stored in direct sunlight longer than the period specified by the manufacturer.

Handle all products and materials in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, and in a manner that prevents damage or deterioration of the material/product.

Installers shall be familiar with and comply with manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet precautions for use, and use appropriate safety gear when handling materials.

Conform with all relevant WorkSafe NZ Guidelines and Codes of Practice - in particular the 'Worksafe Guidelines For the Provision of Facilities and General Safety in the Construction Industry' and the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines'.

10.6.2.9 As-Built Drawings

On completion and before application for Code Compliance Certificate, prepare As-Built Drawings of the stormwater drainage system, that accurately record the new and/or modified stormwater drainage installation.

Information shall include, but not limited to, type, class and size of all pipes, the location, grade and direction of flow of all pipes, the location of all bends, changes in direction, cleaning access positions, manholes, and all dimensions, levels, inverts, etc.

Submit prepared as-built drawings to the Contract Administrator for review. Issue as-built drawings in accordance with the Contract Administrator's instruction, and in the required format.

10.6.3 Materials

10.6.3.1 General

Supply and deliver to the site all pipes, junctions, precast manholes, granular bedding material and other materials required for the satisfactory completion of the stormwater drainage works. All drainlaying materials shall be fit for purpose, new and free from damage and defects.

10.6.3.2 PVC-U Pipes & Fittings

PVC-U stormwater drain pipes and fittings for non-pressure applications shall comply with AS/NZS 1254: 'PVC-U pipes and fittings for stormwater and surface water applications'. Installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.3 and AS/NZS 2032 or AS/NZS 2566.2

Pipe Classification:
Class SN4-SN6 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For domestic and residential applications, and low load areas.
Class SN8-SN10 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For commercial and industrial applications, and medium load areas.
Class SN16 - Rubber Ring Joint or Solvent Welded Joint. For heavy traffic load areas.

10.6.3.3 Bedding & Surround Material

Except where specified otherwise, bedding (underlay, side support, overlay) material for PVC-U pipes shall be GAP 7 - General All Passing 7mm - clean, granular, non-cohesive crushed rock or gravel screenings, that is free from organic material and clay, with a moisture content appropriate to the degree of compaction required. If the bedding material is contaminated or an excessive amount of oversized particles are present, the bedding material shall be rejected and not used.

10.6.3.4 Backfill Material

Except where specified otherwise, backfill material above the pipe embedment layer (150mm above the top of pipe) shall be selected ordinary excavated material that is free from any builder's waste, any organic material, any rocks or hard matter larger than 20mm, and any soil lumps larger than 75mm.

Except where specified otherwise, pipes beneath private roadways and where subject to vehicular traffic - all backfill from the top of the embedment layer (150mm above top of pipe) to the underside of the pavement layer shall be GAP 65 - General All Passing 65mm.

Mechanically compact backfill material in layers not exceeding 300mm to a relative compaction no less than 95% of the NZ Standard Compaction.

Trenches in public footpaths and roads shall be backfilled in accordance with the requirements of the controlling authority.

10.6.4 Trench Excavation

10.6.4.1 Clearing of Surfaces

Where trenches are to be excavated in a grassed area, garden or a berm, the topsoil shall be stripped from the area of the excavation and stockpiled separately adjacent to the trench for use in reinstating the surface.

Where trenches are to be excavated in existing concrete or asphalt paved areas, the paving shall be cut to neat, straight lines, parallel to the trench prior to excavation, with a nominal 100mm trimming allowance either side of the excavation width. The excavation shall be carried out with minimal damage to the existing paved surface.

Where trenches are to be excavated in existing segmental paved areas, the pavers shall be removed by hand, cleaned and set aside for later reinstatement.

Subsequent trench backfill shall be adequately compacted to avoid subsidence of reinstated surfaces.

10.6.4.2 Excavation

Locate all existing buried services before commencing excavation work in any area.

Excavations for trenches and pits shall be properly executed and supported in accordance with the requirements of AS/NZS 3500.3.

Carry out excavation work to comply with all relevant health and safety regulations and guidelines, including the 'Excavation Safety - Good Practice Guidelines'.

Unless specified otherwise, the excavation of trenches shall be taken out by open cut to the levels and grades shown or implied on the drawings. Excavate trenches to the depths which will provide for the appropriate type of bedding.

