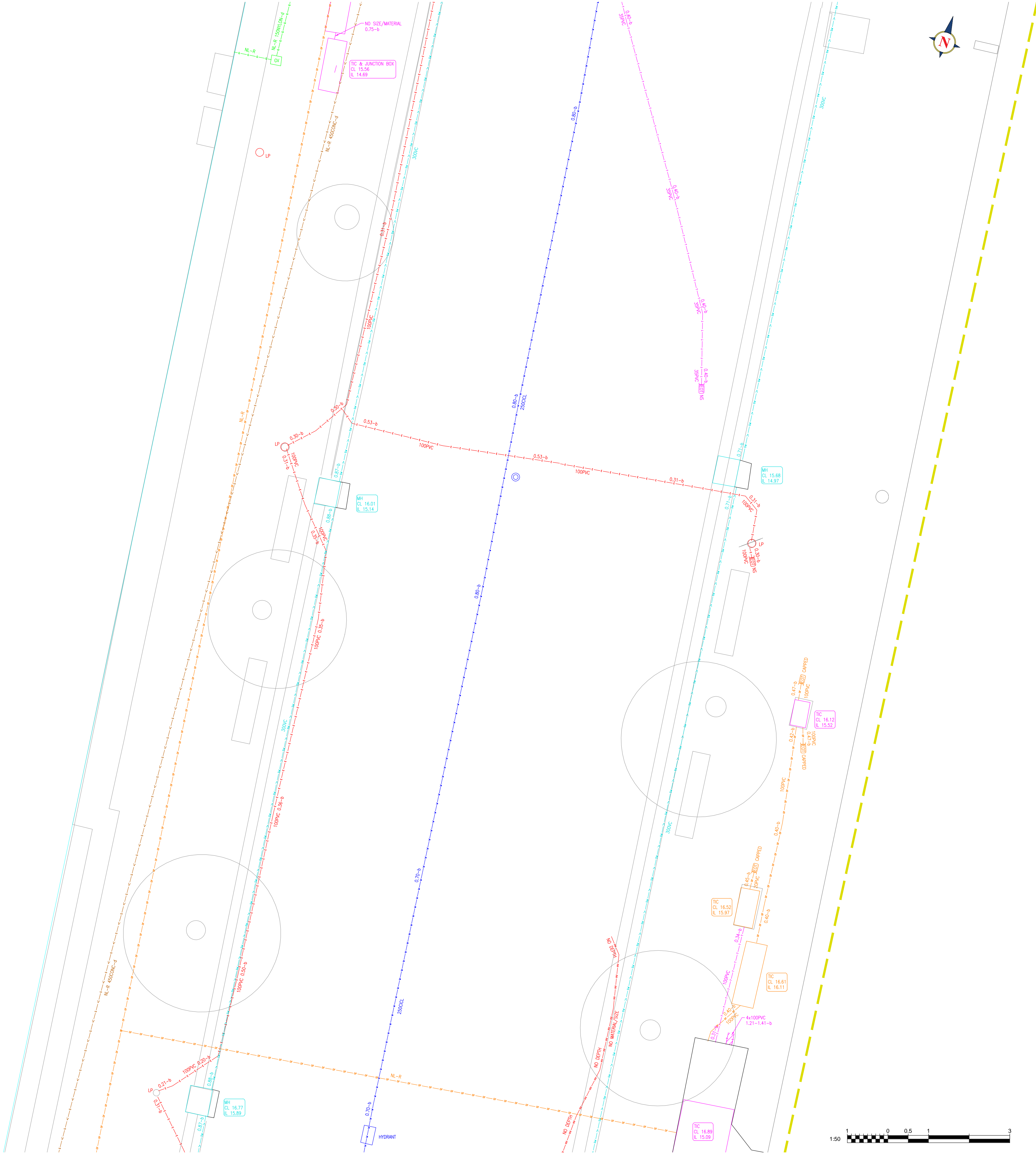


Electromagnetic locating techniques as well as ground penetrating radar have been
utilised in the location of underground services. These results are not infallible and a
non destructive dig process should be carried out to confirm service identification,
positions and particularly heights, where these are critical. Although all reasonable effort
has been made in locating and mapping the underground services, the completeness of
the this Utility survey information cannot be guaranteed.