Trench excavations shall be of sufficient width to allow all operations necessary for the jointing of pipes and placing of the specified backfill. The bottom width of the trenches shall at least the combined measurement of the outside diameter of the pipe plus 200mm - with a minimum clearance of 100mm on each side of the drain barrel. The trench width at the top of the pipe shall not exceed the outside diameter of the pipe plus 600mm unless the pipe in the trench is covered with concrete. The trench above the top of the pipe may be cut wider, either by excavating a wider bench or by battering the trench wall.

Where a trench has been excavated deeper than required without authorisation, the excess depth shall be filled either with bedding material compacted to achieve a density as near to the original soil density as possible, or with concrete.

10.6.4.3 Shoring

Make all necessary provisions for shoring trench walls to comply with all regulations and for health and safety measures.

Trench shoring materials and equipment must be suitable for the purpose for which they are to be used, of sound quality, and adequate in strength for the particular use.

Shoring shall be placed by experienced operators under competent supervision, and shall not be altered, dismantled, or interfered with except on the instruction of the authorised supervisor.

Ensure no voids are left in the backfill when shoring is removed, and the required compaction density of the backfill is achieved.

10.6.4.4 Dewatering

Take all necessary precautions to keep trenches and pits free from water. Provide all necessary pumps, drainage pipes and other equipments required for dewatering. Install all necessary filtering and detention measures required by the Territorial Authority.

If the bottom of the trench is likely to be adversely affected by rain, remove the final 80mm of excavation as a separate operation immediately before placing the bedding material.

10.6.5 Pipe Laying

10.6.5.1 Bedding Pipes

Provide a minimum 75mm thick underlay layer of well compacted bedding material for all pipes. A chase shall be excavated in the bedding to accommodate any jointing socket or fitting in the drain. The pipe embedment material shall be laid and compacted so that the pipe is evenly and continuously

supported along its length on either side of the pipe, and with an overlay layer minimum 150mm thick.

When trench support systems are used, the bedding material shall be placed and compacted in a manner so that no loss of compaction results from removal of the trench side support systems. The trench support shall be removed in such a way as to ensure that the placing and compaction of the bedding material occurs below the trench supports and directly against the undisturbed ground of the trench walls.

After completion of the jointing and inspection of drain pipes, place and compact the bedding surround material around the pipe to the required depth over the pipe. The material shall be carefully placed around and over the pipe using hand tamping and in a manner that ensures the pipe is uniformly supported all round its perimeter and without voids. Take care during placement and compaction to ensure the pipe is not displaced or damaged.

10.6.5.2 Laying Pipes

Install stormwater drains in accordance with AS/NZS 3500.3 to the layout, levels and grades shown on the drawings. Drain pipes shall be laid to provide maximum falls, in straight lines and at an even grade, without obstruction to flow, and with full allowance for bedding.

Before installing the pipes, check the bore of each pipe is free from foreign matter and that the pipe exterior and the socket have not been damaged in handling or storage. All pipelines shall be kept clean and free of dirt and debris at all times during installation, testing and commissioning.

PVC-U stormwater drain pipes shall be properly jointed (rubber ring joint or solvent welded joint) to produce a watertight seal in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Start laying main drains at the point of outfall and insert junctions for branch drains as the work proceeds. Pipes shall be laid with the least number of bends, in the centre of the trench, in straight lines between bends, and to the grades and locations shown on the drawings.

Install all necessary fittings, including inspection openings, bends and junctions, to the locations shown on the drawings and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Where not specified on the drawings or schedules, fittings for inspection openings, bends, and junctions shall be selected from the PVC-U pipe system range of products and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Other than precautions against damage by displacement or floating pipes, no bedding surround material or backfill shall be placed until the laying of the drain has been inspected by the Territorial Authority.

10.6.5.3 Jointing - Solvent Welded Joints

Solvent welded joints shall be used for jointing PVC-U pipes and fittings where rubber-ring jointed fittings are not manufactured. Use only cleaner primers and solvent cements specified by the manufacturer for the application and socket type. Only sockets complying with the relevant Standard shall be installed. Do not use cleaner primers or solvent cements if the 'use by' date has expired. The

marking of pipes by scoring is not permitted. All joints shall be watertight and prevent the infiltration of groundwater and the intrusion of tree roots.

Solvent welded joints shall be assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and generally as follows:
- Solvent welding shall only be carried out in dry conditions above 5°C.
- Ensure the components are dry, clean and free of dust, dirt, grease and surface contaminants during all stages of the jointing process.
- Prior to welding, the components shall be assembled dry and checked for position and alignment to ensure accurate re-assembly in the correct position.
- Mark the spigot with a witness mark (pencil, not scored) at a distance equivalent to the internal depth of the socket.
- Dry the spigot end, up to the witness mark, and the socket interior, then clean and degrease with a clean cloth moistened with the pipe or fitting manufacturer’s specified priming fluid.
- Apply an even coating of solvent cement to the internal surface of the socket for the full engagement length, and to the external section of the spigot up to the witness mark.
- Only use the minimum amount of solvent cement in the socket necessary for a fully solvent-welded joint.
- Insert the spigot close to, but not beyond, the witness mark. Do not use excessive force. Firmly restrain the joint for the minimum period recommended by the pipe manufacturer.
- Wipe off excess solvent cement from the outside of the joint, and where possible from the inside.
- Adhere to the manufacturer's specified procedures and time frames for filling and testing pipework.
- Allow all solvent welded joints to fully cure before subjecting pipework to any imposed load or testing.

10.6.5.4 Pipe Cover

Unless specified otherwise on the drawings, the minimum pipe cover (finished surface to top of pipe) shall be:
- where not subject to vehicular loading: 300mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - not in roadways: 450mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - in sealed roadways: 600mm.
- where subject to vehicular loading - in unsealed roadways: 750mm.
- pipes in embankment conditions or subject to loading from heavy construction equipment: 750mm.

10.6.6 Connection

10.6.6.1 On-Site - to Soak Pit

SOAK HOLE

Connect to discharge the stormwater drainage line directly to the on-site stormwater soak pit in accordance with the requirements of the Territorial Authority and as shown on the drawings.

10.6.7 Testing

10.6.7.1 Stormwater Drains

Test the stormwater installation, including all drains, connections and system components, for water tightness in accordance with the requirements of the Territorial Authority (TA).

Where required by the Territorial Authority, the testing shall be undertaken in the presence of the representative of the TA. Demonstrate to the Contract Administrator and the Territorial Authority that the installation complies with the requirements of the contract documents, related standards and regulatory bodies. Lodge all certificates of approval with the Contract Administrator.

Unless specified otherwise by the Territorial Authority, the testing procedure shall be the Water Test procedure as defined in AS/NZS 3500.3: Section 9. Where appropriate, the procedures in NZBC E1/VM1 may be used as an alternative. The acceptability of other test methods are be subject to the approval of the Territorial Authority and the Contract Administrator.

Provide all necessary plant, equipment and instruments required for the specified testing procedure. All testing and commissioning shall be undertaken by suitably skilled and experienced technicians.

Pressure testing shall be carried out after the pipes have been laid and the bedding material has been placed over the pipes as specified.

Prior to testing ensure that all pipe junctions and inspection eyes are exposed, and pipelines have been flushed and all residual debris cleaned out.

Stormwater manholes shall be free of visible faults, or permeable zones, and jointing or penetration repairs shall be to best trade practice and standards.

Test results shall be recorded clearly on properly formatted test result sheets, and submitted to the Contract Administrator within 48 hours of completion of testing.

Repair or replace any materials or workmanship found to be defective or faulty during testing, and repeat the test until a satisfactory test result is achieved.

Leave the installation watertight and free of defects, and operating to the required performance standard.

The work shall be deemed incomplete unless all required testing and commissioning has been carried out and has passed the requirements of the testing specification and the Territorial Authority.

10.6.7.2 Water Test Procedure - to AS/NZS 3500.3

Water test procedure of stormwater drains (non-pressure) - to AS/NZS 3500.3: Section 9.4: The head of water on any section of drain shall not exceed 3m.

The procedure shall be as follows:
- Seal all openings except the top of the section of the below-ground drain to be tested.
- Fill the below-ground drain with water to the highest level in that section.

- 10 minutes for vitrified clay drains; or
- 5 minutes for drains of any other material.

The drain shall be deemed to have passed the test if no make-up water is required.

10.6.7.3 Air Test Procedure to AS/NZS 3500.3

Air test procedure of stormwater drains (non-pressure) - to AS/NZS 3500.3: Section 9.4:

The procedure shall be as follows:
- Apply a pressure of 30 kPa to the drain and hold this pressure for 3 minutes to allow the air temperature to stabilise.
- Shut off the air supply and measure the time taken for the pressure in the pipe to drop from 25 kPa to 20 kPa.

The drain shall be deemed to have passed the test if the time taken for the pressure to drop is greater than 90 seconds for pipes of size DN 225 or smaller, or 180 seconds for pipes of sizes DN 300 and DN 375.