SUBSURFACE UTILITY INFORMATION (SUI) CLASSIFICATION.
QUALITY LABELING UTILITY INFORMATION BY A CLASSIFICATION CODE ALLOWS THE USER
OF THIS INFORMATION TO UNDERSTAND CLEARLY HOW THE INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED
AND THEN PLACE AN APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF RELIANCE ON IT. PROJECT RISKS
RELATED TO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES CAN THEN BE PROPERLY MANAGED. QUALITY A:
INFORMATION IS THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LEVEL OF ACCURACY AND IS OBTAINED
EXPOSING THE UNDERGROUND UTILITY USING A NON DESTRUCTIVE EXCAVATION (POT
HOLING) TECHNIQUE. THE VERTICAL LOCATION FOR THIS LOCATING METHOD IS TO THE
TOP OF THE SHALLOWEST PART OF THE LOCATED SERVICE. THE 3D LOCATION IS
RECORDED AS AN X,Y,Z COORDINATE. QUALITY B: INFORMATION IS COLLECTED BY
DESIGNATING THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BY
USING ELECTROMAGNETIC PIPE AND CABLE LOCATORS, SONDES OR FLEXI TRACE,
GROUND PENETRATING RADAR AND ACOUSTIC PULSE EQUIPMENT. THIS IS THE MOST
COMMON FORM OF UTILITY LOCATING AND ALTHOUGH AN X,Y, AND Z AXIS CAN BE
ESTABLISHED IT IS NOT ALWAYS ENTIRELY ACCURATE DUE TO DIFFERING
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS, SOIL CONDITIONS AND MULTIPLE BANKS OF CABLES
AFFECTING THE LOCATING SIGNAL. QUALITY C: INFORMATION IS COLLECTED BY
CORRELATING THE SURVEY OF VISIBLE UTILITY SURFACE FEATURES SUCH AS MARKER
PLATES OR WATER HYDRANTS AND ACQUIRED DIA BEFORE YOU DIG PLANS TO DRAW A
STRING WHICH SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE POSITION OF SERVICES. THIS METHOD DOES
NOT USUALLY SHOW MULTIPLE BANKS OF CABLES AND DOES NOT ALWAYS SHOW THREE
DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION. QUALITY D: INFORMATION IS THE MOST BASIC LEVEL OF
UTILITY LOCATIONS USING ONLY INFORMATION BASED ON EXISTING DIA BEFORE YOU DIG
PLANS AND BY MEASURING BOUNDARY OFFSETS ETC. THIS METHOD OF UTILITY LOCATION
SHOULD ALWAYS BE TREATED AS AN INDICATION OF THE PRESENCE OF A SERVICE ONLY
AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR DESIGN.

Land Surveys
Drawing to be read in conjunction with
survey drawing number:
1501601_Sandstone_TOPOSURVEY.dwg
All disclaimers as per Land Surveys drawing apply to this drawing.

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Key for underground services

Air line	---
Communications cable	---
Comms optic fibre	---
Electric earth cable	---
Electric cable	---
Electric HV cable	---
Fuel line	---
Gas pipe	---
Irrigation line	---
Chilled water pipe	---
Heated water pipe	---
Oil pipe	---
Sewer/Waste Pipe	---
Sewer Pressure Main	---
Sewer/Waste vent pipe	---
Stormwater/Drainage pipe	---
Telstra cable	---
Traffic cable	---
Unidentified	---
Water pipe	---
Multi User Duct	---
Overhead service or	---
Survey Boundary	---
Cable/Pipe banding	---
End of trace	---
End of trench scar	---
Characteristic change	---
Spot Level	---
Where chamber extents are significantly greater than the cover size, their approximate extents are shown thus;	---
Inaccessible areas, shown thus;	---