10.6.8 Backfilling

10.6.8.1 Backfilling

Trenches shall be backfilled as soon as possible after the laying, inspecting and testing of the pipeline.

Where required, lay marker tape along the length of the drain, just above the top of the pipe embedment zone, before backfilling.

Trench backfill materials shall be placed on the pipe embedment, and compacted to restore the trench as near as practicable to the normal surrounding ground surface level and reduce the likelihood of subsidence. Backfill material shall be placed in uncompacted layers not exceed 300mm, then mechanically compacted to the required density.

Temporary trench support systems shall be lifted progressively above each layer of backfill to ensure each layer is compacted against undisturbed ground.

Any deficiencies of trench filling exposed by settlement shall be corrected to the required standard.

10.6.9 Reinstatement of Surfaces

10.6.9.1 Reinstatement of Surfaces

Refer to separate specification section - Siteworks - Reinstatement of Surfaces. Ground and paved surfaces above excavated stormwater drainage trenches shall be reinstated to the standard specified. Reinstatement shall generally achieve a standard equal to or better than the pre-existing situation - in no case will a lower standard be accepted.

Hedges, fences and other features to be retained that have been damaged or removed during the work shall be reinstated to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator.

11 ELECTRICAL

11.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

11.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

2053.1:2001(AS/NZS)	Conduits and fittings for electrical installations - General requirements
2201.1:2007(AS/NZS)	Intruder alarm systems - Client's premises - Design, installation, commissioning and maintenance
2293.2:2019(AS|NZS)	Emergency lighting and exit signs for buildings - Part 2: Routine service and maintenance
3000:2018(AS|NZS)	Electrical installations - Known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules
3100:2009(AS/NZS)	Approval and test specification - General requirements for electrical equipment
3112:2011(AS/NZS)	Approval and test specification - Plugs and socket-outlets
5000.1:2005(AS/NZS)	Electric cables - Polymeric insulated - For working voltages up to and including 0.6/1 (1.2) kV
60335.2.30:2015(AS|NZS)	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2.30: Particular requirements for room heaters
60335.2.30:2015(AS|NZS)INCIEC	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2.30: Particular requirements for room heaters
60335.2.35:2013(AS/NZS)	Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2.35: Particular requirements for instantaneous water heaters
60598.2.2:2016(AS|NZS)	Luminaires - Part 2.2: Particular requirements - Recessed luminaires
6104:1981(NZS)	Specification for emergency electricity supply in buildings

11.3 Workmanship

11.3.1 General

Supply and install all materials, including all necessary minor and incidental items, for proper completion of all of the electrical services specified or shown on the drawings. The contract will not be deemed to be complete until the Electrician has provided an Electrical Certificate of Compliance (made available to the Contractor in time for the Code Compliance Certificate application).

Warranty cards and manufacturers guarantees for items supplied and installed by this trade shall be filled in correctly and handed over at Practical Completion. Arrange all circuits to obtain an optimum

balance of the system, and check and reconnect where necessary to achieve this on completion. Leave the works clean and tidy and in full operational order.

11.3.2 Co-operation

Co-operate with all other trades and attend upon the Concretor and Carpenter to set out all required penetrations and to ensure that all wiring and fittings are correctly incorporated as work proceeds. The Carpenter will provide and fix all necessary dwangs and timber supports in locations determined by the Electrician.

11.3.3 Workmanship

All electrical work shall be carried out by, or under the direct control of, registered tradesmen, and shall be to recognized high standards. All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient and robust installation. Neatly label switchboards to identify each circuit.

The cutting away and checking of timbers shall be limited to such dimensions as will not prejudice the purpose for which the timber is used; observe NZS 3604: 2011 restrictions on the holing and checking of joists and beams. Chasing and checking of other materials shall be only to approval.

Adequately protect all surfaces. Any damage to fittings or surfaces made good by the appropriate trade at the Electrician's expense.

11.3.4 Wiring

Joints within cable runs will not normally be accepted. TPS cable shall be adequately supported, and clipped at regular intervals. At terminations all strands of conductors shall be fully secured in a terminal block or clamped under a screw head washer; do not cut away any strands. Wiring which terminates in enclosed fittings and/or where subject to heat liable to cause deterioration, shall be high temperature type, with the tails made off with heat resisting sleeves, to protect the permanent wiring.

Wire lights in 1.5mm 3 core - 7.5 amps loading max per circuit (allow for 100w to all light fittings unless identified otherwise).
Wire power outlets in 2.5mm 3 core - 7 maximum GPO singles or doubles per circuit. Assess power outlets for specific equipment and allow accordingly.

Conceal all wiring except as noted on drawings or below. All wiring cast into concrete shall be run in conduit pipes. All cables shall be stranded (single core is unacceptable).

Wire more or less parallel to and at right angles to the structural elements - avoid any diagonal wiring. Layout of the principal distribution wiring shall be to approval. Position all wires to minimise the risk of damage from subsequent nailing of linings etc.

Generally, do not run TPS horizontally within timber walls except in the area up to 300mm above floor. Wire in the ceiling framing and drop vertically to outlets and switches.

Wire exterior lighting in screened cable.

11.4 Manrose Extraction Systems

11.4.1 Scope

11.4.1.1 Scope

Supply and install the selected MANROSE Extraction System(s) to the locations shown on the drawings, complete with all accessories. All aspects of this work shall be in strict accordance with MANROSE's technical guidelines, installation specifications and details, (check http://simx.co.nz/categories/extraction-fans , or call 092591660 for the latest editions), other relevant product manufacturers' recommendations, and as shown on the drawings.

No substitutions are permitted for MANROSE Extraction Systems.

11.4.2 Extraction System Options

11.4.2.1 Inline Fan Kits

Inline Fan Kits. Manrose Classic & Pro Series complete kits, that include duct, grilles & high performance inline fans

11.4.3 Extraction Systems -Inline Fan Kits

MANROSE® Pro-Series Low Profile Shower Fan Kits 125mm

High efficiency inline fan kits. For larger bathrooms. Option of a square and circular low profile interior grille, and both a louvre and weatherproof exterior grille.

Installed in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to the layout and details shown on the drawings.

http://simx.co.nz/product-groups/extraction-fans/inline-fan-kits/manrose-pro-series-low-profile-shower-fan-kits

Location:

Colour:

11.4.4 Extraction System -Inline Fans

11.4.4.1 MANROSE® Classic Inline Hyper Fans -150mm

MANROSE® Classic Inline Hyper Fans -150mm

High efficiency inline fans are designed to provide high levels of extraction. The ball bearing motor.

http://simx.co.nz/product-groups/extraction-fans/inline-fans/manrose-high-efficiency-inline-fans

Model# Hyper 150

Order Code: FAN0085

Switch Method: Standard

Free Air Performance: 109l/s, 394m3/hr

Location:

11.4.5 Co-operation

11.4.5.1 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings. Co-ordinate with other trades to install Manrose Extraction Systems as required.

11.4.6 Workmanship

11.4.6.1 Workmanship

Where required by the NZ Building Act 2004 it is the building contractor's responsibility to ensure that all restricted building work is carried out by a Licensed Building Practitioner.

All electrical installation work shall be carried out by a Registered Electrician familar with the specified products and installation techniqes, to fully comply with all Manrose product warranty requirements in accordance with the manufacturer's installation requirements and as noted and detailed on the drawings.

11.4.7 Installation

Electrical Wiring Connections All electrical wiring connections to be in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements to AS/NZS 3000 and the Electricity Regulations.

Ceiling Penetrations Ceiling penetrations formed with apertures correctly sized and trimmed to the locations and sizes shown on the drawings. Ceiling and/or wall grille to be correctly seated and secured to the ceiling opening. Reinstate any ceiling insulation around any area worked on without voids or gaps.

11.4.8 Completion

Check that the extract system(s) has been correctly installed and flashed, is weathertight and leak proof. Check that the duct is correctly coupled at each end, to the roof cowl and the ceiling grille and/or wall fascia(s), and is properly supported between. Check that the ceiling grille(s) and/or wall fascia(s) is correctly seated and secured to the ceiling. Commission the extract ventilation system(s) to the required operating performance and functionality. Check for faults and damage and repair and/or replace as necessary. Remove all rubbish from site.
Issue to the Owner a copy of the Manrose support documentation and the Manrose Extract Ventilation System Product and Installation Warranties for the completed works.

11.5 Systems

11.5.1 Earth

Provide a driven main earth suitable for the full installation, close to the meterboard, complying fully with all appropriate regulations and to the complete approval of a certified inspector. Bond all exposed metals, including light fittings and piped services and provide earth conductors for the entire system. Sheathing to any neutral screened cables may be used for earthing.