Abbreviations for underground services

AC	Asbestos cement	NL-A	Not located - route assumed
ALK	Alkaline	NL-I	Not located - route plotted
AR	Assumed Route	NL-R	Not located - route plotted
BD	Back drop	NL-T	Not located - plotted from visible trench scar detail
BH	Bore hole	NRV	Non return valve
Br	Brick	NS	No signal
CA	Compressed air	o/h	Overhead
CATV	Cable tv	PE	Polyethylene
CCTV	Closed circuit television	pe	Pot ended
CH	Coal hole	PR	Pipe riser
CI	Cast iron	PRV	Pressure reducing valve
CL	Cover level	PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
CM	Cable marker	RE	Rodding eye
CONC	Concrete	RG	Road gully
CPT	Cotton pit	RS	Road sign
CU	Copper	RNP	Rain water pipe
CR	Cable riser	S/A	Sockaway
DB	Direct buried	SC	Stop cock
DI	Ductile iron	SE	Side entry
DTB	Depth to base	SI	Spun iron
ECP	Electric cable pit	SL	Soffit level
EHV	Extra high voltage	SP	Soil pipe
EB	Electric joint box	ST	Steel
EP	Electricity pole	SV	Stop valve
ER	Earthing rod	SVP	Soil vent pipe
ES	Earthing strap	SW	Sink waste
FI	Fire hydrant	TCB	Telephone call box
FL	Floor level	TIC	Telecom inspection chamber
Fit	Floodlight	T/I	Trapped inlet
F/O	Fibre optic	T/O	Trapped outlet
FP	Feeder pillar	TP	Telephone pole
G	Gully	UST	Underground storage tank
GM	Gas meter	UTL	Unable to lift
GV	Gas valve	UTF	Unable to find
HV	High voltage	UTGA	Unable to gain access
IC	Inspection chamber	UTR	Unable to rod
IL	Invert level	UTS	Unable to survey
Kv	Kilo volts	UTT	Unable to trace
LD	Land drain	VC	Verified clay
LI	Lamp hole	VP	Vent pipe
LP	Lamp post	WL	Water level
LPG	Liquid petroleum gas	WM	Water meter
LV	Low voltage	WO	Wash out
MDPE	Medium density polyethylene		
MH	Manhole		
Mkr	Marker post		
NFI	No further information		

SUI Class Definition, Quality Level Locates

QUALITY A shown after pipe size or depth in small case -a- 100-a- 0.60-a-
QUALITY B shown after pipe size or depth in small case -b- 100-b- 0.60-b-
QUALITY C shown after pipe size or depth in small case -c- 100-c- 0.60-c-
QUALITY D shown after pipe size or depth in small case -d- 100-d- 0.60-d-

Notes for underground services

I. Where no cover level is available, depths to pipe inverts are shown thus; di 0.00
II. Depths of services at inspection chambers, where possible, are shown thus; di 0.00
III. Depths obtained electronically are generally to the centre of the service and are shown thus; (0.80)
IV. Number of duct ways, where known, shown thus; 2W
V. Pipe sizes, which cannot be obtained by visual survey, are taken from record drawings/marker plates where available.
VI. Cable routes shown as a single line may actually consist of many cables.
VII. Electric cable routes shown are assumed to be LV unless otherwise annotated.
VIII. Information taken from records is suffixed thus; (R)
IX. Drainage pipe sizes & invert levels have been determined without man entry into chambers. Every effort has been made to correctly obtain this information, however, accuracy is dependent on visibility from the surface.
X. To assist with clarity of presentation, services and drains have been extended within buildings.

REV	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE	SIG	CHK
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SHEET 13 OF 21

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RIDLEY ARCHITECTS

SANDSTONE BUILDINGS
23-39 BRIDGE ST, SYDNEY, NSW

Surveyed	SH/CB/AB	Date	15/04/16
Drawn	AMM	Scale at A1	1:50
Checked	SHH	DBYD Ref	VARIOUS

Drawing No.	NSW16-02-01	Rev.	0
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