11.5.2 Mains

Install a neutral screened 16mm main cable underground (depth, cover/protection, backfilling, signal strip etc. to comply with all relevant regulations) from the grid connection position noted on the Site Plan along the route indicated to the meterboard, positioned where shown on the Floor Plan, and make appropriate arrangements for the grid connection. Install pilot as required. The meterboard shall be metalclad with a meter reading window, recessed maximum depth into the wall and at 2m to the top of the board, with the meters and water heater controllers by the supply company nominated by the Principal. Install all switches and fuses that are necessary. From the meterboard run (route to approval) a neutral screened 16mm main plus controllers etc. to the switchboard.

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12 FIRE PROTECTION

12.1 Preliminary

Refer to General Conditions of Contract and the Special Conditions in this Specification as appropriate. Read this section in conjunction with all other trade sections.

12.2 Compliance

Comply with the New Zealand Building Code 1992 including all revisions and amendments, Verification Methods where appropriate, and construction principles that are embodied in the Acceptable Solutions.

Comply with all relevant provisions and recommendations of:

4512:2010(NZS)	Fire detection and alarm systems in buildings
4514:2009(NZS)	Interconnected smoke alarms for houses
4514:2021(NZS)	Interconnected smoke alarms for houses

12.3 Interconnected Smoke Alarms

12.3.1 Scope

Supply, install, and commission Interconnected Smoke Alarms to the locations and layout shown on the drawings, complete with accessories. All aspects of this work shall be in accordance with the smoke alarm manufacturer's product specification and installation requirements, other product manufacturers' recommendations, the electrical specification, and as shown on the drawings.

12.3.2 Co-operation

Co-operate with other trades to ensure that all preliminary and preparatory works are completed to specification and as shown on the drawings.
Co-ordinate with other trades to install Interconnected Smoke Alarms as required.

12.3.3 Workmanship

All work shall be carried out by experienced and competent tradesmen in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements, the electrical specification and drawings, and the related standards, electrical regulations and code requirements.
All work shall be such as to leave a neat, efficient and robust installation.

12.3.4 Power Supply

Interconnected smoke alarms shall be powered from a permanently energised 230 v a.c. mains power supplied from the unswitched side of a commonly used circuit, and shall include either a long-life battery backup or long life (10yr minimum) built-in rechargeable energy storage device.

12.3.5 Installation

Install the interconnected smoke alarms on ceilings, or as shown otherwise, to the layout shown on the drawings in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Do not install smoke alarms in dead air spaces or obstructions where dead air spaces may be created.

12.3.6 Completion

Check that the smoke alarms have been correctly installed and wired.
Commission smoke alarms to the required operation in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Test alarms to ensure that the warning signal is heard in all bedrooms when all doors between the alarm and bedrooms are closed.
Check for faults and damage, repair/replace as necessary.

Issue to the Owner a copy of the manufacturer's testing and maintenance requirements and product warranty.

1. James Hardie Eave & Soffit Installation Manual (Feb 2025)
2. BRANZ Appraisal No.329 - Supercourse 500 Damp-Proof Course & Concealed Flashing
3. Thermakraft Corner Moulds Datasheet & Installation
4. Kingspan Thermakraft Product Warranty Statement
5. Codemark Certificate JSC Verticlad Cladding system
6. Ecoply Barrier Installation
7. BRANZ Appraisal No.767 - Pink® Batts® Skillion Roof Insulation
8. BRANZ Appraisal No. 238 PINK® BATTS® INSULATION
9. Hi Five Technical Statement
10. Gib site guide - install 24
11. JSC TMT- install
12. Interconnecting smoke alarms
13. Mapei waterproofing systems - Installation manual
14. Marmox shower hob - installation
15. Marmox Building Products Branz
16. Underfloor heating
17. Maxen Cargill 350
18. Maxen Cargill 350 - flue
19. Marmox niche 1
20. Rheem HWC - install
21. Manrose Inline fan
22. Manrose wall
23. GIB® Rondo® Metal Batten Systems Installation
24. BRANZ Appraisal No.427 (2021) - GIB Aqualine Wet Area Systems
25. BRANZ Appraisal No.1229 - Covertek 215 Roof Underlay
26. Covertek 215 Install Guide
27. Covertek 215 Data Sheet
28. Supercourse 500 DPC Install Guide
29. Supercourse 500 DPC Data Sheet
30. BRANZ Appraisal No.878 - Thermakraft Aluband Window Flashing Tape
31. Aluband Install Guide
32. Aluband Data Sheet
33. BRANZ Appraisal No.928 - GIB EzyBrace Systems
34. BRANZ Appraisal No.427 (2021) - GIB Aqualine Wet Area Systems
35. BRANZ Appraisal No.827- Ecoply Barrier Rigid Air Barrier